

APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 F.S.

4. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price
.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	A. R. P. 5 0 17½	Rs. As. P. 270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The land to be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

on the Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan	47 2 0	760 0 0
	Dhundhian, ditto ditto	35 0 38	564 0 0
	Humidpore, ditto Arrah	1 0 15	18 0 0
	Domraon, ditto Bhojcpore	3 0 30	51 0 0
	Total	87 0 3	

H. W. ALEXANDER, Collector.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 24, 1872.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo .. Mouzah Bhuddercally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	A. R. P. 8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,170 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneuagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto	8	West ...	8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,170 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneuagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro .. Mouzah Koneuagore.	8	East ...	1 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,170 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto	8	West ...	1 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,170 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto	9	East ...	5 0 38	<i>From 8 mile to 2,195 feet.</i> South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 61. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	<i>From 8 mile to 2,195 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 60. South—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
63	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	<i>From 8 mile 2,195 feet to 2,615 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoooodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
64	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	<i>From 8 mile 2,615 feet to 3,010 feet.</i> East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto	9	East ...	0 2 28	<i>From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,170 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
66	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto	9	East ...	0 2 37	<i>From 8 mile 3,170 feet to 3,570 feet.</i> North—Class B land and corner of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. South—Corner of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocconut trees, Date,
67	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroo .. Mouzah Koneuagore and Boarah	9	East ...	1 0 11	<i>From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshan i Zemin-dar. <i>From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.</i>	Date
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 3 32	South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Lucko's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
40	Hobghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West	A. R. P. 0 0 26	<i>From 6 mile to 80 feet.</i> South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	East	3 2 22	<i>From 6 mile 110 feet to 1,800 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Byokristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe and other trees, 4.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto	7	West	0 2 13	<i>From 6 mile 85 feet to 360 feet.</i> South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koor and Modosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, 2. Date, 2.
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto	7	West	1 3 30	<i>From 6 miles 360 feet to 1,275 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Horomony Baou, Jotram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto	7	West	1 1 3	<i>From 6 mile 1,275 feet to 1,875 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Kerane.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East	3 1 9	<i>From 6 mile 1,800 feet to 3,375 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Steenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramank, Dhonomoy Poramank, Bissonath Roy, Goun Haldar, Shiboo Chandai, and Jadoo Hathy.	Jack Date, 1.
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	West	1 1 12	<i>From 6 mile 1,800 feet to 2,400 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chango.	Tal, 1.
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	West	1 0 39	<i>From 6 mile 2,400 feet to 2,990 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Byanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	West	0 3 18	<i>From 6 mile 2,990 feet to 3,380 feet.</i> North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Byoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	East	1 3 18	<i>From 6 mile 3,380 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Doy of Koneinagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	7	West	1 3 11	<i>From 6 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Doy. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ...	A. R. P. 0 0 26	<i>From 6 mile to 80 feet.</i> South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krisson Mookerjee and others. <i>From 6 mile 110 feet to 1,800 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	3 2 22	<i>From 6 mile 85 feet to 380 feet.</i> South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 6 miles 380 feet to 1,275 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Hofomony Baou, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Mangoe and other trees, 6.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	<i>From 6 mile 1,275 feet to 1,875 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Coccanut, 2. Date, 2.
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West ...	1 3 30	<i>From 6 mile 1,800 feet to 3,375 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Sreenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik, Dhonojoy Poramanik, Bisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shuboo Chandai, and Jedoo Hathy.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 3	<i>From 0 mile 1,890 feet to 2,460 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shuboo Chungo.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	<i>From 0 mile 2,460 feet to 2,990 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondle's jote land.	Jack 1 Date, 1.
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	<i>From 0 mile 2,990 feet to 3,380 feet.</i> North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Tal, 1.
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	<i>From 0 mile 3,380 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 3 18	<i>From 0 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
55	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	<i>From 0 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seckhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	4 3 11		

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 24, 1872.

Lot number.	Illah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	A. B. P. 0 2 38	<i>From 2 mile 2,350 feet to 2,730 feet.</i> South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	<i>From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 2,940 feet.</i> South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhicary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeckristo Acharjee's garden.	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0 3 7	<i>From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 3,035 feet.</i> South—Bamoongatchy Road. West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Guava garden.
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	<i>From 2 mile 2,910 feet to 3,440 feet.</i> East—Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeckristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	<i>From 2 mile 3,035 feet to 3,750 feet.</i> South—B land of lot No. 12. North—Ditto ditto No. 10. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
15	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1 0 26	<i>From 2 mile 3,410 feet to 4,440 feet.</i> South—Corner of Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 3
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5 3 3	<i>From 2 mile 3,805 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1 3 32	<i>From 3 mile 485 feet.</i> South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	1	West ...	1 1 39	<i>From 3 mile 485 feet to 1,165 feet.</i> South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sheebutty and Goovee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 3.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	1	East ...	1 2 25	<i>From 3 mile 1,525 feet to 2,165 feet.</i> South—B land and a foot-path. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. West—Railway fencing. East—Shookdar and Jorip Shaik's land.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael " 1.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	<i>From 3 mile 1,165 feet to 2,180 feet.</i> South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others.	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	<i>From 3 mile 2,180 feet to 2,690 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 9. South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	<i>From 3 mile 2,180 feet to 2,590 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocoanut tree, 1.

Lot No.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	A. R. P. 6 0 23	<i>From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.</i> North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 9. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield. <i>From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.</i>	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield. <i>From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.</i>	Cocoanut and other trees.
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut tree, 1 Mangoes. „ 1
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	<i>From 4 mile to 1,137 feet.</i> South—End of mile 4, as per plan North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhai and land in the possession of Choiauni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose. <i>From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.</i>	Cocoanut trees, 2
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East	2 2 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choiauni and Doshanni Zemindars. <i>From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.</i>	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Anuritto Basa, and debetro land of Choiauni Zemindars. <i>From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.</i>	Mangoes trees, 3 Cocoanut „ 1 Date „ 1
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land East—Doshanni and Choiauni Zemindar's land. South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 1 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.</i>	Jack, 1 Date, 1
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee. <i>From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,860 feet.</i>	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pau. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government. <i>From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.</i>	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choiauni and Doshanni Zemindars. <i>* From 4 mile 3,322 feet to 3,762 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 10
33	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Rameeswar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land. In Sou West— Sookhuan excluded. East—Rail.	

* From this the dwelling-house

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	A. R. P. 3 3 38	<i>From 11 mile to 1,800 feet.</i> South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 83. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullubpore.	12	West ..	0 3 23	<i>From 11 mile 1,820 feet to 2,200 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 83. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose. <i>*From 11 mile 1,800 feet to 3,500 feet.</i>	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuckerbutty, Harriash Chunder Dey, Koy-lash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 11 mile 2,200 feet to 3,380 feet.</i>	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullubpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	North—Land of lot No. 85 South—Land of lot No. 82, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 11 miles 3,380 feet to 3,855 feet.</i>	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	South—Land of lot No. 84 North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden. <i>From 11 mile 3,855 feet to 4,055 feet.</i>	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden West—Land belonging to Bippro Doss, Mohesh Mochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station. <i>From 12 mile 3,000 feet to 3,220 feet.</i>	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
„	ditto ...	ditto ditto.	„	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thanooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brij Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgo-bindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brij Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoor Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Nao, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshi Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brij Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nanda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Rutton Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surmah, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibho Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surmah, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares, the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 819-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nitymand Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Goodoss, Jehan Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debba, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjuan, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the share of Luckhee Kanto Datta, Ramhurry Datta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Rangebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohan Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debba, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Cord. Depty. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Beber; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-11-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H. ALEXANDER
Collector

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محلات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاڑی اور جو سب دھوی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ میں دیں ہونے سے باقی مالگذاڑی کے بطور مجربہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مئی تاریخ ۲۷ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ •

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۷۰—محال مہرجا برگہ شہا جسکے خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھ و نابورام کمار سنگھ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۵۲۲-۱۰۰-۸ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے نعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱۹۳-۱۴-۱ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور برگہ چونسہ جسکی خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام راجہ رام بیکاش سنگھ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اسی محال کا ہے نعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰۰-۶-۳ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوگا •

ایچ: آلکچاندہر
کلکٹر

تحریر فقاریخ ۹ فبروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fulee.

Nowjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnagar, Pergunnah Dhurawr; recorded proprietors, Nuhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jaynarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnagar, alias Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اس تحریر کے واسطے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دی جاتی ہے کہ حق و حصہ جی تریس سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر واقع محال مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہٹ کے نوزیع میں مندرج ہے نعلت مقررہ و غیر حاضری مدعا علیہ مذکور

تاریخ ۱۶ شادیہ ماہ مئی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصیلی روز پنجشنبہ

کچھری کلکٹری ضلع ترہٹ میں نیلام ہوگا •

شریط نیلام •

۱—اکرز قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہونوئل زر نیلامی بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا •

۲—جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو زر بیعانہ نصف ۲۵ فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام

کے اندر محسوس اور دو بہرنک کہ اوسمیں اور نیلام بھی محسوس ہوگا داخل کرنے ہونے اگر اوس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے

مقرر یا جس روز کچھری کھلی اوپر روز دو بہرنک داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ

سوخت ہوکر بعد اجرائی اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بچو بدھی خریدار خطکار نیلام دے عمل میں آوے گا •

۳—جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بویگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جائیگا •

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیار ستم نگر برگہ دھور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام نہو سنگھ و کار و سنگھ وغیرہ کا مندرج

ہے اور مبلغ ۴۰۹-۱-۴ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال میں حق و حصہ جی تریس سنگھ

مدعا علیہ مقرر کا واقع مواضع مہیاور سدم نگر عرف بیکا و بیرو پور گوبی متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۱

و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکٹ ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا •

ایف: ایم: ہلیڈے

کلکٹر

۱۸ مرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Gobardhan, pergunnah Gaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 186-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI, of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agace, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamat Ewamee Khanum orf Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamat Ushrufoonnissa Begum orf Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto,

Nemehund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *or* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717 5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *or* Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum *or* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushroonnissa *or* Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *or* Agajaun, Mirza Bunnajaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemehund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Manomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 750 7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-5 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 135-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *or* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonaram Sing, minor, Kishondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali *or* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunnajaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE.

A. C. MANOLES, *Offg. Collector.*

The 10th April 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے بہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ میں نابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعوی جو از روی دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موقوف نانی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع و احب الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر اوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا *

بدوشت استمراری *

نمبر ۱۵۹ توزیع محال ترقہ گوہر دھن برگندہ عیاسپور لخانہ مالگذاری دنگ نوابین سنگھ و کسندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۴۸۹-۱۸-۱۱ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگر نوابین سنگھ و کسندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام درجہ ۲۱-۱۴-۵ نابت حصہ چوا مہتون و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشے اعل و مرزا امان علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان و مسماۃ اماسی خانم عرف بی بی بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و ایم چاند مہتون و سوماری مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحیدالسا و مرزا قادر علی ٹوندن سنگھ و لالہ دمبولعل و دیگر نوابین سنگھ و مہمان مہتون و بالکشن مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۱۵۹ توزیع محال گونسان داس لٹ ترقہ گوہر دھن برگندہ عیاسپور لخانہ مالگذاری دنگ نوابین سنگھ و کسندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگر نوابین سنگھ و کسندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام درجہ ۳۸۸-۱۰-۹ نابت حصہ مسماۃ اماسی خانم عرف بی بی بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علی و مرزا قادر علی و مرزا امان علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحیدالسا و نندولعل و کاشے اعل و ٹوندن سنگھ و دیگر نوابین سنگھ و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و ایم چاند مہتون و سوماری مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا قادر علی بالکشن مہتون گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لٹ ترقہ گوہر دھن برگندہ عیاسپور لخانہ مالگذاری مرزا مظہر علی و کھل سنگھ و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحیدالسا و عیوہ صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۷-۷ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ مہمان مہتون و بالکشن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۴۸۵-۳-۳ بابت حصہ مرزا محمد علی و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحیدالسا و مرزا امان علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و ٹوندن سنگھ و کواہ سنگھ و مہمان مہتون و اصل بنفیسہ والے ہر دو نوابین سنگھ ناالغ و کسندت تیواری و دیگر نوابین سنگھ و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا *

ای: سی: منگل
کلکٹر

تحریر بتاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 16

Of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops..

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th April 1872.

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Gulder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	Apl. 13th	.....	Fine	No change since last week.	
2	Gya	" 13th	.....	Hot	Rubbee crop reaped. General outturn good.	
3	Chumparun	" 13th	.....	Fair	Rubbee crop good. Indigo prospects are at present very good.	
4	Sarun	" 13th	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Rubbee crops being stocked. The outturn is excellent. The rahur is being reaped. Indigo has germinated well.	
5	Shahabad	" 13th	.....	Fair	Rubbee crops gathered. Little change can be expected in regard to the indigo crop until the beginning of rains.	
6	Tirhoot	" 13th	.....	Days are getting warm	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops being gathered here and there.	
7	Bhaugulpore	" 13th	28	Cloudy at times	Rain wanted to enable ploughing operations to be carried on for the bhadoi crops. Cold weather harvest has turned out excellent.	
8	Monghyr	" 13th	.....	Seasonable	No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah	" 12th	.....	Seasonable	Rubbee crops are reaped. People have commenced ploughing for bhadoi crops. Rain is wanted.	
10	Rajmehal	" 13th	.....	Very hot during the day	Mangoes still promising. Indigo reported on favorably, but wanting rain.	
11	Deoghur	" 13th	.....	Very hot	Rain wanted very much.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 13th	.....	Hot and dry	Nothing on the ground	
13	Godda	" 13th	.....	Very hot	Mohwa crop abundant.	
14	Pakour	" 13th	.....	Not stated	Nothing to report	
15	Jamtara	" 13th	.....	Hot, and at times threatening	Nothing to report.	
16	Rajshahye	" 13th	0.32	Rained on the 6th. Hot.	The recent rain has enabled the cultivators to commence preparing their lands for rice crops.	
17	Bograh	" 13th	.....	Hot	More rain is wanted	
18	Dinagapore	" 13th	.....	Very hot	Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. Its price has risen from 4 to 7 pies.	
19	Maldah	" 13th	0.16	First day of the week was cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 13th	.....	Very hot	Hardly any crops on the ground, except mulberry and indigo. Prospects good.	
21	Pubna	" 13th	.....	Hot	Good	
22	Rungpore	" 13th	.....	Very hot	Ploughing going on extensively. Where the crops have been sown, the young plants are appearing, and seem to be thriving.	
23	Burdwan	" 8th	0.72	Hot and fair in some parts.	Favorable; spring crops, cotton, and teal are growing well.	
24	Bancoorah	" 12th	1.32	Occasional storms, but otherwise dry.	There has been some heavy rain during the week, which has benefited the crops considerably.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 13th	0.65	It rained on the night of the 5th. Hot.	Nothing to remark.	
26	Hooghly	" 13th	.....	Clear and hot	Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Boro dhan is growing well.	
27	Howrah	" 13th	1.04	Favorable	Crops slightly affected by hail, but no very material injury done.	
28	Midnapore	" 13th	.....	Hot; slight storms in various places.	Rain is wanted.	

Fever had in the district

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			B	Miles.	In.		
April ...	8th	29.818	96.0	76.4	146.0	86.1	75.3	67.7	0.56	W, W by N & S S W	...	26.6	...	○	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	787	98.3	78.5	148.0	87.2	77.6	71.8	.61	S S W, S W & S by W	0.4	75.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	742	100.5	78.5	147.2	88.1	77.8	70.8	.58	S by W & S S W	0.8	119.9	...	...	Clear and cirri
	11th	736	90.0	81.0	124.0	84.8	74.6	67.5	.58	S S W & S E	...	173.1	...	...	Stratoni and cirrostrati. Drizzled between 10 and 11 A.M.
	12th	730	95.0	78.5	142.8	85.6	79.0	74.4	.70	S, S S W & S by W	...	99.7	...	...	Chiefly cirrocumuli. Lightning on W between 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 11 A.M.
	13th	746	97.3	78.2	149.0	86.6	78.3	73.3	.66	S by W & S S W	0.4	140.5	...	...	Clear and cirri. Thunder and lightning at 6½ P.M. Drizzled at 7½ P.M.
	14th	779	99.0	80.0	146.0	87.8	79.1	73.9	.64	S & S by W	...	153.7	...	...	Chiefly cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.62
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.32
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	4.00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	3.57

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	87,085	2,04,638 7 7	18,758 6 11	577,354 30	3,55,225 12 6	23,145 10 3	44,908 17 2
Or per mile of railway ...	159 13 11	14 13 6	14 13 6	.....	223 15 4	20 6 6	30 1 7
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	1,233,083	19,41,809 8 3	177,999 4 1	8,915,586 30	53,04,908 7 9	422,612 12 3	680,615 16 4
Total for 12 weeks ...	1,320,178	21,46,445 15 10	199,757 11 0	9,493,941 20	55,50,138 4 3	395,798 2 6	705,519 13 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	111,465	1,79,350 4 9	16,440 8 10	666,739 30	3,96,545 11 1	26,833 7 1	52,973 15 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	140 8 2	12 17 0	.....	311 7 9	26 11 0	41 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,398,899	21,15,820 1 8	193,950 5 6	8,985,090 30	50,06,511 15 2	424,430 5 0	685,390 6 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,998	14,217 5 10	1,304 3 6	42,534 20	13,157 11 9	1,200 2 6	2,510 6 6
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	63 12 9	5 17 0	.....	59 9 1	5 5 2	11 5 2
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	63,770	2,90,065 2 10	18,339 6 2	862,880 30	2,43,863 5 9	22,364 2 7	40,698 8 9
Total for 12 weeks ...	68,733	2,14,292 8 8	19,648 9 8	895,615 16	2,57,090 15 6	23,560 5 1	43,208 14 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,549†	12,112 1 4	1,261 10 10	79,367 30	24,166 9 4	2,315 1 9	2,927 9 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	55 11 8	7 17 1	.....	108 5 10	9 18 8	17 15 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	60,597†	2,24,926 13 10	20,618 5 11	731,736 30	2,18,299 1 2	20,009 16 7	40,698 2 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,009	39,445 8 6	2,699 3 0	126,586 31	22,252 12 8	2,039 16 9	4,729 0 3
Or per mile of railway ...	217	188 2 5	17 4 11	809 0	142 3 1	13 0 2	13 5 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	385,990	2,48,629 1 0	22,791 0 5	1,449,913 35½	3,27,513 10 1	300,025 1 8	52,813 2 1
Total for 12 weeks ...	419,999	2,78,074 9 6	25,490 3 11	1,576,000 26½	3,49,766 6 9	32,061 18 5	57,552 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,983	16,786 2 3	1,538 14 7	216,920 38	44,319 15 1	4,062 13 3	5,601 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	166	107 4 2	9 16 8	1,396 0	283 3 1	25 19 2	36 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	405,832†	2,42,341 11 3	23,131 6 8	1,725,003 24	3,50,236 5 6	32,655 1 2	55,796 6 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,886	1,142 8 9	114 4 5	21,257 0	572 5 9	57 4 9	171 17 2
Or per mile of railway ...	284	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 2 6
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	168,643	24,951 9 6	2,485 5 3	361,677 20	11,289 4 0	1,128 18 5	2,614 1 8
Total for 26 weeks ...	176,529	25,993 13 3	2,599 7 8	382,934 20	11,861 9 9	1,186 5 2	3,785 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,062†	1,118 11 2	111 17 5	18,301 0	640 5 0	64 0 7	175 16 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	39 15 2	3 19 11	563 24	22 11 0	2 5 4	6 5 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	175,878†	27,132 13 0	2,713 5 2	398,168 8	10,007 8 0	1,000 14 5	3,714 0 1

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Patna	... Apl. 20th	.....	Fine	...	Excellent.
2	Gya	... " 20th	0.42	Hot	..	Rubbee outturn good. Land now at rest.
3	Chumparun	... " 20th	Heavy rain on Thursday and hail-storm.	Cloudy. East wind ..	..	Almost the whole of the crop has been cut. There has been a very good outturn. The late rain has been very beneficial to indigo.
4	Sarun	... " 20th	.....	Fair weather East wind; cool at morning and evening, but hot during the day.	..	The rubbee crops have been almost stacked. The outturn has been excellent. The prospect of indigo is favorable.
5	Shahabad	... " 20th	0.05	Variable and stormy. East winds. Ther.—max. 104° .. min. 70° Bar.—H reading 29.8-0 .. L ditto 29.60.	..	Slight rain fell on the night of last Tuesday. No crops at present on the ground. Nothing further can be said in regard to the condition of the indigo crop.
6	Tirhoot	... " 20th	There was drizzling rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning	Cloudy at times	...	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops are gathered and stacked.
7	Bhaugulpore	... " 20th	Very heavy rain on the 17th. Through an accident the rainfall could not be ascertained. It was over an inch and nearer two.	Rain here and there Cloudy. Easterly & northerly winds. Cold for the time of the year, especially nights.	..	No crops to report upon; but the rain will cause ploughing to be very general.
8.	Monghyr	... " 20th	0.38	Thunder storm and rain during one week, followed by cool weather.	..	No crops on the ground.
9	Purneah	... " 19th	.....	Seasonable. Little rain and warm.	..	Bladoi and aganny crops are being sown. Rubbee crops have been good, and nearly all have been reaped. Koni, chuna, and moogh have been sown and plants have sprung up, but rain is wanted. These crops promise a splendid harvest.
10	Rajmehal	... " 20th	0.05	Cloudy and threatening generally.	..	Mangoes good, and indigo doing well.
11	Deoghur	... " 20th	0.45	Very hot till the rain fell.	..	Satisfactory. Mowha crops all gathered.
12	Nya Doomka	... " 20th	0.22	Hot with passing clouds.	..	Nothing on the ground.
13	Godda	... " 20th	No rain gauge.	Heavy rain on the night of the 17th. Very hot; nights cool.	..	Sugar-cane prospering. Nothing else on the ground.
14	Pakour.	...	...	...	...	...
15	Jamtara	... " 20th	0.50	Stormy at the commencement of the week.	..	Late rain has done good to the sugarcane seedlings; mangoes do not promise well.
16	Rajshahye	... " 20th	0.24	Rained on the 18th. Hot.	..	Cultivators preparing lands for the rice crops.

No. 17

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARK
		1872.				
17	Bograh	... Apl. 20th	31	First part of the week hot and dry; latter part cool. Occasional slight rain with thunder storms.		
18	Dinagapore	... „ 20th	.....	Two days very cloudy, and threatening rain. Remaining days clear, but with a considerable change in the temperature.	Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah	... „ 20th	0.15	Dust storm, clouds, distant thunder, lightning and rain on 16th & 17th. The other days were fair and hot.	Good.	
20	Moorighedabad	... „ 20th	.....	Very hot till Wednesday night, when there was a storm. Cooler since then.	Indigo and mulberry about the only crops on the ground. Prospects good; more rain wanted.	
21	Pubna	... „ 20th	0.75	Hot and close. Cooler after the storm of the 17th.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	... „ 20th	New gauge 10	Hot during first half of the week and cool during the last half.	Fair. Rain wanted.	
23	Burdwan	... „ 15th	0.98	Hot, fair, and cool.	Summer crops favorable. The rubber crops are being reaped. Spring crops growing well. Cotton and teel plants growing luxuriantly.	
24	Bancoorah	... „ 19th	0.52	Frequent dust storms; one with rain on the night of the 17th.	No change since last week.	
25	Beerbhoom	... „ 20th	57	Dry and very sultry until a storm came on the evening of the 17th. Since then cool.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly	... „ 20th	10	Clear and hot.	Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Berodhan is growing well. Sugarcane plantation has been commenced. Vegetable crops are now growing; partially damaged in Serampore by late hail.	
27	Howrah	... „ 20th	07	Dry winds from south and west; hardly any rain; in many places none.	The berodhan crop is only a moderate one. Rain much wanted to enable cultivators to plough their lands, and for the young sugarcane.	
28	Midnapore	... „ 20th	0.51	Hot.	More rain is wanted to enable the ryots to plough rice land.	
29	Nuddea	... „ 20th	...	Hot and dry	Cultivation for rice crops is going on. Rain is very much wanted.	
30	Jeessore	... „ 20th	...	Weather generally fair. Heavy clouds hang about at times. On the 17th strong north-west gale, with appreciable amount of rain. Average height of barometer 29.765. Average temperature during day in the shade. Mean thermometer 101°, during night 75°. Prevailing winds—south-west and very hot from north.	Indigo is not looking well for want of rain, and spring sowings in many parts cannot go on. Urher sowings are also behind for want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
31	24-Pergunnahs	... Apl. 16th	0.33	Fair, hot, and cloudy	Lands under cultivation ; cold weather crops fair.	
32	Dacca	... " 20th	.....	Dry. A little rain fell on two last nights.	Ploughing and sowing is now going on in most parts of the district. The rainfall has been partial, but on the whole prospects are good as yet.	
33	Backergunge	... " 19th	.....	Few drops of rain on the 17th ; very hot.	Rain wanted.	
34	Furreedpore	... " 20th	0.44	Tolerably cool and pleasant after the slight fall of rain on the night of the 17th.	Scarcity of rain is reported all over the districts and is said to have seriously affected the crops on the ground.	
35	Mymensingh.	...				
36	Sylhet	... " 13th	.....	Hot but not oppressively so. Ther—Max. 93° " Min. 68° " Aver. 80.4	The ploughings will soon be nearly all over, and the sowings are getting on very favorably. About 10 as. of theous and amun crops have been sown.	Cholera has broken out in the east of the district. A few cases have also occurred in the western thanahs. The station keeps healthy.
37	Cachar	... " 13th	0.33	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
38	Chittagong	... " 13th	.....	Hot	Nothing special to note since last report.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... " 13th	0.14	Very hot	Favorable A shower of rain is wanted.	
40	Tipperah	... " 13th	0.82	Extreme heat relieved by occasional showers	Good and promising.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... " 13th	.....	Excessive heat	Good.	
42	Cuttack	... " 13th	.....	Very hot ; there has been slight rain in some parts of the district	Cholera less prevalent. Rain much wanted for ploughing operations.	
43	Balasore	... " 20th	A shower with strong wind.	Seasonable	Ploughing has not been commenced on account of want of rain. Ploughing for new rice crop in Bhuddruck going on.	
44	Pooree	... " 13th	.....	Cloudy	No change since last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... " 20th	0.40	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	... " 20th	0.10	Cloudy and cool	Rubbee crops all reaped, and the harvest has been pretty good at Palamow. No crops are now on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom	...	.....	Return defective	.....	Return defective.
48	Singbhoom	... " 13th	0.39	Seasonable	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung.	...				
50	Nowgong	... " 13th	2.3	Very hot, with occasional thunder storms at night.	Spring crops promise well. Prospects of the tea crops favorable up to date.	
51	Sebsaugor	... " 13th	2.57	Continued healthy and was kept pretty cool by frequent showers of rain attended with hail and thunder storms.	The prospects of the tea crop are good.	
52	Kamroop	... " 13th	.....	Hot and dry	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	... " 13th	2.18 Ther. max. 80° " min. 70°	Changeable. Some thunder and lightning.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... " 13th	1.60	Fine	The ground is now being prepared for crops both in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
55	Naga Hills	... Apl. 16th	.....	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, slightly warm at Samagoodting, and the lower ranges; very hot and muggy at Dinapur, and in plains generally.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree	... „ 20th	1.49	Heavy showers and storms during the week; weather cool, pleasant, and seasonable.	Fair.	
57	Gowalparah	... „ 13th	0.19	Misty; passing showers; drizzling rain; thunder, lightning; atmosphere clear.	The same as reported last week.	
58	Garó Hills	... „ 13th	.....	Seasonable, hot, and windy.	Not above ground at present	
59	Darjeeling	... „ 20th	2.06	Occasional rains and heavy fall of hail.	Symptoms of partial failure of the bhootta crop. This will probably be met by larger importations of rice from below.	
60	Cooch Behar	... „ 13th	....	Fine.	Nothing particular to report	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872	
				Inches.	Up to date
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	Nil	Nil	0.40	14th April 1872
	{ Jail ..	ditto	ditto	0.63	ditto.
	False Point ..	ditto	Not received	2.40	7th April 1872.
	Jajipore ..	0.90	ditto	1.67	ditto.
	Kendraparah ..	0.15	ditto	0.95	ditto.
	Jugutsingapore ..	Nil	ditto	1.30	ditto.
	Suntulipore ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.
	Balasore ..	0.37	Nil	3.07	14th April 1872.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhudaruck ..	2.07	ditto	3.18	ditto ...
	Poorce ..	Nil	ditto	0.15	ditto.
	Khoordah ..	Not received	Not received	0.40	31st Mar. 1872.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ..	0.39	Nil	1.69	4th April 1872.
	{ Dispensary ..	0.40	ditto	1.68	ditto.
	Burhee ..	0.70	ditto	2.27	ditto.
	Puchumba ..	0.20	ditto	1.12	ditto.
	Ranchee ..	1.00	0.29	2.85	ditto.
PATNA.	Palamow ..	0.25	Nil	2.34	ditto.
	Purula ..	0.82	ditto	1.90	ditto.
	Gobindpore ..	Nil	Not received	1.35	7th April 1872.
	Chyebassa ..	0.82	0.07	1.31	14th April 1872.
	Patna (Bankipore) ..	Nil	Nil	2.89	ditto ...
	Dinapore { Jail ..	0.11	ditto	2.86	ditto.
	{ Cantonment ..	0.11	ditto	3.43	ditto.
	Behar ..	0.30	Not received	2.36	7th April 1872.
BRAHMPUTRA.	Barh ..	0.27	0.05	2.48	14th April 1872.
	Gya ..	0.33	Nil	2.67	ditto.
	Shergotty ..	0.41	ditto	1.64	ditto.
	Nowadah ..	Nil	ditto	1.91	ditto.
	Arungabad ..	0.04	ditto	3.60	ditto.
	Chumparua ..	Nil	Not received	0.51	7th April 1872
	Bettiah ..	ditto	Nil	1.20	14th April 1872
	Chuprah ..	ditto	ditto	2.27	ditto.
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ..	Not received	Not received	1.23	31st Mar. 1872.
	Mozufferpore ..	Nil	0.08	2.58	14th April 1872
	Darbhanga ..	ditto	Nil	1.4	ditto.
	Seetanaree ..	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.
	Tapore ..	ditto	Not received	3.62	7th April 1872
	Mudhuhani ..	0.10	Nil	3.02	14th April 1872.
	Hajipore ..	0.19	Not received	3.32	7th April 1872
	Airah ..	0.05	Nil	2.74	14th April 1872.
RAJSHAHY.	Buxar ..	Nil	ditto	3.21	ditto
	Sasaram ..	0.15	ditto	2.46	ditto
	Shubooah ..	0.23	ditto	2.49	ditto.
	Benare ..	Nil	ditto	1.05	ditto.
	Bhankutpore ..	0.08	ditto	0.76	ditto ...
	Mudheypoorah ..	0.20	ditto	1.20	ditto.
	Banka ..	Nil	ditto	1.86	ditto.
	Sopool ..	ditto	ditto	0.09	ditto.
RAJSHAHY.	Monghyr ..	0.10	ditto	2.18	ditto
	Jamoon ..	Nil	ditto	1.57	ditto ...
	Begowsee ..	0.20	ditto	3.49	ditto.
	Deeghur ..	Nil	ditto	2.46	ditto.
	Jamtara ..	0.17	Not received	1.07	7th April 1872
	Rajmehal ..	0.13	Nil	2.23	14th April 1872
	Pakour ..	Not received	Not received	Nil	11th Jan. 1872
	Nyn-Doomka ..	0.14	Nil	3.10	14th April 1872
RAJSHAHY.	Purneah ..	0.80	ditto	2.64	ditto
	Kishengunge ..	Nil	Not received	1.42	7th April 1872.
	Arrareah ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.
	Rampore Beantash ..	0.76	Nil	3.19	14th April 1872
	Nattore ..	0.18	0.21	2.79	ditto.
	Bogran ..	0.11	Nil	1.53	ditto.
	Dinagapore ..	Nil	ditto	1.85	ditto.
	Maidan ..	0.34	ditto	1.79	ditto.
RAJSHAHY.	Saranampore ..	0.42	Not received	3.41	7th April 1872
	Jungipore ..	0.53	0.08	3.78	14th April 1872.
	Laulbaugh ..	0.39	Nil	3.17	ditto
	Samsonkandi ..	0.01	ditto	1.35	ditto.
	abna ..	0.33	ditto	2.55	ditto.
	Serngunge ..	0.01	ditto	2.36	ditto.
	Rampore ..	0.80	ditto	1.31	ditto
	Bhowanigunge ..	0.61	Not received	0.61	7th April 1872
BARDWAN.	italya ..	0.60	Nil	1.08	14th April 1872
	Bardwan ..	0.15	0.12	0.87	ditto.
	Cotwa ..	0.18	Nil	2.09	ditto
	Culina ..	0.15	0.02	0.71	ditto.
	Bood-Bood ..	0.19	Nil	1.29	ditto.
	Bancoorah ..	1.62	0.12	2.70	ditto.
	Raneegunge ..	1.8	0.10	2.57	ditto.
	Sooter ..	0.76	Nil	3.21	ditto.
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ..	Not received	ditto	4.20	ditto ...
	Serampore ..	2.99	ditto	5.77	ditto.
	Jelaniabad ..	1.70	ditto	4.42	ditto.
	Howrah ..	1.04	ditto	8.60	ditto
	Manapore ..	Nil	ditto	0.94	ditto
	Couta { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	0.34	Not received	2.55	7th April 1872
	{ Esq. Engi.'s Office ..	0.30	Nil	1.80	14th April 1872
	Turbetta ..	0.83	Not received	2.37	7th April 1872.
BARDWAN.	Tankook ..	0.52	ditto	3.05	ditto

Not received 25th to 31st Mar.

Not received 11th to 17th March.

Not received 11th to 24th March.

Not received 18th to 24th Mar.

Not received 11th to 31st Mar

Not recorded 29th Jan to 3rd Feb.

Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan, and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.

Not received 1st to 7th April.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Krishnaghur ...	0.40	Nil	2.23	14th April 1872	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. and 1st to 7th April.
	Bongong ...	Not received	ditto	1.21	ditto	
	Banaghat ...	0.61	ditto	2.38	ditto.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Melherpore ...	1.29	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Choudangah ...	0.70	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	0.38	ditto	1.88	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.23	0.06	2.98	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.15	0.03	1.38	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	1.76	Nil	3.60	ditto.	
	Nursil ...	0.79	ditto	3.80	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0.18	ditto	0.24	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	0.75	ditto	3.41	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.20	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	0.75	ditto	4.00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.81	ditto	3.51	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.77	ditto	3.16	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	2.08	Not received	5.19	7th April 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.84	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.45	ditto	3.26	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	0.27	ditto	2.86	ditto.	
	Busseerhant ...	0.52	ditto	3.54	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.08	ditto	1.99	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	0.14	ditto	1.65	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.50	0.73	3.03	14th April 1872	
	{ Jail ...	0.20	0.80	2.23	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	0.77	Not received	2.98	7th April 1872.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	ditto	1.80	31st Mar. 1872	
	Persepore ...	0.34	Nil	4.05	14th April 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	0.90	ditto	5.17	ditto.	
	Furreedpore ...	0.11	ditto	0.79	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	Nil	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0.02	ditto	1.78	ditto.	
	Jamalpor ...	0.25	0.60	3.10	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	0.30	Not received	1.54	7th April 1872	
	Kishoregunge ...	2.29	Nil	3.82	14th April 1872.	
	Sylhet ...	3.83	0.80	11.29	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	1.62	0.33	14.62	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy ...	1.83	Not received	8.94	7th April 1872	
	Kojah ...	3.56	Nil	8.48	14th April 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.26	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	1.11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Kangamates Hill ...	0.73	Nil	2.48	14th April 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	0.35	0.14	1.66	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	1.72	0.12	5.80	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Brakmanbariah ...	0.69	Not received	2.40	7th April 1872	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	14th April 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	2.54	ditto	4.26	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	2.13	ditto	4.59	ditto.	
	Goalparah ...	0.81	Not received	2.47	7th April 1872	
	Dhooobree ...	1.15	Nil	3.70	14th April 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	1.36	0.10	1.69	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	1.48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0.22	0.40	2.62	14th April 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	29th Feb. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Julpigoree ...	1.15	Nil	2.76	11th April 1872	
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	2.10	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Tezpor ...	0.75	0.66	4.49	14th April 1872	
	Nowgong ...	0.80	Not received	11.67	7th April 1872.	
	Mungledye ...	Not received	ditto	3.05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	0.72	Nil	1.82	14th April 1872	
	Gowhatti ...	0.48	ditto	4.72	ditto.	
	Seehsaugor ...	2.03	Not received	12.67	7th April 1872	
	Jorchaut ...	1.00	ditto	9.85	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.02	ditto	7.27	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	1.67	ditto	9.20	ditto.	
	Debnookhur ...	3.32	ditto	12.69	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.40	ditto	10.12	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	0.28	Nil	0.70	14th April 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	0.75	Not received	13.10	7th April 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	1.03	ditto	2.57	ditto.	
	Sainoogoodting ...	Nil	ditto	2.09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th April 1872.

STATIONS.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	14th	10	29.843	29.801	80.5	79.5	02	S by W	...	...	C	
	14th	16	29.737	29.755	97.5	77.4	37	S	...	...	CK	b
	15th	10	29.859	29.877	100.3	70.5	59	S S W	...	...	C	
	15th	16	29.733	29.741	98.4	79.0	39	S by W	...	...	C	
	16th	10	29.831	29.840	89.0	76.3	54	S by W	...	...	C	b
	16th	16	29.730	29.748	97.0	77.5	36	N	...	...	C, CS	
	17th	10	29.855	29.873	80.2	74.2	40	...	...	...	C	
	17th	16	29.703	29.721	95.5	76.0	37	S W	...	0.02	C	b
	18th	10	29.887	29.905	84.0	73.0	56	W S W	...	...	K	b
SALON ISLAND.	18th	16	29.753	29.771	91.3	75.2	43	W	...	...		b
	19th	10	29.809	29.827	91.0	75.2	44	S by W	...	...		b
	19th	16	29.658	29.676	91.0	76.0	40	S S W	...	...		b
	20th	10	29.754	29.772	92.4	78.2	50	S S W	...	...	N	
	20th	16	29.630	29.648	94.1	83.2	61	S S W	...	...
	14th	10	29.878	29.882	91	84	74	S S W	84*	...	C, CK	b
	14th	16	29.771	29.780	87	83	63	S S W	151*	...	CS	b, scuds
	15th	10	29.882	29.888	90	83	73	S W	134*	...	C	b
	15th	16	29.748	29.854	88	82	70	S	130*	...	CS	b
	16th	10	29.856	29.802	91	82	60	S W	142*	...	C	b
CHITTAGONG.	16th	16	29.710	29.755	89	83	73	S	152*	...	K	b
	17th	10	29.888	29.894	90	80	63	W	74*	...	C	b
	17th	16	29.731	29.717	89	80	66	S S W	127*	...	CS	b, u
	18th	10	29.893	29.809	88	78	55	W S W	52*	0.10	C	b
	18th	16	29.771	29.777	88	79	65	S S W	96*	...	K	b
	19th	10	29.832	29.834	91	87	84	S W	150*	...	KS	b
	19th	16	29.691	29.699	90	80	63	S	168*	...	C	b, m
	20th	10	29.786	29.794	90	81	66	S W	182*	...	C	m, u
	20th	16	29.610	29.655	86	81	79	S	208*	...	N	
	14th	10	29.804	29.895	91	85	86	S W	32*	...	KC	b, m
MADRAS.	14th	16	29.702	29.793	92	82	63	S W	108*	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29.791	29.882	91	83	70	Calm	37*	...	C	b, m
	15th	16	29.672	29.763	92	80	57	W	130*	...	C	b, m
	16th	10	29.782	29.873	92	81	60	S W	39*	...		b, m
	16th	16	29.682	29.773	91	83	70	W	133*	...		b, m
	17th	10	29.779	29.869	93	82	64	S	144*	...	C, CK	b, m
	17th	16	29.655	29.746	89	82	73	W S W	117*	...	CK	b, m
	18th	10	29.775	29.866	88	80	69	E S E	50*	...	KS	u
	18th	16	29.643	29.734	88	80	69	S W	111*	...	K, KS	u
	19th	10	29.787	29.878	89	81	69	S W	144*	...	CK	b
CUTTACK.	19th	16	29.677	29.728	89	80	66	W S W	136*	...	K	b
	20th	10	29.769	29.833	89	81	69	S	78*	...		
	20th	16	29.637	29.728	89	80	66	S W	133*	...		b
	14th	10	29.902	29.932	90	76	71	S E by S	7*	...		bc
	14th	16	29.707	29.827	88	77	58	E S E	11*	...		bc
	15th	10	29.904	29.934	90	78	58	E S E	6*	...		bc
	15th	16	29.811	29.861	88	78	60	E by S	10*	...		b
	16th	10	29.904	29.934	91	78	58	S E	7*	...		bc
	16th	16	29.782	29.812	89	78	59	S E by E	16*	...		bc
	17th	10	29.884	29.918	92	78	61	S E	16*	...		b
AKYAB.	17th	16	29.780	29.812	84	79	65	S E	12*	...		bc
	18th	10	29.780	29.812	84	79	65	S E	10*	0.01		bc
	18th	16	29.890	29.924	89	78	59	S E	10*	...		bc
	19th	10	29.784	29.814	87	76	58	S E	11*	...		bc
	19th	16	29.869	29.896	89	77	56	S E by S	6*	...		bc
	19th	10	29.718	29.778	90	79	59	E S E	13*	...		bc
	20th	10	29.861	29.894	91	78	54	S W by S	8*	...		bc
	20th	16	29.729	29.769	89	78	59	S E	15*	...		bc
	14th	10	29.665	29.712	100	77	32	S S E	66*	...	K, S	fair
	14th	16	29.752	29.835	83	77	75	S S W	32*	...		fair
CUTTACK.	15th	10	29.794	29.875	95	75	36	S W	28*	...	C	fair
	15th	16	29.617	29.728	102	71	17	S W	73*	...		fair
	16th	10	29.700	29.811	91	74	34	W S W	30*	...	N	fair
	16th	16	29.623	29.704	96	74	31	S S W	43*	...	C, KS	o, u, cloudy
	17th	10	29.805	29.887	87	73	48	W N W	17*	...	KS	u, cloudy
	17th	16	29.613	29.724	95	75	33	N N W	22*	...		fair
	18th	10	29.613	29.724	95	75	33	N N W	30*	...		fair
	18th	16	29.425	29.507	87	70	39	W N W	75*	...		fair
	19th	10	29.638	29.719	99	70	18	S S W	18*	...		cloudy
	19th	16	29.770	29.851	93	78	48	S	77*	...	CK, N	fair
AKYAB.	20th	10	29.615	29.696	98	73	26	S W	65*	...		cloudy
	20th	16	29.745	29.826	91	76	49	S E	76*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	14th	10	29.863	29.875	88	80	69	N N W	1	...		b
	14th	16	29.751	29.773	87	80	72	W N W	2	...		b
	15th	10	29.876	29.898	86	77	64	E S E	1	...		b
	15th	16	29.742	29.764	87	80	72	W	2	...		b
	16th	10	29.860	29.882	87	80	72	S S W	1	...		b
	16th	16	29.754	29.776	86	79	72	W	1	...		b
	17th	10	29.861	29.882	88	79	65	W S W	1	...		b
	17th	16	29.729	29.751	90	79	62	W	2	...		b
AKYAB.	18th	10	29.860	29.882	88	79	65	E	1	...		b
	18th	16	29.735	29.757	86	77	64	W	1	...		b
	19th	10	29.843	29.865	87	78	65	E S E	1	...		b
	19th	16	29.682	29.704	88	76	55	S W	1	...		b
	20th	10	29.889	29.905	87	86	93	S	1	...		b
	20th	16	29.651	29.673	87	78	65	W N W	2	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles.	In.		
April ...	15th	29.782	98.7	80.0	145.5	88.2	78.5	72.7	0.61	S by W & S	...	133.1	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	16th	778	98.0	78.7	143.4	87.6	77.8	71.9	.61	S & N	...	135.3	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	17th	791	96.1	77.5	140.0	86.3	74.2	65.7	.52	Variable.	4.0	121.5	...	...	Chiefly cirri. High wind from 9½ to 10 P.M. Lightning on S. between 10½ to 11 P.M.
	18th	815	91.8	73.0	141.0	82.4	73.1	66.6	.60	W & W N W	...	99.1	0.02	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder, lightning, and rain at midnight.
	19th	745	95.8	78.4	142.0	86.4	75.0	68.5	.56	S S W & S W	0.7	124.9	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	20th	694	100.0	80.8	143.8	87.0	78.8	73.5	.64	S S W	...	238.2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	21st	686	99.0	80.0	140.5	88.3	80.1	75.2	.66	S S W & S by W	...	228.3	...	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	{ by lower rain gauge	0.02
	{ by anemometer gauge	0.01
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.70
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	4.02
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	4.27

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of March 1872, on 150 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.		Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight-carried.	Receipts.	
		Rs. As. P.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	
Total traffic for the week ...	...	2,244 4 9	200 1 10	19,559 34	...
Per mile of railway ...	...	14 3 10	1 4 4	135 0	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	619,999	2,78,074 9 6	25,490 8 11	1,576,000 964	3,49,766 6 9
Total for 13 weeks and last day of March 1872...	422,8304	2,80,323 14 3	25,696 5 9	1,595 689 20	3,54,574 3 10
COMPARISON.					
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last one day ended 31st March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3804	71 6 9	7 2 10	3,740 0	113 13 6	11 7 9	18 10 7
Or per mile of railway	170,029	25,993 13 3	2 9	882,934 20	11,861 9 9	1,186 3 2	3,785 10 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	176,4004	26,063 4 0	2,606 10 6	389,674 20	11,975 7 3	1,197 10 11	3,804 1 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,0174	931 11 6	93 3 5	15,831 0	465 1 3	46 10 2	139 13 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	181,896	38,064 8 6	06 9 1	823,999 8	10,472 4 3	1,047 4 7	3,835 13 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	108,235	1,00,923 5 0	17,418 16 1	618,523 30	3,26,152 8 9	29,897 6 4	47,316 2 5
Or per mile of railway	...	148 7 3	13 12 2	...	254 12 11	23 7 2	36 19 4
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	1,330,174	21,46,445 15 10	196,757 11 0	9,483,941 20	55,50,132 4 3	508,762 2 6	709,510 13 6
Total for 14 weeks	1,438,433	23,36,469 5 0	214,176 7 1	10,112,467 10	58,76,294 13 0	538,659 8 10	792,835 18 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	113,4704	1,92,822 2 1	17,075 7 3	602,644 30	3,65 422 14 0	33,497 2 0	51,172 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	150 11 2	13 16 4	...	285 9 7	26 3 7	30 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,512,3694	23,09,612 3 9	2,1,625 10 9	9,187,725 20	54,31,934 11 2	497,927 7 0	799,552 17 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,784	16,522 4 2	1,514 10 10	64,959 20	20,135 13 9	1,845 15 9	3,360 6 7
Or per mile of railway	...	74 1 0	6 15 10	...	90 4 9	8 5 8	15 1 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	68,783	2,14,292 8 8	19,643 9 8	895,015 10	2,57,090 15 6	23,560 5 1	43,203 14 9
Total for 14 weeks	73,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,158 0 6	939,974 30	2,77,156 13 8	25,406 0 10	46,564 1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,7134	21,918 6 8	2,009 3 9	45,705 0	15,427 11 0	1,414 4 1	3,423 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	98 4 7	9 0 2	...	69 2 11	6 6 10	15 7 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	60,811	2,46,945 4 6	22,637 9 8	777,461 30	2,38,716 12 2	21,424 0 8	44,051 10 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended first 6th days of April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,148	16,308 10 8	1,404 10 0	124,016 31	21,751 9 8	1,903 17 11	2,488 7 11
Or per mile of railway	186	104 2 10	9 11 0	792 0	138 15 10	12 14 10	23 5 10
For previous 13 weeks of half-year and last day of March 1872 ...	422,830½	2,80,323 14 8	25,036 5 0	1,495,539 29	3,54,574 3 10	32,502 12 9	58,106 18 6
Total for 14 weeks	451,972½	2,96,626 8 6	27,190 15 9	1,719,606 20	3,76,325 13 1	34,496 10 8	61,087 6 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,120	21,272 1 9	1,949 18 10	149,413 18	29,913 3 5	2,742 0 10	4,691 19 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	190	135 14 9	12 9 2	955 0	191 2 8	17 10 5	29 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	436,952½	2,63,613 13 0	25,081 5 1	1,874,417 2	3,86,149 7 10	35,897 1 0	60,478 6 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3 10
Or per mile of railway	223	34 1 3	3 8 2	624 5	18 10 5	1 17 3	5 5 5
For previous weeks of half-year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding one day of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	54	5 6 3	0 10 9	67 0	2 0 1	0 4 0	0 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14 2



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REGISTERED
No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to oaths and affirmations; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Oaths Act, 1872."

2. It extends to British India, applies to all oaths or affirmations taken or made by or administered to British subjects in Native

Indian States, and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

3. Every person who may by law be sworn or called upon to make a solemn affirmation, in any capacity whatever, may, if he objects to such oath or solemn affirmation, make in place thereof a simple affirmation to the same effect, omitting the words 'So help me God,' 'In the presence of Almighty God,' or other expressions of the same nature.

4. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorise such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

If the party or witness refuses to take the oath he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

5. No omission to take any oath or to make

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of anyone for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever

in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

6. Nothing in this Act shall apply to oaths or

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

affirmations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils'

Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr.-Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII of 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

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THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

An Act for the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions, and trades; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act."
Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;
It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873, and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, Schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income," means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate," "Magistrate" means, till the 1st day of September 1872, any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and after the said day, any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace:

"Company" means an Association carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India or not:

"Person," "Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family:

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act:

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate. And in the case of any person or Hindu undivided family chargeable

under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem;

or to any movable or immovable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family which is for the time being chargeable under this Act shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

DUTIES ON OFFICES.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

and upon every salary, annuity or pension paid in British India by Government, or by a Company, or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, to any person residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports whether on account of himself or another person.

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas, and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment, or commission under Her Majesty or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Government.

The duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

Every such treasurer or other officer shall, as soon as may be, after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Every Company, public body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part.

The Treasurer, Secretary, or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under, or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or body or Association whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pices per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities, or pensions payable by the Company or public body or Association to all such persons respectively.

9. Whenever the duty leviable under this Part in any month is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity, or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity, or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

PART III.

DUTIES ON PROFITS OF COMPANIES.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager in India of every Shipping Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade, during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pices in the rupee:

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pices for every rupee,

and shall prepare, and on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing the result of such accounts.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872, the Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager of such Company, shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

12. Whenever the Collector believes that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce, for the inspection of the Collector, such of the accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven (as the case may be) and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part, and the day on which such amount shall be paid, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

DUTIES ON INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

14. A yearly duty of two pices for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid,

and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs:

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

PART V.

DUTIES ON ALL OTHER INCOME.

16. A yearly duty of two pices for every rupee shall be levied upon all income not coming of one thousand rupees per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

17. The trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were

sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Any person not resident in British India whether

Non-residents charged a subject of Her Majesty in names of their agents. or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

18. Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required

Trustees or agents of persons incapacitated or non-resident to furnish statements of income.

by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him of the amount of the income in respect whereof he is charge-

able on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement signed by him of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts

Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators-General and Official Trustees,

of Wards, the Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and

the Official Trustees, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity;

Power to retain duties charged on trustees, &c.

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in respect of the income and profits officially received by him;

every person and Court so assessed may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver manager, Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

21. Owners of lands or houses occupying the same shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at one-tenth of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

Owners of lands and houses occupying them.

The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

Rules for assessing income from land.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part,

Persons assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on incomes of rupees 1,000 and upwards to be assessed at same amount.

shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that

at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply under the provisions of Part VI to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

In the case of every person chargeable under this Part, to whom the provisions

Notice requiring returns.

of the last preceding paragraph do not apply, and

whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, four thousand rupees or upwards, the Collector shall,

and in the case of every such person whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, less than four thousand rupees, the Collector may

cause a notice to be served on him requiring him to fill in a return of his income during one year ending on the day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872, and to state in such return the period during which such income has actually accrued.

Such notice shall be in the form to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and shall specify the day by which the return is to be made, and the place of the Collector's office at which the return is to be made.

Every such notice shall be signed by the Collector.

The form of the return shall accompany the notice.

23. Every person on whom such notice is served

Return how made.

shall send to or deliver at the Collector's office the return

duly filled and signed by him.

A declaration shall be added by such person at the foot of the return, (a) that the income stated therein is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, (b) that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and (c) that he has no other source of income.

24. Every person, when required so to do by a

Last of lodgers and employees.

notice in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council shall, within

the period mentioned in such notice, prepare and deliver to the Collector a list containing, to the best of his belief, the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling-house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house, and also of any such lodger or inmate who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Such list shall be signed by the persons respectively delivering the same, and shall be prepared in the form to be prescribed as aforesaid.

25. The Collector shall from time to time

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

determine what persons are chargeable under this Part, and the amount at

which every such person shall be assessed;

and in making such assessment income exempted under section six shall be treated as chargeable under this Part.

26. Every such assessment shall be made upon the full amount of such person's income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872.

In the case of a person for the first time becoming chargeable under this Part within the year of assessment, or within the year next before such year, the assessment shall be made according to an average of his income for such period as the Collector, under the circumstances, directs.

27. The Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Part, stating—

(1)—The name and the profession, trade or other source of the income of such person, or in respect of which he is chargeable;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is to be paid;

(3)—The place or places, district or districts, where such income accrues; and

(4)—The amount to be paid; and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service either to pay such amount or to apply to the Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

28. Such amount shall be paid to the Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same:

Provided that, if such income accrues at or in more than one place or district, the receipt shall be granted and payment made by and to the Collector for the place or district at or in which the person mentioned in the notice resides, or (in the case of a firm) at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf, and such signature shall be judicially noticed.

29. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1)—The name and source or sources of the income of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is paid;

(3)—The amount paid, and the date of payment; and

(4)—The place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues;

and shall be admissible as evidence of all matters contained therein.

PART VI.

PETITIONS AND APPEALS AGAINST ASSESSMENTS.

30. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed under Part V, may apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have the assessment reduced or cancelled:

Such petition shall ordinarily be presented within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven. But if the Collector is satisfied that the objector has not received such notice, the petition may be presented within fifteen days from the day on which in the Collector's opinion he became aware of the assessment:

Provided that no person served with a notice under section twenty-two shall be entitled to apply by petition under this section unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making such return.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

31. The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order.

If the order be in favor of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

32. Any person dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the sum payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order thereon, and a list of the documents, if any, on which the appellant relies.

Neither of such copies shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

Copies of petition and order exempt from fees.

When the decision on such appeal is in favor of the petitioner, the value of the fee on his petition of appeal, and (where he has presented a petition to the Collector) the fee on such petition, together with the excess paid by him, or (when the decision is that the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, is not chargeable under this Act) the whole sum so paid shall at once be refunded.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed, and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner, and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income in question.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

The provisions contained in sections twenty-seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder.

PART VII.

PAYMENT AND RECOVERY OF DUTIES.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight, or section fifteen, shall be payable on the first day of May 1872:

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments: the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay within fifteen days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue,

or pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money;

and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters:—

- (a) sales in execution of decrees:
- (b) arrests in execution of decrees for money
- (c) execution of decrees by imprisonment:
- (d) claims to attached property; and
- (e) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Courts by which they were passed,

shall apply to every execution issued for levying the moneys mentioned in such order, save that all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Code upon the Court shall be executed by the Collector by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount (if any) required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

37. If during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may cause the assessment made for such year to be amended as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

In case any Company or person assessed under Part III or Part V ceases to carry on the trade or business in respect whereof such assessment was made, or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made, or if any such Company or person is from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII.

PENALTIES.

38. Every Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Manager or other person failing to make any payment or deduction, or to prepare and deliver in due time any statement or return, or to produce any accounts, required by section eight, ten, eleven or twelve,

Treasurers, &c., failing to make payments or deliver returns.

any every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent failing to deliver any statement or declaration required by section eighteen,

Trustees, &c., failing to deliver statements or declarations.

shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any declaration or list made or delivered under section twenty-three or twenty-four, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition presented under section thirty which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

Section 193 and 278 of Penal Code to apply to proceedings.

PART IX

MISCELLANEOUS.

42. No suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

43. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Exercise of powers of Collector and Commissioner.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

Service of Notices.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager.

Power to declare principal place of business.

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence, and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

Power to declare residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to, and exercised by, such officers as the Governor General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to prescribe forms and make rules.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time

(a) prescribe forms for the returns, notices, and lists herebefore mentioned,

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and

(c) delegate to any local Government the powers given by this section, clause (b), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under section 30.

Stamp
eight annas.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The day of 187
The petition of A. B. of

SHEWETH—

1 That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of twenty-seven rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 187 .

2. That your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising from [here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income

or profits accrues or arise] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were ~~rupees~~ , as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3. That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days. [Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.]

4. That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX of 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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SCHEDULE. Enactments repealed.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Extent.

Commencement.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column

hereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

(a.)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal:

"Proposal"

(b.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise:

"Promise."

(c.)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee':

"Promisor" and "promisee."

(d.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise:

"Consideration."

(e.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement:

"Agreement."

(f.)—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises:

"Reciprocal promises."

(g.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void:

"Void agreement."

(h.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract:

"Contract."

(i.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract:

"Voidable contract."

(j.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

"Void contract."

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(b.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(c.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made. 6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute. 7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTS, VOIDABLE CONTRACTS, AND VOID AGREEMENTS.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(a.) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(b.) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not "Free consent" defined. caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(b.) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(c.) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(d.) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(b.) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(c.) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(d.) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(e.) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(c.) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

21. A contract is not voidable because it

Effect of mistakes as was caused by a mistake to law. as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because

Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact. it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not. it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(b.) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(c.) A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(d.) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(e.) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(f.) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(g.) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(h.) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(i.) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(j.) A, who is B's mukhtár, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(k.) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

24. If any part of a single consideration for

Agreements void of one or more objects, or any considerations and objects unlawful in part. one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

25. An agreement made

Agreement without consideration void— without consideration is void unless

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered unless it is in writing under the law for the time and registered, being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already done, voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be a debt barred by limitation law. charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(b.) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(c.) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(d.) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(e.) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

(f.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(g.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, the continuance of the partnership.

Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of property which may be the subject-matter of a suit, is void to that extent.

Section 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred only to the arbitration of one or more persons, or to a sole arbitrator or to a court of arbitration.

has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance of the amount so awarded, is brought against the defendant in respect of any subject-matter to which the existence of a contract is a bar to the suit.

This section renders illegal a contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any dispute which has already arisen or may arise between them in respect of any subject-matter to which the existence of a contract is a bar to the suit.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(b.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(c.) A, who is a dealer in coconut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of coconut-oil.

(d.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rāmnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(e.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(f.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 291A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

OF CONTINGENT CONTRACTS.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(b.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(c.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the event happens.

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

34. If the future event on which a contract

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person

does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has

not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do any-

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

thing, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed

has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(b.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to

Agreements contingent on impossible events void.

do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of

the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

37. The parties to a contract must either per-

Obligation of parties to contracts.

form, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless

such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer

of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-per-

formance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional:

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

39. When a party to a contract has refused

to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(b.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case

that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in

it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Sharing of loss by default in contribution.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(c.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(d.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person

jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(a.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(b.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(c.) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(d.) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

- 51.** When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

- 52.** Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed,

Order of performance of reciprocal promises is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

- 53.** When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect. contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

- 54.** When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises. cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor

of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss

which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(b.) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(c.) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(d.) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

- 55.** When a party to a contract promises to

do a certain thing at or before a specified time, in certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

- 56.** An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Agreement to do impossible act void. A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(b.) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(c.) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(d.) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(e.) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

- 57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.**

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

- 59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied**

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the first June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(b.) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

- 60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.**

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

- 61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be**

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation. applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not

barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

- 62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.**

Contracts changed, rescinded or altered need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(b.) A owes B 10,000 rupees. A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(c.) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

- 63. Every promisee may dispense with, or**

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(b.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt, 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(c.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(d.) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount.

(e.) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

- 64. When a person, at whose option a contract**

Consequences of rescission of avoidable contract.

is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is

promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

- 65. When an agreement is discovered to be void,**

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement or contract that becomes void.

or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to

the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(b.) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the first of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the first of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(c.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(d.) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE
CREATED BY CONTRACT.

68. If a person, incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(b.) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zamindar. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(b.) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid or any thing delivered by mistake, or under coercion, must repay or return it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(b.) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF CONTRACT.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price

falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(b.) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(c.) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(d.) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(e.) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapur, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapur is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapur at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(f.) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(g.) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freight rises, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January.

(h.) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(i.) A, delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(j.) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(k.) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(l.) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house

so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(m.) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(n.) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(o.) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(p.) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(q.) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(r.) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(b.) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(c.) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means 'Goods' defined. and includes every kind of moveable property.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. 'Sale' defined. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price.

or of a price for ascertained goods, together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(b.) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(c.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(d.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(e.) B, on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(b.) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives it to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires B to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale

of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

86. When goods have become the property of

the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(b.) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods

not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done, after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(b.) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(c.) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be

delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed

by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.**90.** Delivery of goods sold may be made by

doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(b.) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(c.) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(d.) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(e.) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(f.) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of

the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress

of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of

the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(a.) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(b.) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by B on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(c.) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale; and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(b.) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(c.) B who lives at Puna, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Puna by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Puna, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(d.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(e.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(b.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(b.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit,

Stoppage how effected. either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

105. Such notice may be given either to the

Notice of seller's claim. person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to

Right of seller on stoppage. hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.**107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform**

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform. his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

TITLE.**108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than**

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer. he has himself, except in the following cases:—

EXCEPTION 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding

any instructions of the owner to the contrary: Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

EXCEPTION 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

EXCEPTION 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(b.) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(c.) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(d.) A, B and C are joint Hindü brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(e.) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(f.) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is

Warranty implied where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination. **an implied warranty** that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Murshedabad to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(b.) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose. **goods, of the denomination** mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known

Warranty on sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any ex-

Seller when not re- sponsible for latent defects. **press warranty of quality,** the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a

Buyer's right on breach of warranty. **warranty, has been delivered** and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a

Right of buyer on breach of warranty in respect of goods not ascertained. **warranty, for the sale of** goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(b.) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(c.) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods,

When buyer may refuse to accept if goods not ordered are sent with goods ordered. **not ordered, with goods ordered,** the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept

Effect of wrongful re- fusion to accept. **the goods sold to him, this** amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to

Right of seller as to rescission on failure of buyer to pay price at time fixed. **the buyer, the seller is not** entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is

Sale and transfer of lots sold by auction. **a distinct and separate sale** of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes

Effect of use by seller of pretended biddings to raise price. **use of pretended biddings to** raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

124. A contract by which one party promises

Contract of 'indem- nity' defined. **to save the other from loss** caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct

of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(a.) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, Rights and liabilities acting within the scope of of indemnity-holder when his authority, is entitled to sued. recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. Contract of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.' The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee. Consideration for guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a.) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(b.) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(c.) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract. Surety's liability.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee. Continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamindari, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(b.) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(c.) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

130. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor. Revocation of continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(b.) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions. Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence. Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance. Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(b.) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties

are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor. • between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c.) A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

135. A contract between the creditor and the

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor. principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges

the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

136. Where a contract to give time to the

Surety not discharged when agreement made with a third person to give time to principal debtor. principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the cre-

Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety. ditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by

Release of one co-surety does not discharge the creditor of one of them; others. does not discharge the others; neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

139. If the creditor does any act which is in-

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy. consistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal

Rights of surety on payment or performance. debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities. security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor or at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation invalid. by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

- 143.** Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid.

Illustrations.

(a.) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(b.) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

- 144.** Where a person gives a guarantee upon

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins. a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

- 145.** In every contract of guarantee there is an

Implied promise to indemnify surety. implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(a.) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(b.) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(c.) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

- 146.** Where two or more persons are co-sureties

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally. for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(b.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

- 147.** Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(c.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

OF BAILMENT.

- 148.** A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

- 149.** The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

- 150.** The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(b.) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

- 151.** In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

Care to be taken by bailee.

s of the same bulk, quality and value bailed.

bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the care of it described in section 151.

Contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the condition of the bailment.

Illustration.

A hires a horse for his own riding. B drives carriage. This is, at the option of A, a bailment.

If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to compensation to the bailor for any damage to the goods from or during such use.

Illustrations.

A hires a horse to B for his own riding only. B lends the horse to his family, to ride the horse. C rides the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Cuttack. B rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack and the horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is entitled to compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus formed.

If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and to compensate the bailor for any loss arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A has 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark. B, at A's consent, mixes the 100 bales with other bales bearing a different mark: A is entitled to the return of the bales, and B is bound to bear all the expense in the separation of the bales and any other loss.

If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods from the other goods, and deliver them to the bailor, the bailor is entitled to be compensated for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A has 100 lbs of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of the flour.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(b.) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

174. The pawnee shall not, in the absence of a contract to that effect, retain the goods pledged for any debt or promise other than the debt or promise for

which they are pledged; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-goods or documentary warrant, warehouse-keeper's title to goods, certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

CHAPTER X. AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may employ agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Consideration not necessary.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Definitions of express and implied authority.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

Extent of agent's authority.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(b.) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

Illustrations.

(a.) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(b.) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

When agent cannot delegate.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

'Sub-agent' defined.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent:

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Relation between principal and person duly appointed by agent to act in business of agency.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(b.) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(b.) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Right of person as to acts done for him without his authority.

Effect of ratification.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person, on whose behalf the acts are done.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(b.) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B, from C who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(b.) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Termination of agency.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Termination of agency, where agent has an interest in subject-matter.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(b.) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

When principal may revoke agent's authority.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

Illustrations.

(a.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(b.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Compensation for revocation by principal or renunciation by agent.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect as to agent and as to third persons.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(b.) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him, some cotton, lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(c.) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

AGENT'S DUTY TO PRINCIPAL.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(b.) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as, e. g., by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(b.) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(c.) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(d.) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send

the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(b.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(b.) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immovable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(b.) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(b.) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(b.) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskillfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(b.) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 1,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(b.) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases :—

- (1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :
- (2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :
- (3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract ; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the

belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(a.) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(b.) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals ; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(b.) A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignee.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PARTNERSHIP.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account ; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(b.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner. profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by

the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

longing to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss :

- (2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership :
- (3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business :
- (4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business :
- (5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners ; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners :
- (6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners :
- (7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members :
- (8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time :
- (9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court :
- (10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases :—

- (1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind :
- (2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors :
- (3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person :
- (4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract :
- (5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners :
- (6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(b.) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

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No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

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Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances <i>bonâ fide</i> made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers ..	The whole.
Act V of 1866.	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.*

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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ate offence.
 e of offence, sufficient statement.
 where offence has no specific name.
 d in charges.
 ' charge.
 iviction to be set out in charge.
 s to time, place and person.
 er of committing offence must be stated.
 hedule.
 ors.
 y apply for amendment.
 mend a charge.
 of Session may deal with charge.
 may proceed immediately after amendment.
 rial may be directed or trial suspended.
 nd accused person may recall witnesses.
 ction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.
 aterial error.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

arges for distinct offences.
 s than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.
 more than one offence.
 nce falling within two definitions.
 eally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within
 definition.
 oubletful what offence has been committed.
 on charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.
 e proved included in offence charged.
 is may be charged jointly.
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specify offence.
 a the alternative.
 ent is to be pronounced.
 e be written in English or language of District.

hat to contain.
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 en to be given.
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 or contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
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 for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.
 ction necessary.
 cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.
 urt of Session as to such offences committed before itself.
 ontempt of Court how to be disposed of.
 vil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.
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 xercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give
 ,

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**PART I.
CHAPTER I.**

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Commencement.

2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

Saving of special procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

References in former Acts.

The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Certain specified references.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following

Definitions.

meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquiry."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Inquired into."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

"Trial."

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Judicial Proceeding."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Written."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Criminal Court."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Province."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"Presidency town."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Punjab.

"High Court."

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

"Session case."

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which

"Magistrate's case."

Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

OF COURTS OF SESSION.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MAGISTRATES AND THEIR POWERS.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

	Magistrates of the 1st class,
Magistrates to be of three classes.	Magistrates of the 2nd class, or
	Magistrates of the 3rd class.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to Sentences which Magistrates may pass. the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, first class. Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class. Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class. Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)
- (5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

- (6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)
- (7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- (8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
- (9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)
- (10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
- (13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)
- (15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
- (16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
- (17.) Power to issue proclamation in case, judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
- (18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
- (19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
- (21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)
- (22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)
- (23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)
- (24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
- (25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
- (26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)
- (27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)
- (28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
- (30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)
- (31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
- (32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)
- (33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
- (36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 586.)

as common to all
ates. 22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

- Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
- Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
- Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
- Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
- Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
- Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
- Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
- Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 115.)

In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

By the Local Government—

- Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
- Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
- Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

By the Magistrate of the District—

- Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
- Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

- Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

By the Local Government—

- Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

- (3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)

- (4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
- (5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(6.) By the Magistrate of the District—

- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
- (3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

- (1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
- (2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
- (3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 191.)
- (4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
- (5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
- (6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

(a.) By the Local Government—

- (1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
- (8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
- (b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisances. (s. 519.)

Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and also in section twenty-six, and, in addition, the following powers:—

Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

And that, if a Magistrate of a Division of the first class, he shall not have power to demand to be of good behaviour.

In addition to the powers given and which Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, the powers of a Magistrate of the first class shall be the following powers:—

Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or persons to whom or to which they are given.

Any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things:—

- he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,
- he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,
- he orders the Police to investigate an offence,
- he holds an inquest,
- he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,
- he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry, his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void; that is to say:—

- (1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,
- (2) If he entertains a case without complaint,
- (3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,
- (4) If he tries an offender summarily,
- (5) If he decides an appeal,
- (6) If he calls for proceedings,
- (7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,
- (8) If he revises a bail order,
- (9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,
- (10) If he demands security to keep the peace,
- (11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,
- (12) If he demands security for good behaviour,
- (13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,
- (14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,
- (15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,
- (16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,
- (17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or
- (18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

C. may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may appoint persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

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46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the office of Magistrate of District, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

57. The Local Government may, if it think proper, appoint an officer to be called public prosecutors.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakil to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subor-

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

dinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(b.) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(c.) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(b.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(d.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

where an offence or not in one district only,

where the offence or offence is continuing,

or consists of several acts.

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

Illustrations.

(a.) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(b.) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(c.) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(d.) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(e.) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(f.) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or murder as a thug, dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be, when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, *mainprise*, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is a European British subject, it is his duty to ask him whether he is one or not.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person, who is not a European British subject, is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns; and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session, proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace; and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE. CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

III, C. 90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, Landholders and man, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(a) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(b) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(c) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(d) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

FIRSTLY.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

SECONDLY.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

THIRDLY.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

FOURTHLY.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette or notification.

FIFTHLY.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

SIXTHLY.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

SEVENTHLY.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

93. Any person known to have committed or suspected of having committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours, be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless before that time his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case such person shall be forthwith released.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, found lurking within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, house-breaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Police to prevent certain offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant

Part III, C. on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry IX & X, ss. into such house or place and search therein.
101—114.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

OF ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of

a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

sale of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit; and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer except questions criminating himself.

Provided, so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as evidence.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or

has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the Division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(a.) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(b.) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(c.) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(d.) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

Who may act without any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section

Complaint or sanction shall be held to authorize a required in certain cases. Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial. **143. The Magistrate of the District,**

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against

Examination of complainant. any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate may think fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII. OF THE SUMMONS.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway

Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII. OF THE WARRANT.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

181. If information be received that a person, accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the

Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

When commitment to a High Court.

197. If such accused person (not being a European British subject)

is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge, and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial, he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the

Contents of charge.

Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after

the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the

Copy of charge.

Court of Session before which

the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

199. As soon as the charge, on which the ac-

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

cused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him;

and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be sum-

moned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of

Further list.

section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the de-

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

positions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate sees fit to give them free of cost.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person

appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be

Object and effect of complaint.

regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply. **214.** The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11). Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence), any of the foregoing offences.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily. any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

- (a) The serial number;
- (b) The date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) The date of the report or complaint;
- (d) The name of the complainant;
- (e) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;
- (f) The offence complained of or proved;
- (g) The prisoner's plea;

- (4) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;
- (i) The sentence; and
- (j) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, Record in appealable acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session Jury for trial of in which a European (not Europeans or Americans. being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Election to be tried Government has not ordered without jury.

that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall,

if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which

it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(b.) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

258. If a jurymen or assessor is personally

When jurymen or assessor may be examined. acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend. to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting. sors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be Decision vested in given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

VI. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

XX. Verdict to be given on each charge.

71. Judge may question jury.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

Appeal from Magistrate's trial.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

FI, C.
272—equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

272. The Local Government may direct an

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in

No appeal in petty or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried

summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

VI, C. the appellant to be necessary, may either make
XXI, ss. such further inquiry and take such additional evi-
 —290. dence itself or may direct such inquiry to be
 made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

Illustrations.

(a.) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(b.) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(c.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(d.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(e.) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(f.) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(g.) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(h.) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(i.) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(j.) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(k.) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 22 of Act I of 1871 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.*)

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of sentence to be signed the sentence, or any new by two Judges. sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

art VI,
XXI &
XXII,
91-297.

291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

Power of High Court to make rules.

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.

Powers of revision.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Proviso to power of altering finding.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul conviction.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII. EXECUTION. CHAPTER XXIII.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution

of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

314.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Who may issue warrant.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

I which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

28 Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty-six) the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Trial of previously convicted persons.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

Proviso.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to remit punishment.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

Power to commute punishment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

VIII, C. The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

324. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

VIII. If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings,

put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Accused not to be sworn.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

Examination of accused how recorded.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find

that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any

fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

SUMMONS CASES.**361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may**

In summons cases. summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.**362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall**

In cases tried upon warrant. ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.**363. The accused person shall be allowed to**

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness. examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer. refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it

deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.**365. Whenever an officer in charge of a**

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

366. If there appears reason to believe

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, im-

Power to impound document produced.

pound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.**OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.****368. When a Magistrate considers that the**

Search-warrant when grantable.

production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

369. The last preceding section shall not

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments, or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.**PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.****CHAPTER XXVIII.****BAIL.**

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Insufficient bail.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of con-

Discharge on bail.

finement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

zance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty. Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders. All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited. A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FORMATION OF LISTS OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS AND THEIR ATTENDANCE.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

Copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Exemptions. All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

The exemption from service given by this section

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption. is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be, it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing

what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONTENTS OF COURT.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail

to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, the offence has no specific name. so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 336 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(d). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(c.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 117, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(i.) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(j.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(k.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(l.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(m.) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal

Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of

Where it is doubtful such a nature that it is what offence has been doubtful which of several committed.

offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last

When a person charged section, one charge only is with one offence he can brought against an accused be convicted of another. person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

457. When a person is charged with an offence,

When offence proved and part of the charge is not included in offence proved, but the part which charged. is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

458. When more persons than one are accused

of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

Judgment to be translated.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Sanction when to be given.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Local Government.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Nature of sanction necessary.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

475. When any such commitment is made by the Court in such cases. Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case,

for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Security to keep the peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

When a person is imprisoned under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of recognizances.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with Recovery of penalty from surety. a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond

to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such

warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LOCAL NUISANCES.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety, or a riot or an affray.

EXPLANATION I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate,

caused a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal or consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, compelling him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance, or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation, or to stop the construction of such building, or to remove it, or to alter the disposal of such substance, or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be.

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show why such order should not be enforced.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Order to be a judicial proceeding.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Attendance of jury.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code ;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 (*for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay*), of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information ; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter ; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may con-

sider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—
(a) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(b) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(c) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(d) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Doab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zamindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licences to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-ware, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1812..	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817..	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two
MADRAS REGULATIONS.		
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.		
XII of 1827 ..	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Section twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830 .	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (section 152).

To A. B., of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*): You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of _____ on the _____ day of _____ Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

Dated the _____

day of _____

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (section 159).

To (name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (state the offence): You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (sections 196, 197 and 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (section 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (name and official designation) of the offence of (mention the offence quoting Act and section) and was sentenced to (state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (section 193).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of, I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (sections 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (or as the case may be, to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one A. B., and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (section 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of, I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(I).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the day On Penal Code, section of at, waged 121. war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at, with the intention On section 124. of inducing the Honourable A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly On section 161. accepted from [state the name] for another party [state the name] a gratification, other than le

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 304. at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 306. at , abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 325. at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 392. at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 395. at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 166. at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 193. at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that “

” which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session.” In (d) omit “by the said Court.”

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a). I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b). First.—That you, on or about the day of

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session..

(c) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 302 and 304. mitted murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 379 and 382. mitted theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). That you, on or about the day of

Alternative charges on section 193.

at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that “

” and that you, on or about the day of

at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that “

” one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session;” and omit “by the said Court.”

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1st.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 3, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—The direction in column 6 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summary cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may be issued for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

Section.	OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest with- out warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made with- out warrant, but not other- wise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abet- ted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the of- fence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abet- ted is tri- able.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the of- fence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abet- ment.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in conse- quence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with im- prisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of any de- scription provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

117	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Ses- sion.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either de- scription for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alli- ance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
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144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may be issued for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	-	The same as for the offence	-	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	-
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	-	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	-	Ditto.	-
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed. If not committed	May a r r e s t without war- rant. Ditto	Warrant Summons	Bailable Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both. Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate. Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving informa- tion of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful as- sembly.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful as- sembly or riot. Or to go armed	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Warrant	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto. Ditto.

160	Committing affray	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
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CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Summons	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class. Ditto.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to him-self	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bail-able or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	-	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed. If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
					Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
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	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	-	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.

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Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence. If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
213	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description pro- vided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provid- ed for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital. If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years. If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
		Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
		Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital. If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years. If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant. Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine. Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class. Ditto. By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital. If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.					
				for 2 years, or fine, or both.	rate of 1st class.
231.	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counter- feit Coin as genuine which when first pos- sessed the deliverer did not know to be coun- terfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Court of Session.
• 245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Govern- ment stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Fine of 500 rupees	-	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	-	Ditto	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	-	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	-	Ditto	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Fine of 200 rupees	-	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

294A	Keeping lottery office -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.
302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of trans- portation for life.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	Court of Ses- sion.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c. If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or impris- onment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
					Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug -	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage ; of injuries to unborn children ; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child -	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage ; of injuries to unborn children ; of the exposure of infants ; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Hurt.

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	-	-	-	-	-
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endan- gers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest with- out warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Summons	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	-	-	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
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CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail-able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
379	Theft	-	-	-	-	-
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
391	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
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Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion. If the offence be an unnatural offence	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Transportation for life	Court of Ses- sion. Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

92	Robbery	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate, of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion.

396	Murder in dacoity	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Death, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, whar- finger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

		May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.					
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous im- prisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

• *Of Cheating.*

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

		Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
426	Mischief	-	-	-	-	-
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

		May arrest with- out warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
447	Criminal trespass	-	Summons	-	-	-
448	House-trespass	-	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	-	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.
Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. If the offence is theft - - -	May arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant - Ditto	Not bailable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine. Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class. Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Ditto	Court of Session. Ditto.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

	Forgery	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
465	Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine. If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for au- thenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for au- thenticating documents other than those des- cribed in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked ma- terial.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or at- tempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

		Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
482	Using a false trade or property-mark with in- tent to deceive or injure any person.					
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a pub- lic servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counter- feiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a coun- terfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it con- tains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing any proper- ty-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

		Warrant	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	-	-	-

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.
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CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous commu- nication or having taken precaution to con- ceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the pun- ishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture in- tended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
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OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable-			According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	-	.....	
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.			-	Ditto	.....
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	-	Bailable	.....
If punishable with fine only	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	.....

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2	62	518
	63	519
	303	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5	23	37
XIII of 1866, s. 29	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39	380	287
s. 40	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41	383	301
XIX of 1866, s. 9	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33	380	287
s. 34	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14	380	287
s. 15	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	148, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6	384 and 385	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19	308	521
s. 35	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1869, s. 2	61	307
	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (b)	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive)
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	ss. 68	142
	97	163
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
s. 9	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 480.
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	} Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	
	158	126
	160	130
	161	132
	161	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s. 132	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6	23	37
s. 80	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, s. 4	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl.,
for making Laws and Regulations,*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India

Preamble. in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

3. In this Act the expression "Political Agent" defined. means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native State,"

"Native State" means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council now has, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor General in Council from time to time seems fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise by the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native, in Native States.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the

execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act 1 of 1849	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections

323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th Aprill 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a 'Native Passenger vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section.'

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following Addition to section 12. ing proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space,

to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine:—

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859. (to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal)."

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read:—

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design, or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom."

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 909R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April 1872.—Captain Sydney Gerald Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to have charge of the office of Master Attendant, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. George Stewart Park to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. Alexander Abercrombie to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Sir William James Herschel, or until further orders, with effect from the 24th instant, the date on which Mr. Abercrombie took charge of the office.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and to have charge of the Sub-division of Fallacotta, in Julpigoree.

Babu Bejoy Kissen Bose is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in the Burdwan Division, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class. The appointment of Babu Nilchunder Chuckerbutty, to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th ultimo and 3rd instant, is cancelled.

Babu Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bograh, on leave, is transferred to Nuddea, and vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871. This cancels the orders of the 16th instant, appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Khoolnah, in Jessore.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Sub-division of Goalundo, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. William Humphrey Page.

Babu Chunder Narain Sing, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Khoolnah.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Collector, on special duty, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Bancoorah, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. Edward George Glazier to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Rungpore, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Rungpore, with effect from the 21st December last.

Mr. John Edward Addis Eyre, Deputy Collector of Sassaram, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for enlarging the cemetery at Dehree.

Moulvi Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bhubbaoah, in Shahabad. The orders placing him in charge of the Sub-division of Behar are cancelled.

Babu Gopal Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar, in Patna.

Shah Mahomed Ishaq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Banka, in Bhaugulpore.

Babu Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banka, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Jessore, and vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The following Officers are promoted to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Mr. William George Deare, with effect from the 1st January last, *vice* Babu Gour Chunder Roy retired.

Babu Ramsunker Sen, with effect from the 1st February last, *vice* Mr. T. Tweedie retired.

Babu Ohhoy Chunder Das is promoted to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Babu Blugwan Chunder Bose to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Babu Bogolanund Mookerjee to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Burdwan, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. Bedford M. Allen is appointed to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Second Grade, and is posted to be Benares Agency.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Goalparah, is transferred to Julpigoree.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Frederick Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fallacotta, is allowed one year's furlough under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Bhoobonessur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nattore, for seven days, from the 23rd instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. George Stewart Park is allowed fifteen days' leave, in addition to the six weeks' furlough which was granted to him in orders of the 1st December last, to enable him to join his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, for twenty-five days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

Lieutenant William John Williamson is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 19th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment in the Garo Hills.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Roberts Madocks, c.s., reported his departure from Bombay on furlough on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The 27th April 1872.—The license granted to Babu Jugut Chunder Gangooly, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in Chittagong, is cancelled at his own request.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th April 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly examination of Assistants and other Officers will commence on Monday, the 3rd June 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta,) the following Bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

Goods not to be landed or shipped until toll has been paid.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners, at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

Goods landed or shipped without payment of the toll to be detained.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

Re-landing or re-shipping.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

Steam ferries and passenger boats not to take goods unprotected by pass.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

Goods not to be stacked on the wharves.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

Goods awaiting shipment to be under control.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

Boats not to moor or anchor for purposes of sale or barter.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

Empty boats to lie in the stream.

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bank, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

Timber not to be floated to detriment of the wharves.

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

Commissioners' servants at liberty to board boats or vessels.

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

Hours for landing and shipping goods.

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables

Definition of "market produce."

as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

18. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be tendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transshipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, while within such limits, so anchor, fasten, or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 7, Act XX of 1863, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 17th December 1863, appointed

Sheikh Gous Mahomed, Koodrutonissa, and Sooltanee Begum, to be a committee for the management of the "Mokbara Nawab Shaheed Hybut Jung" Institution in Patna.

Two vacancies having occurred in the committee, they have been filled up under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act. The committee now consists of Sooltanee Begum, Lohrah Begum, and Ameeree Begum.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 1802.—Fort William, the 20th April 1872.—Notification.—Public.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali and Sanskrit respectively, have been presented with the authorized donations specified opposite their names:—

Mr. C E. Buckland, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R C. Dutt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 2,000.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 2929.—Fort William, the 24th April 1872.—Notifications.—Accounts.—Mr. T. W. Biss received charge of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, from Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 25th April 1872.

No. 2978.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following at the end of Rule 2, Section 22, of the Civil Leave Code:—

Privilege leave, however, may be granted in continuation of examination leave under Chapter VII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination leave under Chapter VII, Rule 2.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 26th April 1872.

No. 2938.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the Civil Pension Code 49, 2:—

But if an Officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 454.—Fort William, the 26th April 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain R. C. Money, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1871.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

644. The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, or of the receipts from property and of all other income received by such Body, Committee or persons for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund, and of all expenditure incurred for such purposes in each of the three last preceding years.

74A. All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund, or of any property vested in such Body, Committee or persons, such charges being of the kind referred to in the proviso to Section V of the Act.

IV. The Local Government shall cause such inquiry to be made as may seem to it necessary into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the proposed work.

V.—If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be granted, it shall reject the application. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be made, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise as it deems fit, within the local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or persons concerned, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any inquiry made under Rule IV as it may think necessary. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information that it may require, and considering any objections that may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application, or, if the Governor-General in Council does not otherwise direct, may authorize the loan subject to the provisions of the following rules.

VI.—Loans under these rules may be made to Municipal Committees or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any Municipal Fund, from such sums as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit to allot to the Local Government for the purpose. If the proposed loan exceeds double the amount of the gross annual income on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made, or if such loan is for a sum of Rs. 50,000 or upwards, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the loan shall be necessary. In other cases, the Local Government may, if sufficient funds be at its disposal, make the loan to such Committee or persons without such sanction. In every case in which it is proposed to make a loan to any Body or persons authorized to make applications under the Act, other than a Municipal Committee or persons legally entitled to the control or management of a Municipal Fund, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council will be necessary.

VII.—In the orders sanctioning the grant of any loan the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, as the case may be, shall record precisely the conditions upon which the loan will be made. Payments to such Body, Committee or persons on account of loans, or of any instalments thereof, shall be made on receipts signed on behalf of such Body, Committee or persons in the manner in which orders for the disbursement of money from the Local or Municipal Fund are required by the law in force to be signed. If there be no such law, such receipts shall be signed by the President or Chairman, and by the Vice-President or Vice-Chairman, and by at least two members of such Body or Committee. When any receipt has been duly signed, it shall be deemed to be an acceptance by such Body, Committee or persons of the loan and of all the conditions upon which it is granted.

VIII.—The Local Government shall, in every case in which a loan is sanctioned under these rules, make provision for the proper inspection of the works in course of construction or repair for which the loan is made, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is made. Every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall also be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose division it is situate, and of any person who may be authorized by the rules in force to inspect the accounts of the Local or Municipal Fund, and to the inspection of any other person who may be specially authorized by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government.

IX.—If the Local Government is of opinion that the conditions on which the loan was granted have been departed from, or that such Body, Committee or persons have failed to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon them by these rules, it may at any time order that no further advances of money shall be made on account of the loan, and may proceed to recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner prescribed by Section V of the Act.

X.—The interest charged on such loans shall for the present be 4½ per cent. a year. Interest upon the outstanding principal debt shall be paid half-yearly, and the principal shall be repaid in such instalments that not less than one-quarter of the whole shall be repaid within five years, not less than one-half within ten years, not less than three-quarters within fifteen years, and the whole within twenty years at most. Payments of interest and repayments of principal shall be made to the treasury from which the loan is taken, or with the consent of the Local Government to any other Government treasury.

XI.—The cost of any inquiry made under Rule IV, of advertisements published under Rule V, and of inspections made under Rule VIII, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be chargeable against such Body, Committee or persons as costs in effecting the loan.

XII. The accounts of the loan shall be kept by the Accountant-General of the province in such form as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

The Body, Committee or persons to whom the loan may have been granted, shall be bound to give to the Accountant-General and to the Local Government any information they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding the cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and other income or property which may have been made or may become liable as security for the loan.

An annual statement of all loans and of advances made, and repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding at the beginning and end of the year in each province, or under each Local Government, shall be prepared by the Accountant-General, and submitted through the Local Government to the Government of India. The statement shall also show, generally, how far the works for which the loan was made have progressed. A copy of the statement shall also be published in the local official Gazette.

XIII.—The attachment of any fund, rate, cess, tax, duty or any property held as security for the loan shall be made by a notice addressed to the Body, Committee or persons aforesaid, prohibiting the collection of such fund, rate, cess, tax, or duty, or suspending the management of such property by such Body, Committee or persons, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. This notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise as may be directed by the Local Government within the local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or persons concerned. The monies collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government treasury, and the accounts of such monies shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may, on the report of the Accountant-General, from time to time direct. A copy of such accounts shall be delivered to the Committee or persons aforesaid, and a copy shall be published in the local official Gazette, and if the Government of India so direct, submitted to it.

XIV.—No irregularity in breach of these rules shall be held to vitiate the claim of the Government to recover any loan under the terms of Section V of the Act.

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th April 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Khajah Ahsanoollah of Dacca from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th April 1872.—It is hereby notified that Banee Madhub Bose, a Mohurrir, and Cally Churn Peadah, lately attached to the abolished Moonsiffie of Boda, in the Cooch Behar Division, who are implicated in the loss of certain records pertaining to that Moonsiffie while in transit to the Sudder Moonsiffie at Julpigorce, are declared incapable of serving Government.

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 20th April 1873.—The following list of candidates who have passed respectively as Senior and Junior Grade Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the Examination held in 1872, are published for general information.

SENIOR GRADE.

District.	Names.
Hooghly	{ Chunder Seekur Mookerjee. Bepin Beharee Mitter.
Bhangulpore	... Mohendra Nath Banerjee.
Assam	... Puttick Chunder.
Patna	{ Hossein Buksh. Mahomed Yahya. Humeedooddeen.
24-Pergunnahs	{ Nibaran Chunder Mookerjee. Kalibar Biswas. Kali Puddo Chowdry. Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter.
JUNIOR GRADE.	
Bhangulpore	{ Krishna Dhan Dass. Kaminee Koomar Ghose. Peary Lall Datta. Mahomed Wajid Ali. Mashraf-uddin.
East Burdwan	{ Kedar Nath Burmon. Woomesh Chunder Banerjee. Ramjeebun Chatterjee. Brojo Nath Mookerjee. Soshi Bhoosun Sthanpoti. Prankristo Chatterjee. Antool Beharee Chowdry. Mukhun Lall Dass Bukshee. Mohendro Lall Ghose. Russikkristo Ghose.
Midnapore	{ Koomeda Churn Ghose. Gopal Chunder Ghose. Gossain Dass Pattro. Harris Chunder Bhuttacharjee. Ram Ram Dutt. Issur Chunder Bhunja. Chunder Mohun Mitter.
Dinapore	{ Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty. Hara Chandra Chowdry. Chundra Mohun Sen. Syud Nadir Hossein. Mudun Mohun Dass. Koylas Chunder Gupta. T. W. Tweedie.
Shahabad	... Buldeo Sahai.
Tirhoot	{ Akhowree Ram Kuchurj Sing, alias Dhunnajee. Bikermajeet Lall. Juggeshur Pershad. Syud Noorool Hossein. Immamooddeen Khan. Wajid Hossein. Mahomed Noorool Huq. Hayath Buksh. Jowad Hossein.
Nuddea	{ Charu Charan Banu. Jadu Nath Mazumdar.
Rajahmhye	{ Koylash Chunder Sircar. Pearee Mohun Bukshee. Rajcoomar Bagchee. Pearee Lall Udhicarry. Krishna Gobin Dass. Bisheswar Roy. Prosunno Cocmar Chuckerbutty. Eshan Chundra Ghose. Rupendro Narain Bagchee. Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty. Shir Chandra Chowdry. Debendro Nath Muzoomdar. Muddun Mohun Roy.

District.	Names.
Assam	{ Desogassur. Turmanund. Bina Chur. Churnokanto Gahain. Girdharee Sarinah. Koylash Chunder. Krisnoram Dass. Russeenth Shurman. Sonaram Dass. Tineowree Bhuttacharj.
Moorsheadabad	{ Kishori Chand Ghosh. Mohendro Chunder Banerjee. Jadub Gopal Gooptoo. Kristohari Ghosi. Mahomed Hossein. Mohes Chunder Dey Muzoomdar. Koylas Chunder Dutt. Anundo Chunder Roy. Gobind Chunder Mookerjee. Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee. Bungo Chunder Chuckerbutty. Raj Mohun Mookerjee. Deenonath Chuckerbutty. Wodoy Chunder Mitter. Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty. Ahamuddin. Prosunno Coomar Pal. Rojoni Nath Kor. Omanath Dass. Chundro Coomar Bose. Nilkant Chowdry. Chunder Kant Bose. Dukhina Coomar Gangooly. Hur Mohun Dass. Chunder Kant Bosu Roy. Gobind Chunder Dass. Chunder Comar Ghose. Protab Chunder Mookerjee. Bhugwan Chunder Chowdhry. Peary Mohun Ghose.
Tipperah	{ Doorga Nath Muzoomdar. Lokenath Ayan. Bani Nath Banerjee. Krishna Soondar Rai. Deb Nath Gangooly. Haradhun Surma Mutahid. Raj Mohun Banerjee. Lukshmi Kant Chuckerbutty. Mohima Chundra Sein. Shoshi Bhoosun Banerjee. Raj Mohun Biswas.
Mymensingh	{ Dinno Bundoo Dass. Gobind Chunder Banerjee. Shama Churn Dass. Mohima Chunder Kurmukur. Mudhun Mohun Audhicary.
Backergunge	{ Ashootosh Banerjee. Rajib Lochun Roy. Abinash Chunder Chatterjee. Bishnu Churn Pal. Akinchun Ghose. Dwarkanath Krishna Dutt.
Hooghly	{ Taruck Nath Bagchee. Kali Komul Goocho. Kashi Chunder Sircar. Grish Chunder Sein (2nd) Grish Chunder Sein (1st.) Pran Nath Bose. Tarin Churn Ghose. Juggobundoo Chund. Chunder Kant Bose. Koilash Chunder Goocho. Chunder Kant Sein. Grish Chunder Dass. Gooroo Churn Dutt. Dwarkanath Bose.
Dacca	{ Dwarka Nath Dutt. Baroda Pershad Chatterjee. Grish Chunder Nundi. Brijomadbub Mitter. Bissassur Chuckerbutty. Purusram Biswas. Shoshi Bhoosun Banerjee.
24-Pergunnahs	

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (and Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following By-laws proposed by the Commissioners are published for general information :—

**RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT
IN CASES OF FIRE ON BOARD VESSELS LYING IN THE PORT.**

The Deputy Conservator, and in his absence the Deputy Harbour Master, or any Assistant Harbour Master according to seniority, shall, on arriving on board, take charge and issue the necessary orders.

General charge.

All officers of the Harbour Master's Department off duty, and all heave-up and hawser boats unemployed, shall proceed at once to the scene of the fire.

An officer of the department arriving on board a vessel on fire, shall at once communicate with the Commander or Commanding Officer, and having ascertained that warning has been given to the port fire-engine boat and to the surrounding vessels, he is to see that all hatches and openings are closed to prevent draft as much as possible; after which he should pass lines to the buoys, and get all in readiness to cast off from the moorings. In case warning has not been given to the port fire-engine boat, it should be given immediately; also to the Commissioners' office, to the Police, and to the Port Fire-brigade.

When once the fire-engine boat is brought to work, steps should be taken to ascertain what is most advisable to be done with the vessel, whether to move her or not: as a rule, however, it will always be best to remove any vessel on fire from the moorings, and place her in the stream on the west side of the channel; and in all cases the heave-up boats should immediately repair alongside, and on arrival hook to the pendants and heave the rings above water, ready to cast off if required.

In cases where the fire has a strong hold, or is likely to increase rapidly, as in the case when saltpetre or other combustible matter is on board, all the surrounding vessels are to be got ready to cast off or slip from their moorings.

No persons unconnected with the port or the vessels, or who are not assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be allowed on board.

Strangers not to be admitted on board.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 648J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April 1872.—Dr. Henry Black Purves officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan.

Mr. William Robert Green to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Poojee, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, or until further orders.

Mr. John Stanley Carr Larminie is posted to Tipperah as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 25th April 1872.—Babu Ram Chunder hakee to officiate as Moonsiff of Atteah, in Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mothooranath Ghose, or until further orders.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. William Cornell, B.A., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca till the arrival of Mr. William Cornell, or until further orders. On being relieved by Mr. Cornell, Mr.

Garrett will officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

Mr. James Monro to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore.

Mr. Alexander Lyons to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Chuprah.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing :—

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Israil.

Babu Annada Prasad Das.

Mr. W. B. Manson to be Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chuprah.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. James Crawford, B.A., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Durbhangah, with effect from the 8th instant.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. George Robert King Meares to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. William John Kilby, or until further orders.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. W. Fallon, or until further orders. Mr. Gordon will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Surgeon Henry Cayley to be Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, with effect from the date on which his services may be placed by the Government of the Punjab at the disposal of this Government.

Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell, Officiating Additional Judge of Hooghly, to officiate also as Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, to officiate also as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, on his return from his present privilege leave.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders. Mr. Garrett will proceed to Tipperah on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Judge of Dacca by Mr. William Cornell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 24th April 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Money Lal Dutt, of the Sukeas Street Dispensary, on special duty in Burdwan, for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may have left Burdwan.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pooree, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 26th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, lately officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 25th April 1872.—Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie is allowed four days' subsidiary leave from the 19th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Bhaugulpore.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, Professor in the Presidency College, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the commencement of the approaching vacation.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. William John Kilby, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. S. W. Fallon, M.A. and Ph.D., Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th April 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Doorga Churn Singhee, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The services of Mr. John C. Nesfield, M.A., Assistant Professor, Presidency College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, from such date as he may be relieved.

The 27th April 1872.—The services of Mr. Knightley Gray Burne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The 29th April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Captain Henry Howe of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 30th April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Henry William Irvine Wood of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The leave granted to Mr. Arthur Blair, of the Police, under orders of the 27th ultimo, is commuted to leave under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 2987.—*Fort William, the 25th April 1872*—*Notification.—Accounts.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in respect of loans to Bodies corporate, Municipal Committees, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any Local or Municipal Fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty, or tax upon any persons in any local limits :—

I.—Such loans shall only be made to such Body, Committee or persons on the security of the total aggregate amount of the proceeds of all cesses, rates, duties or taxes, received by such Body, Committee or persons, and of all receipts from property vested in such Body, Committee or persons for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund under their control.

II.—No such loan shall be made except for the construction or repair of works of public utility situated within the local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or persons making application for a loan, or intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within such limits.

Loans may be made to enable such Body, Committee or persons to discharge a debt incurred before the passing of the Act for the construction or repair of such works.

III.—Application for such loans shall be made to the Local Government, and shall be signed by at least three-fourths of the members of the Managing Body or Committee duly constituted and acting for the persons on behalf of whom the loan is applied for. Every such application shall state—

1st. The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

2nd. The amount of loan applied for.

3rd. The cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

4th. The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes, or receipts from property are levied or received.

5th. The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be made, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

Districts.	Names.	Districts.	Names.
	Akhoy Coomar Dhur. Aghorenath Banerjee. Umbica Churn Sein. Bhugbut Chunder Mitter. Bunyari Lall Ghose. Chunder Kant Mitter. Chundra Coomar Sein. Chundro Nath Chatterjee. Dwarka Nath Sein. Dabibur Chatterjee. Dinnobundoo Dass. Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty. Eshen Chunder Chuckerbutty. Gobindo Chunder Das. Gopal Chunder Deb. Gutty Nath Sircar. Gooroodoyal Goopta. Hurri Mohun Dutt. Hurri Chunder Sircar. Jeebun Krishna Bose. Jogendro Nath Ghose. Jugendro Nath Sein. Johisty Nundy. Jadub Chunder Goocho. Jogodishur Mohuri. Kazee Dianutoollah. Koylash Chunder Mookerjee. Koylash Chunder Goocho. Kissen Lall Dutt. Koylash Chunder Sirdar. Kadar Nath Sein. Kaminy Mohun Bose. Kalikinkur Banerjee. Moguljan Biswas. Mothoora Nath Bose. Mothoora Nath Roy Chowdry. Mudhoosoodun Ghose. Nilmadhub Ghose. Nobin Chunder Bhuttacharjee. Nawab Ali Kondkar. Nobin Chunder Dutt. Nobin Chunder Singh. Omritto Lall Kor. Protap Chunder Mozoomdar. Poorno Nundo Sein. Parash Nath Chatterjee. Preo Nath Chatterjee. Peary Mohun Roy. Preo Nath Chunder. Prosunnu Coomar Dhur. Peary Mohun Nath. Ram Churn Bose. Russick Lall Ghose. Raj Koomar Ghose. Russick Lall Ghose. Ram Chunder Banerjee. Rotikant Mozoomdar. Rudhoy Nath Ghose. Ram Lall Ghose. Rojony Kant Dutt. Radha Churn Roy. Ramruttun Bose. Rojony Kant Ghose. Shoshibhusan Ghose. Shamachurn Bose. Saroda Proshad Dutt. Shoshcebbhusun Sen. Yara Pershad Goopta. Toffeloodin Kondkar. Tara Prosunno Dutt. Troiloko Nath Chuckerbutty Woomesh Chunder Sommodar.		Motee Lall Lahiri. Muzhur Hossein. Wahidooddeen Mahomed Ahmed. Zahurul Huq. Kali Sahai. Mahomed Ishaq. Bishnuram Dass. Bishnu Deb Goshamree. Doorga Dhur. Boikant Chundra Chuckerbutty. Gopal Chundra Dhar. Gopal Sahoy. Sooltan Hossein. Shama Nund. Mahomed Saeed. Kishen Sahoy. Hewnarain. Ram Narain Sing. Bisheshur Dyal. Ram Narain Lall. Kedar Nath Chatterjee. Chunder Nath Roy. Surat Nath Mookerjee.
			The following list of candidates who have passed as Mooktears in the Mofusil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the examinations held in 1872, is published for general information :—
	Districts.	Names.	
	Midnapore	Kali Pershad Mytee. Gunganarain Dutt. Roghonath Dass. Radhanath Pal. Saroda Pershad Banerjee. Ramhuree Dey. Kristonarain Bose. Bhimachuree Odhikaree. Radha Churn Roy. Mohima Chunder Lahoory. Chundro Kant Mookerjee. Abdool Guffoor. Koylash Chundra Mitter. Dubceeroodeen Sirkar. Kheedee Mohun Bose. Manikooden Talukdar.	
	Nuddea	Gooroonath Mozoomdar. Pitambur Chuckerbutty. Janokeernath Mozoomdar. Hedayutoollah. Saroda Churn Sein. Beharee Lal Sein. Boidonath Chuckerbutty. Radha Churn Roy. Borooneshur Acharjee. Madhub Chunder Adhikaree. Kalidass Sirkar alias Mothooranath.	
	Rajshahye	Nobogopal Muzoomadar. Hara Gopal. Robinikant Bhoomick. Prosunno Hari Mittra.	
	Dinagapore	Ram Ruchia Lall. Lutchmun Pershad. Juttadharee Lall. Radhakichen Lall. Deoki Pershad. Ram Soonder Lall. Benarsee Lall. Thakoor Nownidh Narain. Jugdom Sahai. Domun Lall. Mahadeo Lall. Nowrung Pershad.	
	East Burdwan	Chunderkant Roy Chowdhry. Dinonath Mookerjee. Juggeshur Dutt. Janokinath Chatterjee.	
	Mymensingh.	Kanti Chunder Roy Chowdhry. Shorut Chunder Banerjee. Syud Abdool Majeed. Shama Churn Mookerjee.	
	Shahabad		
	Jessore		
essore			
Patna			
Gya			

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
	Mohesh Chunder Dutt. Hussunt Coomar Burdhun. Kally Dass Dey Chowdhry. Sudurool Hossein. Anundo Chunder Dutt. Dinonath Kor. Emdat Bari. Golam Nujjuff. Nuzuroodeen. Chunder Coomar Sein. Ram Coomar Bonicko. Nuzzumudeen. Joy Coomar Dutt. Ramdoyal Dey Mozoomdar. Hussun Ali. Protah Chunder Goopto. Koylash Chunder Burmon. Bhoyrub Chunder Sein. Dindoyal Dey. Radha Mohun Dutt. Mahomed Kazim.	Patna	Sheik Mukhdoom Reza. " Wahid Buksh. " Mahomed Ibrahim. Syud Abnaby.
Tipperah		Moorshedabad	Anund Gopal Sing. Beharee Lall Dutt. Radhabullub Roy. Autal Behari Dass. Hollodhur Chatterjee. Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee. Nittogopal Dhur. Ashotosh Ghose. Prosunno Chunder Ghose. Juyetollah Chowdhry.
Assam	Dhurmopal. Koylash Chunder Sein. Moheshur Gossain.		Sheik Abdool Roheem. " Ameer Hossein. Nursing Sahay. Kooldeep Narain. Jhungot Lall. Bankey Baharee Lall. Dhunnoo Kohary Pershad. Furhut Hossein. Junkdhary Lall. Ram Surun Lall. Rambahadoor Sing. Devi Pershad. Sheik Abdool Jubbur. " Mohamed Koorban Ally.
4-Pergunnahs	Sibram Chatterjee. Abdool Guffoor. Kanty Chunder Mookerjee. Brijol Lall Bagchee. Mudun Mohun Haldar. Hussiroodeen Mahomed. Nilkant Chuckerbutty. Rojonikant Ghuttuck. Juggut Chunder Gooho. Shoshi Chunder Sumadhur. Koylash Chunder Moozoomdar. Harkishore Chatterjee. Adinath Roy.	Tirhoot	Soonder Lall. Nazim Hossein. Muzhur Hossein. Moorshed Hossein. Lalla Gude Behary Lall. Jai Gobind Sahai. Ramperkash Narain. Sheikh Ameenoodeen Ahmed. Mahomed Hossein Khan. Toolsee Ram. Inderjeet Sahai. Ram Golam Sing. Brijmohun Lall. Jhotee Sing. Lalla Rajcoomar Sing. Syud Imam Ali. Ram Bullub Sahai.
Dacca			
	Jadub Chunder Ghuttuck. Rajkishore Chowdhry. Degumber Sikdar. Hridoy Chundra Chuckerbutty. Jadub Chunder Sirkar. Wasiq Mahomed. Roheemuddeen Sheik. Kalikummar Roy. Janokinath Mittra. Prosunno Chundra Roy. Mothuranath Davi. Ishan Chundra Lahiri. Kasiroodeen Mahomed. Golam Hossein Turufdar. Kasinath Dass. Kali Churn Chuckerbutty. Radha Churn Dutt. Umbica Churn Mookerjee. Umakanta Sen. Atir Mahomed. Saroda Churn Buksh. Hridoy Nath Mittra. Pral Kishore Talapatra.	Hooghly	Sarodaprosad Roy. Madhub Chunder Mohapatro. Mohesh Chunder Sircar. Deenonath Roy. Woona Churn Sing.
Rungpore		Cuttack	Doyanidhi Putnaik. Jugobundhoo Mahanty.
		Purneah	Sheik Irshadoodeen Ahmed. Kurreem Ali.
			Kally Prosunno Roy Chowdhry. Mohima Chunder Chatterjee. Mohesh Chunder Ghose. Shama Churn Roy Chowdhry. Gopal Chunder Banerjee. Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty. Bhogoban Chunder Bose. Kally Churn Dey. Mafizoodeen Ahmed. Juggut Chunder Sen. Chunder Coomar Sen. Modhu Shudhun Dass. Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee. Anundo Chunder Dutt. Raj Coomar Dass. Shoahee Coomar Bose. Durga Churn Dass. Bhuggobutty Churn Roy Chowdhry. Obhoya Churn Dass. Hurnath Dass. Muzuffur Hossein. Tarack Chunder Roy. Gobindo Chunder Ghose. Behary Loll Roy Chowdhry. Tarini Churn Bose. Russick Chunder Dutt.
Bhaugulpore	Mithun Lall. Ramkishan Lall. Mugni Ram. Mahomed Wasil. Hamid Hossein. Byjnath Pershad. Aboo Mahomed. Hafiz Noo Reza. Umbica Pershad. Dummur Lall. Zohceerool Hossein. Hamid Ali Hossein. Nawazish Hossein. Mahomed Mohsin. Moorteza Hossein. Dwarka Pershad. Gholam Reza. Salamut Ali. Abdool Sumud. Sujayut Hossein. Nooroodeen.	Backergunge	
		Maunbhoom	Ram Kalpa Chuckerbutty. Radha Jibun Roy.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Gowalparah	{ Girish Chundra Moitra. Janakee Nathi Mozumdar. Chundra Prosunno Sircar. Ram Coomar Dass.
	{ Roghoochur Dyal Singh. Synd Shumsodeen. Owdhebarce Sahoy. Gungabishoon Singh. Nursing Sahoy. Sokund Lall. Shamsunder Sahoy. Oolfut Hossein. Mahadeo Pershad. Ramdeo Sahoy. Buldeo Sahoy. Ramburn Lall. Jhuttadharee Lall. Mothoora Pershad. Buldeo Sahoy. Mahadeo Sahoy. Sheik Mahomed Ibrahim. Shama Nund. Seetul Pershad. Gokhoola Nund. Raj Coomar Lall.
Sarun	{ Abdul Raziq. Bishun Dyal. Lal Behary Lall. Mahomed Zahid. Ishaq. Mullick Zuhoorool Huq. Ram Surn Lall. Sheoshunker Lall. Sheik Luteef Hossein.
Gya	{ Annunto Lall Ghose. Mollesh Chunder Chuckerbutty. Grish Chundra Ghose. Shitauath Shamonto.
Beerbhoom	

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entitled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies east of the Geroah Nuddee, and south of a line

drawn eastward from Humaa Chuck to the village of Dighee.

	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	" Jumoonce ...	
	" Chetowleah ...	
	" Kankjole ...	
	" Bahadurpore ...	
	" Akbernuggur ...	
	" Inayutnuggur ...	
	" Mukraen ...	
	" Sooltangeunge ...	
	" Umber ...	
	" Sooltanabad ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	" Godda ...	
	" Umlou Mooteah ...	
	" Pussye ...	
	" Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	" Belputta ...	
	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	" Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	" Mohumdabad ...	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah.
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah.	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 159.

The 25th April 1872.

Transfers.—Baboo Bolye Chand Gupta, Overseer, First Grade, from the Third Presidency to the Ranghur Division.

No. 160.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Purneah to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 161.

Notification.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Gya Division on the 18th April 1872, before noon.

No. 162.

The 26th April 1872.

Appointments.—Baboo Sreekisto Bose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Nuddea (Local Rivers) Division, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Rajshahye Division.

No. 163.

Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Patna Division.

No. 164.

The 27th April 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, passed in the Lower Standard on the 1st April 1872.

No. 165.

The 29th April 1872.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 444 of the 23rd April 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 21st February 1872, consequent on the retirement of Deputy Commissary E. J. Gillis.

To be Assistant Commissary, Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary M. Cunningham, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.*

Irrigation

NOTIFICATION.

No. 101.

The 29th April 1872.

UNDER the authority vested in him by section 5 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following rules in supersession of the rules published under notification No. 103, dated 23rd October 1869, and of all subsequent additions and amendments.

Rules for the Distribution of Water, and Assessment and Collection of Water-rates.

RULE 1.—No water shall be given to any person except on written application to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other person duly authorized by him.

RULE 2.—No application shall include lands belonging to more than one village, but may include "Tehsil Alaida" or other lands lying within the village boundary as defined at the time of survey.

RULE 3.—Applications may be on plain paper, and shall be received only from persons having a proprietary, cultivating, or other interest in the land in respect of which applications are made.

RULE 4.—Every application shall specify the following particulars :—

- (1) Name and residence of applicant.
- (2) Name of Pergunnah, Mehal, and Village, in which the land to be irrigated is situated.
- (3) Total area for the irrigation of which the application is made and its boundaries: and if the land to be irrigated lie in separate chuks, the name of each chuk.
- (4) Names of the ryots whose lands are to be irrigated, and the quantity of land held by each.
- (5) Description of crops for which water is required.
- (6) Name of the canal, and number of distributary, from which water is required.
- (7) Signature of the applicants.

RULE 5.—On receipt of an application, the Officer authorized to receive it shall proceed to the land therein mentioned, and shall ascertain as correctly as possible, by every means in his power—

- (1) Whether the land is irrigable.
- (2) Whether field channels have been made from the village sluice to the land mentioned in the application.
- (3) Whether the particulars as to area and boundaries as given in the application are correct.
- (4) Whether the ryots named in the application are willing to lease.
- (5) Whether, with reference to the situation of the land and the area under irrigation in the village, it is the interest of Government to comply with the application.

RULE 6.—The result of the inquiry shall be recorded by the Officer making it, and shall be filed with the application.

It shall be competent to the Officer making the inquiry, if he be a Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, either to comply with, amend, or reject the application.

If below the rank of a Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, he may comply with the application as originally given or as amended; but if he thinks it should be rejected, he shall, after recording his reasons, refer it for orders to the Deputy or Assistant Superintendent to whom he is subordinate.

RULE 7.—Previous to the execution of any lease or agreement, the lessors may be required to erect such boundary marks as the Canal Revenue Superintendent may from time to time direct for the identification of the land to be irrigated under the lease.

Removal of such boundary marks without permission shall be an offence punishable under Section 434, P. C.

RULE 8.—If the application as originally presented, or as amended, be complied with, an agreement in form A of the Appendix shall be

taken from the ryots named in the application, who shall sign their names in the column provided for that purpose. The Government Officer in whose presence the agreement is executed shall certify at foot that the cultivators whose names are entered in the body of the agreement were present and consented thereto, and that the purport of the agreement was explained to and understood by them. A copy of the agreement shall be given (as their lease) to the persons signing it or to the person nominated to represent them.

RULE 9.—(1) At the time of executing an agreement, the lessees may nominate some person through whom, if approved by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, they will pay the amounts severally due from them under the terms of the agreement; or (2) the Canal Revenue Superintendent may appoint the zemindar, or other person through whom the lessees pay their land rent, as Collector of water-rates if such person be willing to accept the appointment.

In either case the person so appointed, whether on the nomination of the lessees or by the Canal Revenue Superintendent direct, shall be considered as an officer appointed under Section 7, Act VIII (B. C.) of 1867, and shall receive a copy of the agreement executed by the lessees, together with a Sunnud of appointment authorizing him to collect the water-rate severally due from them. The appointment shall be noted on the agreement executed by the lessees, and the person appointed shall execute an agreement with the Canal Revenue Superintendent in form "B" or "C" of the Appendix.

RULE 10.—The person appointed Collector under Clause 1 of Rule 9 shall be entitled to receive a commission not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the amount collected in full from every ryot named in the lease, and paid to the Revenue Superintendent, or his duly authorized Agent, on or before the date fixed for payment as noted in his Sunnud.

If the full amount due from such Collector according to the terms of his Sunnud be not paid on the date fixed therein, or if he infringe any of the conditions in the Sunnud, his appointment shall be liable to be cancelled, and the Canal Revenue Superintendent shall have power to collect direct from the lessees.

A zemindar or other person appointed under Clause 2 of Rule 9 shall receive a commission not exceeding one and a half annas in the rupee, and shall undertake the whole risk of collection from the lessees, and shall be wholly and solely responsible to the Canal Revenue Superintendent for payment of the full amount due on his Sunnud.

RULE 11.—The persons appointed as provided in Rule 9 shall grant a receipt at the time of payment for every sum paid to them by any of the lessees, and shall be bound to keep and produce such accounts as shall from time to time be prescribed. Every person shall be similarly entitled to a receipt for all amounts paid by him to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or any of his subordinates duly authorized to receive such

RULE 12.—A separate agreement must be executed for each separate class of crops as noted below :—

1. Leases for rice including beyali and sarud shall run from 1st June to 30th November, but when leases may be executed by 1st April, and there may be sufficient water in the canals, it shall be at the discretion of the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or his Deputy or Assistant, to issue water on such leases from 1st April. But it is to be understood that issue of water on rice leases earlier than 15th June will depend on the supply of water in the canals, and that no person can claim a full supply before that date.

2. Leases for dalua rice, rubber, and every description of dry-weather crops except sugarcane shall run from 1st December to 31st May.

3. Leases for sugarcane shall extend over the whole period of its growth not exceeding one year.

RULE 13.—The rates chargeable per acre on the different description of crops are fixed for five years, viz from 1st May 1872 to 30th April 1877, and are as follows :—

	ORISSA.		MIDNAPORE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.
1st, Rice.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
If leased for on or before 1st May.				
For one crop of rice whether sarud or beyali	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
If leased for after the 1st May.				
For one crop of rice whether sarud or beyali	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
In this case pre-payment of at least half the rate is compulsory under Rule 14.				
2nd, Dry-weather crops.				
Dalua rice	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Cotton, tobacco, haldi, ginger, wheat, vegetables, and all garden produce	2 0 0	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 6 0
Linseed oilseed, dāl, and pulses of all kinds	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
3rd, Sugarcane	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0

RULE 14.—In every case in which any agreement is executed for rice irrigation in respect of which the penalty rate prescribed in Rule 13, Clause 1, is leviable, the person duly authorized to execute the agreement shall, before supplying any water whatever, demand and receive pre-payment of at least half the sum due for the entire area covered by the lease. The penalty rate shall also be payable on any area irrigated in excess of the area covered by the lease, as ascertained by the procedure laid down in Rule 19. Cash payment shall also be made on account of any such excess area, under penalty of stoppage of the supply of water for the whole area covered by the lease, or irrigated under it. No person shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to refund or remission of any sum paid or demandable under this rule.

RULE 15.—Water-rates not paid under above rule will be payable two months after expiry of lease.

RULE 16.—Channels and sluices will be pro-

purpose of leading water to a convenient point or points within the boundary of every village. All other channels and other appliances for the distribution of water within the boundaries of any village must be constructed and maintained by, or at the expense of, the villagers themselves. As far as possible, assistance will, on application being made for it, be given by the officers of Government to the villagers in laying out their field channels. Villagers making their own field channels must provide for all necessary drainages or roadways which the channels may cross.

RULE 17.—The complete control and custody of all irrigation sluices shall vest in the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant, but it shall be competent to any of the above officers, by an order in writing, to transfer the control and custody of any sluice to any person whom he may deem fit. Whenever any considerable area in a village has been leased for, the custody of the village sluice will, as a rule, be made over to a nominee of the lessees.

RULE 18.—All questions as to priority of right to receive water, in event of the supply being insufficient for all applicants, and all disputes regarding the quantity and regulation of supply shall be finally determined by the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant, provided that in the above respects all leases executed on or before 30th April shall have priority over those subsequently executed. It shall further be competent to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, at his discretion, to close entirely such number of distributaries or outlets as he may deem expedient to ensure a proper rotation of supply to the different lessees, and no claim for compensation for such closure shall lie, unless it shall be for a period exceeding seven days.

RULE 19.—The water gauges set up by the Engineer Department on canals and distributaries shall be held to furnish authoritative data for all calculations of discharge in cases of dispute regarding water-supply, or remission or abatement of water-rate.

RULE 20.—The Canal Revenue Superintendent and his subordinates shall make periodical inspections of all lands on which irrigation is going on. If it be found that in any village more land is being irrigated than that for which a lease has been given, the inspecting officer shall, after making any measurements or other requisite inquiry, record fully the circumstances and the amount of land which, in his opinion, is being irrigated without lease, and shall submit the case for orders to his immediate superior, who in his turn, after making any further inquiry he may deem necessary, shall submit the case for the decision of the Canal Revenue Superintendent.

RULE 21.—Such cases may be disposed of at the discretion of the Canal Revenue Superintendent under sections 11, 12, or 14 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1867. It shall, however, be competent to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, in addition to, or instead of, proceeding as above, to refuse to renew a lease to the village in which such excess irrigation has occurred, until such excess lands, or such part of them as may be agreed upon, be duly leased for. It shall be further competent

to the Canal Revenue Superintendent in such cases to stop the supply of water to such village until such orders as may be passed in the case shall have been complied with.

RULE 22.—Remission of water-rate, in whole or part, may be made by the Canal Revenue Superintendent on reasonable cause being shown, and after due inquiry, on the following grounds only:—

(1.) Total failure of water-supply.

(2.) Damage caused by deficiency or delay in the supply of water, in consequence of some act or omission on the part of the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or the Canal Engineer, or their subordinates, and independent of any act or omission on the part of the lessees.

(3.) Damage caused by an excess of water under the above restrictions.

Provided that no remission shall, under any circumstances whatever, be allowed for stoppage or deficiency of supply extending over a period of less than ten days, and that no remission shall be allowed in the case mentioned in clause 1, unless the claims be preferred within seven clear days from the occurrence of failure to supply water, that is, from the date on which water was due; and in clauses 2, 3, and 4, unless application be made within seven clear days of the occurrence of damage and before the crop alleged to have been damaged has been removed from the ground.

Any case not coming under the above heads shall be reported for the orders of the Commissioner.

RULE 23.—Applications for remission may be presented on plain paper to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant. The Officer to whom any application for remission is preferred shall, as soon as possible, make, or cause to be made, a local inquiry, the result of which shall be recorded at the back of the application; and, if the inquiry be made by a Deputy or Assistant or other Subordinate Officer, the result shall be forwarded to the Canal Revenue Superintendent for orders.

The orders passed on the petition shall be duly communicated to the parties concerned.

RULE 24.—The Revenue Superintendent, as described in these rules, shall be *ex-officio* Canal Officer and Collector, as defined in Act XII of 1866.

RULE 25.—All canals and distributaries will be liable to be closed for repairs during one month in each year. The closure will generally take place between 15th November and 15th December. No person will be entitled to any remission or compensation on account of any loss or inconvenience caused by such annual closure for repairs, or by non-issue of water during such closure.

RULE 26.—The ordinary rates charged for irrigation under these rules will be fixed for five years, but the Government reserves the right of raising the penalty rate in the case of leases executed after 1st May, if necessary.

RULE 27.—The Government reserves to itself the right to add to, amend, or expunge any of the foregoing rules, provided that the water-rates are not raised.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irriga. Branch.

The 13th March 1872.

FORM A.

Lease No. _____ for water for a crop of _____ grown on _____ acres of land, situated in
Mousah _____, Pergunnah _____, at Rs. _____ per acre. Amount
due on the lease, Rs. _____ as detailed below; payable in _____ instalments as
follows:—

Serial Number of Lessee.	Name of each Lessee.	RESIDENCE OF LESSOR.		Quantity of land of each Lessee for which water is required.	Rate per acre.	Water-rate due from each cultivator.	Signature of each Lessee.	Remission.	Balance finally due.	REMARKS, PAYMENTS, &c., &c.
		Village.	Pergunnah.							

FORM B.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Clause 1, Rule 9.

AGREEMENT No. _____.

I, A. B. of Village _____, Pergunnah _____, having, on the nomination of the lessees, been appointed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867, to collect the sum of Rs. _____ on account of water-rates due on lease No. _____ as specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

(1)—I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant Superintendent.

(2)—For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

(3)—On the _____ day of _____ corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my Sunnud may be cancelled by the Canal Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my Receipt Book together with an account showing the total sum collected from and the balance still due from each ryot.

(4)—I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 1 anna in the rupee on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the _____ day of _____ in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

(5)—For a breach of any of the above conditions, I will forfeit to the Canal Revenue Superintendent a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Signed) A. B.

SUNNUD No. _____.

To A. B. of Village _____, Pergunnah _____.

You are hereby appointed under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867 (B. C.), to collect the sums due on lease No. _____ in accordance with the terms of the agreement given by you, and which are detailed below:—

Canal Revenue Superintendent.

FORM C.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Clause 2, Rule 9.

AGREEMENT No. _____.

I, *A. B.* of Village _____, Pergunnah _____, having been appointed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867, to collect the sum of Rs. _____ on account of water-rates due on lease No. _____ as specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

(1)—I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant Superintendent.

(2)—For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

(3)—I will be solely and wholly responsible to the Canal Revenue Superintendent for the sum of Rs. _____, the total due on the lease less duly authorized remissions, and if such sum be not paid on or before the _____ day of _____ corresponding to (Uryah date) it shall be recovered from me by any process of any law in force for the realization of water-rate, and I will not claim or be entitled to any consideration whatever on the ground that I am unable to realize from the lessees.

(4)—I shall be entitled to receive a commission of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the _____ day of _____ corresponding to (Uryah date), but I shall not receive commission on any sums paid in after that date. I will keep and produce such accounts as the Canal Revenue Superintendent may from time to time prescribe.

(5)—For a breach of any of the above conditions, I will forfeit to the Canal Revenue Superintendent a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Signed) *A. B.*

SUNNUD No. _____

To *A. B.* of Village _____, Pergunnah _____

You are hereby appointed under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867 (B.C.), to collect the sums due on lease No. _____ in accordance with the terms of the agreement given by you, and which are detailed below:—

Canal Revenue Superintendent.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 102IE.

The 29th April 1872.

Captain J. M. McNeile, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, to officiate as Engineer of the Baroon Division in addition to his own duties, subject to confirmation by the Governor-General in Council.

No. 103IE.

The 30th April 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Soane to the Orissa Circle.

No. 104IE.

Leave.—Baboo Soddam Chunder Putnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Hidgollah Division, for six days, on private affairs, without pay, under supplement F, Section 9, of the

Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th May 1872.

No. 105IE.

Leave.—Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, lately attached to the Arrah Division, for two months and fifteen days, on medical certificate, under supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th January 1872.

Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, returned from sick leave and joined the Arrah Division on the afternoon of the 25th March 1872.

No. 106IE.

Posting.—Baboo Nobin Behary Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, to the Byturnee Division.

T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 9.

All Civil Authorities, Lower Provinces,—dated Calcutta the 8th March 1872.

The following general rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 15 of the Charter Act 24 and 25, Vic. cap. 104, and with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, in respect of the receipt and payment of money deposits, are now promulgated for observance by all subordinate Courts in the Lower Provinces.

By order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Rules for the guidance of all Courts subordinate to the High Court in the receipt and payment of money.

1. Judges, Magistrates, Moonsiffs, and Small Cause Court Judges, do not submit accounts to the Accountant-General. They should, as far as possible, in their cash transactions with the public, merely authorize the receipt and payment of money at the Government Treasury. Where inconvenience would result from this rule, money may be received and receipt granted by such Officers. Money thus received may be paid out on the day of receipt to the person entitled to receive it, but all sums remaining on hand when the Court or office is closed for the day must be remitted to the Treasury the same day (or, if that is not possible, on the following morning), and must not, under any circumstances, be retained for disbursement. The only money which may be retained by the above Officers is that drawn from the Treasury as a permanent advance. Whenever a Judicial Officer repays deposits out of sums received by him in the day, and not paid into the Treasury, he shall, in his daily accounts, debit the full amount repaid and send the receipted payment orders in verification of the balance of receipts not remitted in cash.

2. The following records must be kept by the above Officers :—

1. Cash Book.
2. Register of chalans issued.
3. " of payment order issued.
4. " of deposit receipts.
5. " of deposit repayments.
6. " of fines and forfeitures.
7. " of Ameen's Fees Fund.
8. " of Sheriff's fees (Local Funds.)
9. " of Registration fees.
10. " of Stamp fines and penalties.
11. " of Intestate property.

12. Miscellaneous Register.

3. The Cash Book (Form 3) will exhibit all sums received from and paid to the public in actual cash. It will also show, in a separate column, cash received from the Treasury as a permanent advance or in reimbursement of sums expended from a permanent advance. All remittances to the Treasury will also appear in it. It will be closed and balanced each day, and signed daily by the presiding Officer after careful examination.

4. When a person desires to pay money into any Court, or when money is paid in by any Officer of the Court, he shall be furnished with a chalan in duplicate, prepared by the proper Officer and signed by the Serishtadar of the Court. The form of biglot chalan annexed (No. 4) is to be used.* The particulars prescribed in the form must be carefully filled in. The chalan must be entered and numbered in the Register of chalans issued (Form No. 4) in a consecutive series of numbers.

* The forms are, with some modifications, those now in use. The Accountant-General will issue them.

5. The following are the Heads of Account in the Treasury Book for which separate chalans should be prepared :—

1. Judicial deposits.
2. Fines and forfeitures.
3. Ameen's fees.
4. Sheriff's fees (Local Funds).
5. Registration fees.
6. Stamp fines and penalties.
7. Property of Intestate.
8. Miscellaneous receipts (net deposits), i.e., proceeds of sale of torn records, old furniture, examination fees, &c.

6. On presentation of the chalan at the Treasury and on receipt of the money, a form of acknowledgment prepared by the payer shall, if demanded, be signed by the Officer in charge or by the Accountant (according to rule).

7. When this course would entail inconvenience to the person tendering money, the Court may receive it direct and grant a receipt for the same. The entry in the Cash Book should be initialled by the Judge at the time the receipt is granted.

8. At the close of business of each day, or on the following morning, chalans so received shall be sent to the Treasury with the balance of cash and Pass Book in Form No. 15 (modified). The chalans for money received into Court and repaid during the day will be excluded.

The Treasury Officer will check the entries in the Pass Book with the chalans and orders for payment, and return the book receipted.

9. Payments of money must be made on vouchers in Form No. 2, which will be delivered to claimants by the Judge or other Officer with the particulars in the form duly filled in. The order for payment must be entered and numbered prior

to issue in the Register of payment orders issued (Form No. 6).

10. If the cash in hand suffices, the Court may at once pay the money on the responsibility of the presiding Officer, and in such cases will forward, at the end of the day to the Treasury, payment orders for the amount duly receipted by the payees. In all other cases, the payment must be made to the payee at the Treasury.

11. The total of chalans of the day for money received by the Court, minus the total of orders for payment cashed at the Court, will represent the balance of cash to be remitted to the Treasury.

12. This Register must be kept in Form No. 4. All chalans authorizing the payment of money into the Government Treasury by individuals or officers of Court, or with which money is received in Court and forwarded to the Treasury by the presiding Officer, must be entered in the Register and numbered in annual consecutive series, such details being added in the column of particulars against each amount as may be necessary for identifying it and writing up therefrom the several Registers.

13. At the close of business of each day, the Treasury Officer, whether Sudder or Sub-divisional, will prepare a list in Form No. 5 of all the chalans of each Court or office that have been presented at the Treasury in the course of the day. In the case of the Sudder Treasury, the list will include all chalans received from Sub-divisional Treasuries on that day, but these will not be checked or the particulars brought on the District Registers till the end of the month. On receipt of this list by the Officer concerned, the particulars of the chalans shown in it should be compared with the details recorded in the Register of chalans, and the date of actual credit, as certified by the Treasury Officer, should be entered in the column prescribed for that purpose. Where the money has been repaid on the day of receipt, the entry in this column will be left blank, a note to that effect being made in the column of remarks at the time of repayment.

14. The Office Register of deposit receipts, Form No. 7, should next be written up in prescribed detail from the particulars recorded in the Register of chalans. In this Register there will thus only be shown the amount of the chalans of deposits which are reported in the Treasury Officer's list to have been actually presented at the Treasury.

15. All items of deposit in this Register must be numbered in an annual consecutive series of numbers, commencing on 1st April and continuing to 31st March of each official year. Every entry in the Register must be initialled by the presiding Officer of the Court or Office after comparison with the Treasury Officer's list and the Register of chalans; only the first eight columns should be filled in at first, the other columns being intended for the record of subsequent repayments.

16. On the 27th or last open day of the Treasury, an Extract Register of deposits (Form No. 9) will be forwarded to the Judge or other District Officer by the Moonsiff or other Subordinate Officer, which will contain those items

only which were deposited during the month and remained unpaid on the above date. These items only will be brought upon the District Registers for the month and numbered in continuation of the district series; the district numbers being noted for reference on the Extract Registers of the Subordinate Officer. At the foot of this Extract Register, deposits received and repaid during the month by the Subordinate Officer will be shown in a lump sum without details.

17. At the end of each month, an Extract Register of deposits must be prepared by the Judge or other District Officer in the same form (No. 9) and forwarded to the Treasury Officer for submission with his cash account to the Accountant-General. This Extract Register will contain those items only which were deposited during the month and remained unpaid on the last day of the month. At the foot of this Register, deposits received and repaid during the month will be shown in a lump sum without details. This Extract Register should be despatched punctually at the end of the month.

18. At the same time a plus and minus memo., showing the total amount of deposits received and repaid during the month, with the balances on the first and last day of the month, should be prepared and entered at foot of the Extract Register of deposit receipts in the following form:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of last month	...	0	0 0
Deposits as above	...	0	0 0
„ received and repaid during the month in (lump)	...	0	0 0
		0	0 0
„ repaid	...	0	0 0
Balance	...	0	0 0

19. The rules laid down in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, and 17, should also be observed in the case of the other Registers referred to in paragraph 12. The monthly Extract Register of fines realized and paid into the Treasury should be in Form No. 18. Fines are under no circumstances to be held in deposit, but should be paid into the Treasury to credit of Government. Refunds of fines will be made by the Treasury Officer on production of an order prepared in Form No. 14, and passed for payment by the presiding Officer of the Court. Remission of fines should be noted in the Register of fines.

20. All orders for the payment of money must be entered prior to issue in a Register (Form No. 6) and numbered in an annual consecutive series of numbers; such details being recorded as are necessary for writing up the several Registers.

21. In authorizing the payment of any sum, the local Officer is required to satisfy himself in the first instance of the validity of the claim, and, in the case of deposits, to ascertain from his Register of deposits whether the balance at credit of the particular deposits is sufficient to meet the repayment, and that there has been no order for the attachment of the money. If the

claim is good, he should issue an order for the payment of the amount either from the local Treasury or from his Court, as prescribed above; and, in case of deposits if the balance is sufficient, at once record the order of refund, in anticipation of the actual payment, against the particular number in the Register of deposits, attesting the entry with his initials. Should the payment be ordered to be made from Court on the day of receipt of the money, the Judge or other Officer should, at the time of issue, enter the date of payment in the proper column, noting the fact in the column of remarks.

22. As in the case of chalans, the Officer in charge of the Treasury, whether Sudder or Sub-divisional, will enter in the daily advice list (Form No. 5, to be forwarded to each Court or Office) all the orders of payment of such Court or Office that have been cashed at the Treasury in the course of the day and forward the same to the Officer concerned. In the case of a Sudder Treasury, this list will include all orders of payment received from Sub-divisional Treasuries on that day.

23. On receipt of the list by the Officer concerned, it should be carefully compared, item by item, with the Register of payment orders, and the date of actual discharge should be noted in the Register in the proper column against every number included in the list. The Register of deposit repayments and other Office Registers should be written up from this list.

24. This Register (Form No. 12) should contain the details of all deposits actually disbursed from the Treasury, and should be written up daily from the Treasury Officer's list of payments after check with the Register of orders of payment. Deposits of previous months repaid at Sub-divisional Treasuries should be recorded in the Judge's Register of deposits as well as in the Register of deposit repayments. Deposits of the current month repaid during the month at Sub-divisional Treasuries should not be recorded by the Judge in either Register, but should be shown in lump in his Extract Register of deposit repayments.

25. On the 10th and 27th (or last open day of the Treasury) an Extract Register of deposit repayments (Form No. 12) will be forwarded to the Judge or other District Officer by the Moonsiff or other Subordinate Officer, which will contain the repayments of previous month's deposits only. At the foot of this Extract Register repayments of deposits of the current month will be shown in a lump sum without details.

26. A bi-monthly extract from his Register of deposit repayments should be forwarded in the same form by the Judge or District Officer to the Treasury Officer for submission with his lists of payments to the Accountant General on the 10th and last day of each month, respectively. The first extract should show the repayments made from the Treasury (both Sudder and Sub-divisional) between the 1st and 10th; and the second, those made between the 11th and the last day of the month. All repayments of the current month's deposits, whether made at the Sudder or Sub-divisional Treasury, should be shown in lump

sum without details. These extracts should be despatched punctually on the above dates.

27. Small Cause Court Judges, Moonsiffs, and other Officers, who hold their Courts at places other than the Sudder Station, or the head-quarters of a Sub-division, will be guided by the above rules, making periodical, instead of daily, remittances to the nearest Treasury, whether Sudder or Sub-divisional. Every such remittance should be accompanied by the chalans and payment orders, together with the Pass Book in Form No. 15 (modified), full particulars being entered therein for the guidance of the Treasury Officer, who will return the Pass Book receipted.

The maximum cash in the hands of Small Cause Court Judges should never exceed Rs. 500, or of Moonsiffs, Rs. 500.

28. On the last day of each official year, all deposits of more than three years' standing should be written off in the Register of deposit receipts, in which a note should be made against the numbers to the effect that they have been credited to Government, and are thus no longer available for refund under the orders of the local Officer. The same course should be followed in regard to deposits or unpaid balances of deposits not exceeding one rupee in amount which have been unclaimed for more than twelve months. A list should be prepared in Form No. 10 of amounts thus written off, and forwarded to the Accountant-General.

29. When the refund of a deposit thus written off is required by a depositor, the local Officer should forward an application to the Accountant-General in Form No. 11, a separate form being used for each application. The Accountant-General's letter of authority when received should be noted against the items in the Register of deposit receipts to obviate a second application, and then passed for payment at the Treasury as prescribed in the form. No other record need be kept of these refunds.

30. At the close of the first month of the next official year, the amount of unclaimed deposits written off the Registers should be deducted from the balance of deposits in the plus and minus memo.

31. During the absence on tour of Sub-divisional Officers and the consequent closing of their Treasuries, Moonsiffs must be guided by the rules for Officers at stations where there are no Treasuries making remittances of surplus cash, if necessary, to the District Treasury. They should take advantage of the periodical returns of Sub-divisional Officers to head-quarters to reduce the cash balances in their hands as much as possible, having due regard to their probable requirements.

No. 10.

All Civil Courts, Lower and Extra Regulation Provinces,—dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1872.

At the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.

Present:

The Hon. Sir R. Couch, Kt.,
Chief Justice.

" Louis S. Jackson,

" A. G. Macpherson,

" F. A. Glover,

Judges of the Court.

Bengal, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all Judicial Officers, subject to the control of the High Court, in respect to the distribution between Government and the parties to suits, of

the postage charge incurred in certain cases.

2. When records are called for by Civil Courts at the instance of parties, the party applying should pay the charge for postage; but when the Court calls for them of its own motion, then the postage should be in the first instance paid by the State, but the Court may in its discretion make such postage a part of the costs and order the losing or other party to pay. Such records do not in the first-mentioned case stand in the position of the records alluded to in the letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3118, dated 21st

* *Fide* Circular Order No. 1, dated 4th January 1871.

November 1870,* ruling that "the charge for transmitting records through the post from one Court to another should be borne by the State."

3. When copies of notifications of sales, &c., are sent by Courts in the interior for the purpose of being affixed in the Office of the Collector and in the Court of the Judge, and when the replies thereto are sent by the general post, the postage should be paid by the party applying for sale and chargeable as costs of execution.

4. In like manner, when Civil Courts in the interior of the district, upon applications of decree-holders, ask for attachment of the judgment-debtors' interests in decrees or documents deposited in other Courts, the postage for the despatch of the requisition, and for the return of the reply, should be borne by the party applying.

5. As regards notices to respondents in appeal cases, the postage should be paid by Government; there being in contemplation one uniform rate of *tulubana* fee, and the transmission by post for part of the distance being an economy to the Government.

6. When Courts in the interior make requisitions upon the District Court at the Sudder Station for the payment of money in deposit to decree holders or other persons, the postage for such requisitions should be paid by the parties on whose behalf they are made.

By Order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDUL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVIE DULKLOODEEN has been placed in charge of the Patna Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*
Bankipore, the 3rd April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarnam Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.
PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN ROSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.
The 13th April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONEY,
Commissioner.
COMM'R'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

MR. A. G. WILSON, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hazareebaugh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.
CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HALCOMBE, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Maunbhoom Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.
CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Gent., Bengal.
CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts and the degree of B.A., having been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information.

It is further notified that the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts will take effect at the examination of December 1873, and those for the degree of B.A. at the examination of January 1875.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- I.—Languages.
- II.—History.
- III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
- IV.—Logic.
- V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—
 - (a) Psychology.
 - (b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages:—

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

* Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† Including experimental illustrations.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic; as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

- (a) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
- (b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

DEGREE OF B. A.,

At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following Courses, marked A. and B.:—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and modes of determining it: the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; forcing pump; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from the Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar system; Phenomena of Eclipses.

• III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (a), (b) and (c), to be selected by the candidate:—

(a)

1. Mental Philosophy—Hamilton's Lectures,
2. Moral Philosophy—as in Fleming,
or
Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons I, II, III,
or
Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(b)

1. History of England—Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Mahammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,
and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(c)

1. Algebra ... } as laid down
2. Plane Trigonometry } in the Course for
3. Analytical Conic Sections. } Honors.

B.

- I.—English.
- II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.
- III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roseoc,
- IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

- (d) Acoustics } as in Ganot.
- Thermotics }
- Optics }
- Magnetism }
- Electricity }

- (e) General Physiology.
- Animal Physiology.
- Zoology.

- (f) General Physiology.
- Vegetable Physiology.
- Botany.

- (g) Geology.
- Mineralogy.
- Paleontology.

J. SUTCLIFFE.

Regist. ar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The candidates who may fail in obtaining free presentations may be admitted as students on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a further sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College curriculum to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few courses of lectures, may be admitted as casual students of payment of a fee of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' attendance upon any single branch of hospital practice. The cost of educating a casual student to compete at the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Nudda Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagirathi River for the week ending Friday, the 26th April 1872

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	0	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	In one place only.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nudda, 46 miles...	3	0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 29th April 1872, above zero 3 feet 11½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Esq. Engr., Nudda (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 29th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 217C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th May 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:—

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares „ ...	1,575
Total Chests ...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st May respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 11th May 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 21st May 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th June 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests	14,000	11,025	25,025

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd April 1872.**Opium Notification.**

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:—

Behar Opium ...	2,000
Benares ditto ...	1,575
Total Chests ...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may

be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th April 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pangah ...	16,82,683½	97,858½	2,08,721	19,89,263½
French Kurkutch ...	8,950	.....	.....	8,950
Bombay „ ...	62,087	.....	16,811	78,898
Madras „ ...	84,710½	.....	.....	84,710½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	3,61,356	.....	.....	3,61,356
Total ...	21,49,797	97,858½	2,25,532	24,73,177½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.		Ships.	
1872, May	4th ...	2 Cases, [W] A 198-199		... Thomas Wilson.	
"	4th ...	8 Cases, [N L] 1-8		... Ditto.	
"	4th ...	2 Cases, [N L] 9-10		... Ditto.	
"	4th ...	1 Picture, no mark		... Hindoostan.	
"	4th ...	4 Pairs Slippers, no mark		... Ditto.	
"	4th ...	1 Parcel, [S R M]		... Indus.	
"	4th ...	1 Chair, no mark		... Ditto.	
"	4th ...	1 Bag, no mark		... Glen Isla.	
"	4th ...	1 Drum, [BD] 3		... Scotia.	
"	11th ...	1 Parcel, [M H] 151-200		... Hector.	
"	18th ...	2 Cases, S & S. 4645 and 4646		... Burmah.	
"	18th ...	1 Cake Spelter, [H]		... Ditto.	
"	28th ...	1 Box, no mark		... Ditto.	
June	15th ...	6 Tiles, Copper, no mark		... Sir Robert Sale.	
"	15th ...	3 Cakes Copper, no mark		... Ditto.	
May	18th ...	1 Case, A B H M S] 1101		... British Nation.	
"	18th ...	21 Cases, J V G, 52171-76, 52178-92		... Ditto.	
"	18th ...	1 Cask, A B, 1 H & M S]		... Ditto.	
"	18th ...	1 Case, [H M S] A. B. & Co., 1102		... Ditto.	
"	18th ...	1 Cask, [90] G M, No. 39 (defaced)		... Ditto.	
"	28th ...	1 Keg, [R J]		... Gainsborough.	
"	28th ...	2 Cases, A. B. & Co., 1-2 [M 18]		... Australia.	
"	28th ...	1 Case, A. B. & Co., 2 [76]		... Ditto.	
"	28th ...	1 Case, A. B. & Co., 14 [K S G S]		... Ditto.	
"	28th ...	2 Cases, N. & Co., 1-2 Cal. L		... Ditto.	
"	11th ...	72½ Boxes Gunpowder, at Mayapore Magazine [430]		Pandora.	
"	11th ...	88½ Boxes ditto ditto ditto, N & Co., 106-93		Cardigan Castle.	
"	11th ...	3 Cases ditto ditto ditto [H R L]		Timsah.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

The 30th April 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.		Ships.	
1872, May	22nd ...	6 Cases, [C] Calcutta		... Nagpore.	
June	19th ...	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennett, Rangoon		.. City of Cambridge.	
"	19th ...	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon		... Ditto.	
July	1st ...	1 Case, [M H M I] A B		... British Nation.	
"	1st ...	2 Cases, J V G, 52170 and 52177		... Ditto.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

The 30th April 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4659	A 28997	50	Kirteechunder Ghose.
4660	A 95487	50	} Kishon Dial.
	95489	50	
4661	A 80280	100	The Inspg Post Master, Punjab Ry. Divn.
4663	A 71596	100	Moonoo Khansamah.
4664	A 83983	10	Shaikh Mahomed Danish.
4665	A 91022	1,000	Bahadoor Sing. Pertab Sing Roy, Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
4669	A 70926	100	} Luckinarain Mozoomdar.
	69684	100	
4670	A 69229	100	B. Edmunds.
4672	A 83027	1,000	C. F. Pittar.
4673	A 59590	10	} Prankrishna Das.
	59591	10	
4683	A 32580	50	Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Paul.
4684	A 32149	10	} The Proprietor, Allahabad Hotel.
	29221	10	
	00384	10	
	17415	10	
4691	A 91904	1,000	Chottay Lall Doorga-pershad.
4692	A 53639	100	Rholanath.
4695	A 41519	50	} J. Pimm.
	76910	10	
4703	A 72851	50	Lt. H. Golding.
4704	A 79353	100	} Messrs. Kisson Mohun Roy and Co.
	08096	50	
	86139	50	
	83867	50	
	98297	50	
4705	A 90178	50	} Baboo Troilokyanath Burrol.
	37285	20	
4706	A 86786	20	} Denonath Dey.
	93894	20	
4717	A 75311	100	Subulchunder Chunder.
4720	A 42149	100	} Munsooborutram Cal-lachurn Ram.
	05717	100	
4721	A 74422	1,000	B. W. Morton.
4722	A 74201	50	Gopalchunder Banerjee.

Notes partially or lost destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4662	A 67676	100	Denabhandhu Moulik.
4667	A 03338	100	Gunga Churn Shah.
4668	A 99898	10	D. M. Bain.
4674	A 18937	100	Pokur Das.
4675	A 72837	20	Brojonath Chuckerbutty.
4676	A 09206	20	Prashwar Mitter.
4677	A 95061	10	Dabee Pershaud.
4678	A 40501	50	Kadernath Bishwas.
4679	A 21501	100	Lala Radbakishun.
4681	A 72177	10	Kaleprosono Mookerjee.
4682	A 28966	10	Krishto Chunder Sircar.
4686	A 65651	100	C. Christien.
4688	A 61835	10	Pundit Kedarnath Bhuttacharjya.
4689	A 71168	100	} Herallol Nundy.
	10023	10	
	13363	10	
4690	A 41613	10	E. C. Craster.
4694	A 89317	10	} J. G. Reuss.
	73431	10	
4696	A 36411	20	} Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co.
	31149	10	
4697	A 96316	10	J. W. Robinson.
4699	A 80887	10	J. E. A. Eyre.
4700	A 76194	10	R. H. Horn.
4701	A 88131	20	} The Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.
	8813	20	
4702	A 70536	10	Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee.
4707	A 71073	10	Cursegee Dossabhoj.
4708	A 67884	20	} Madeley and Co.
	07525	20	
4709	A 10192	20	Solomon and Co.
4711	A 89156	10	} Gunganath Moulic.
	76195	10	
4712	A 04133	10	Juggut Chunder Banerjee.
4713	A 10024	20	Modosoodun Paul.
4714	A 01505	100	} Jodunath Mookerjee.
	01506	100	
4715	A 26328	10	Herallol Nundy.
4718	A 76053	10	Ameer Khan.
4723	A 91831	10	Rev. P. K. Chatterjee.
4725	A 53590	20	Joynarain Choony Lall.

Wrongly joined.

4680	A 11026	} 10	Hurish Chunder Banerjee.
	11024		
4698	A 90009	} 10	J. Metherall.
	90010		
4719	A 75033	} 10	Roodra Koomar Moitra.
	75029		

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 29th April 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V, (B.C.) OF 1870.

The following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 20th ...	1 Sample, [B D S]	Order	City of Oxford.
" 20th ...	2 Cases, [J L L]	"	Ditto.
" 20th ...	3 Casks, [L N & I] A. S. F. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 20th ...	3 Casks, [N R & I] S. F. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 20th ...	2 Cases, [L]	"	Ditto.
" 20th ...	1 Sample, addressed	Finlay, Muir & Co.	Ditto.
" 20th ...	9 Pieces Machinery, no mark, or [T R N]	Order	Ditto.
" 20th ...	2 Pieces Machinery, no mark	"	Ditto.
" 20th ...	1 Keg, no mark, or [R N & I] S. F. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	15 Cases, [65] A. B. & Co.	"	S. S. Viceroy.
" 25th ...	13 Packages, [A W N]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	11 Packages, [355] B. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	3 Cases, [B B]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [B B] or [S R N] D. Brothers	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [B & M]	Black & Murray	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, addressed	Prandrecht, Esq.	Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Casks, [C]	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Cask, no mark, or [C]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [355] D & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, F. R. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	4 Cases, addressed	Dr. J. Fergusson, M.D.	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, G S C	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	6 Cases, addressed	Allan Hume, Simla	Ditto.
" 25th ...	4 Cases, [HK] U. H. & Co.	Ullman & Co.	Ditto.
" 25th ...	33 Casks, [B B]	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Sample case, addressed	Black & Murray	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [H A W] W	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	4 Cases, addressed	Allan Hume	Ditto.
" 25th ...	4 Cases, [S. D. & Co.]	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [J. W. & Co.] S. L. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	3 Packages, [J. D. & Co.] G	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [J. P. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, G J C K	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	12 Cases, [J. D. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [118] J. O. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	3 Packages, [T J L C]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	6 Casks, [J S] J C S	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Sample [J E U C]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, addressed	C. B. Lewis	Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, L M S	Rev. J. C. Payne	Ditto.
" 25th ...	11 Packages, L. S. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Sample, addressed	Peel, Jacob & Co.	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, R R C	Order	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Cask, [U. H. & Co.]	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, U. H. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 25th ...	20 Packages, addressed	H. A. W. Waterfield	Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Cask, W W	Wolff W. & Co.	Ditto.
" 25th ...	3 Casks, no mark, or supposed to be D D N	Order	Ditto.
" 18th ...	6 Bars, F. & Co., no mark, or supposed to be	Mohendro Nath Dutt	Carnarvon Castle.
" 18th ...	12 Bars, G, no mark, or supposed to be	Stewart Mackenzie & Co.	Ditto.
" 18th ...	7 Bars, XXX white	Pectambur Pyne	Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Sample case, [S F C]	Order	Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Cask, [140] J G	Williamson Magra	Ditto.
" 27th ...	6196 Iron-pipes, no mark	W. Child & Co.	Royal Alexandria.
" 27th ...	2 Bales corrugated iron, no mark, or supposed to be [X]	Order	Viceroy.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, Vice-Chairman.

(1203—1)



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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New Building for the Presidency College.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1473, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1872.)

WITH reference to your letter No. 1456, dated the 10th April, and other correspondence regarding the provision of accommodation for the Presidency College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has very anxiously considered the subject, and he now desires to communicate the following remarks and orders.

2. His Honor is, as he has several times said, far from grudging money to encourage higher education, and has only been restrained by a consideration of the pressing necessity of finding means for the primary education of the people. His Honor has not reduced, but at the same time has not thought himself at liberty very largely to increase, the ordinary grants for higher education. Money spent on buildings for educational purposes is just as much spent on education as the sums included in the ordinary grants, and the Lieutenant-Governor has hesitated about providing the large sum required for a new College.

3. Since, however, after full inquiry and personal examination, it appears to His Honor that not only is the present accommodation of the Presidency College totally inadequate to so great and flourishing an institution, but that in reality there is no College building at all, the classes being accommodated partly in the school buildings and partly in a hired house,—and seeing how great an engine is this College in the education and development of the natives of Bengal, and how great a hold it has on the interests and affections of the highly enlightened native community in and about Calcutta,—His Honor has come to the conclusion that he is justified in building a new College. It will be undertaken and pressed on to completion as rapidly as possible, money for immediate operations having been already provided in the budget. His Honor

the more readily accepts this conclusion, because the tendency of recent arrangements has been to concentrate the highest education more than ever in this great Metropolitan Institution.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor had approved of a plan costing something more than two lakhs of rupees, but he has had misgivings whether it would meet all our needs. It seems to his Honor that, if we are to have a new College, we had better make the building complete and ample for all our requirements. We must arrange to accommodate not only the arts classes, but also the law and civil engineering departments, and his Honor has come to the conclusion that all questions lately discussed regarding practical training for Government employ, and special classes, will be best and most satisfactorily settled by the establishment of a regular civil service department, regarding which detailed instructions will shortly be issued. His Honor has therefore thought it desirable to extend the plan by adding a third story, if this can be safely done, or otherwise as may be found best; and he has directed the Chief Engineer to prepare plans within a rough estimate of three lakhs of rupees. I am to desire that you will, together with the Principal of the Presidency College, place yourself in communication with Mr. Leonard, in order that the plans for the new College may be elaborated with complete regard to all requirements.

5. Sufficient provision must be made for civil service classes, which will probably comprise an ordinary two years' course, and an upper course for more advanced students, who having completed the university science course, may desire to qualify in scientific agriculture and other advanced knowledge suitable to students who aspire to offices leading to high administrative posts.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending Saturday, 27th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	... Apl. 27th	Nil	... Fine	... The crops have all been cut and gathered. The outturn has been favorable.	
2	Gya	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	... No crops on the ground.	
3	Chumpan	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair weather; east and west winds.	The rubbee crop is being cut and gathered. Indigo continues good; more rain would be beneficial to this and china crop.	
4	Sarun	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair; wind east and west.	Indigo favorable; china has grown up well, and Bysakhi cotton flowering.	
5	Shahabad	... " 27th	Nil	... Variable. High west winds; heat excessive.	Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot	... " 27th	Nil	... Variable; hot during the day.	Rain much wanted. The rubbee crops gathered; outturn generally excellent; china being sown.	
7	Bhaugulpore	... " 27th	Nil	... Favorable. East wind till 26th. 26th and 27th west wind and very hot.	No crops to report upon.	
8	Monghyr	... " 27th	Nil	... Seasonable. Hot and dry.	No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair	Bhadoi crops are being sown.	
10	Rajmehar	... " 27th	Nil	... Excessively hot	Mangoes look well; indigo promising.	
11	Deoghur	... " 27th	Nil	... Very dry; hot winds; rain wanted.	Good.	
12	Nya Doomka	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot and oppressive.	Sugarcane fair.	
14	Pakour	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	Sugarcane doing well; mangoes poor; rain wanted for ploughing.	No return received.
15	Jamtara	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	No crops on the ground; land is being prepared for rice crops.	
16	Rajshahye	... " 27th	Nil	... Moderately cool and cloudy; frequent dust storms.	Rain much needed.	
17	Bogra	... " 27th	Nil	... First half of week cool; latter half hot and dry; cloudy; strong westerly wind.	Very little boro dhan grown in the district; want of rain in October last has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
18	Dinagapore	... " 27th	Nil	... Cloudy and threatening rain on the dust storm which lasted five hours.	Good.	
19	Maldah	... " 27th	Nil	... Hot and fair	Good if rain falls soon; rain much wanted for aoo sowings.	
20	Moorsheadabad	... " 27th	Nil	... Cloudy and threatening rain; oppressively hot.	Good.	
21	Pubna	... " 27th	0.35	... Fine. Cool for the time of the year.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	... " 27th	1.03	... Cool, with storms threatening.	Fair as yet; more rain wanted.	
23	Burdwan	... " 20th	Nil	... Hot	Cotton and teal good; rain required for boro paddy.	
24	Bancoorah	... " 27th	Nil	... Dry	Crops require rain.	
25	Beerbhoom	... " 27th	Nil	... Dry and sultry; winds variable.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly	... " 27th	.....	.....	.....	Return imperfect.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
27	Howrah	... Apl. 27th	55	Strong southerly wind. Stormy, though little rain has fallen.	Boro dhan almost entirely harvested; aosa dhan is being sown in low lands; generally rain is much wanted.	Dengue fever still raging in the town of Howrah.
28	Midnapore	... " 27th	Nil	Generally hot. A shower of rain accompanied by hailstorm in Tumlook sub-division.	Rain wanted for ploughing rice lands.	
29	Nuddea	... " 27th	Nil	Scanty and partial showers at head-quarters. Dust storms every evening.	Rain very much wanted ...	Cholera greatly subsided.
30	Jessore	... " 26th	6.30	The weather has been generally clear, but sometimes cloudy.*	The rain fallen in several parts of the district and done good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	... " 27th	47	Hot and stormy	No crops on ground.	
32	Dacca	... " 27th	4.10	Partly dry and partly cloudy, windy, and rainy, with heavy hails.	Prospect of crops good. Rain is wanted in the western part of the district.	
33	Backergunge	... " 26th	3.84	Hot and rainy, attended with storms.	Good.	
34	Furreedpore	... " 27th	1.61	Cool	Prospects of crops improved in proportion to the rains.	
35	Mymensingh	... " 21st	2.3	Cloudy, with rain and hail.		
36	Sylhet	... " 20th	1.98	Extremely hot. On the 19th severe hailstorm has cooled the weather.	Ploughing finished	Small-pox raging in the west of the district. A vaccinator sent out.
37	Cachar	... " 20th	0.64	Hot and sultry	Ploughing has commenced.	
38	Chittagong	... " 20th	Nil	Hot and windy	Want of rain is severely felt, especially for sugarcane and chilly crops.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... " 20th	Nil	Days hot; latter part of night chilly.	Chillies, moog, and linseed continue good; a shower of rain is much wanted.	
40	Tipperah	... " 19th	Nil	Hot; rain threatening	Growing crops good, but the sowing of the rice crops delayed if rain does not soon come.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... " 20th	Nil	Sunny	Good.	
42	Cuttack	... " 27th	65	Cloudy and stormy; very little rain appears to have fallen in the interior.	Rain wanting.	
43	Balasore	... " 27th	Nil	Sultry	No ploughing has been commenced as yet.	
44	Pooree	... " 19th	Nil	Want of rain rather complained of.	Cold weather crops good.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... " 27th	Nil	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	... " 27th	Nil	Hot; seasonable	No crops on the ground; there has been a good crop of mowah.	
47	Maunbhoom	... " 27th	Nil	Hot and clear	None on ground.	
48	Singbhoom	... " 20th	0.50	Variable	Ploughing commenced. No information received as to tea.	Return imperfect.
49	Durrung	... " 20th	3.80	Showery	Spring crops doing well; rain most beneficial to tea crops.	
50	Nowgong	... " 20th	1.44	Weather continued healthy, though it was warm during the greater part of the week.	Prospects of tea crops continue satisfactory.	
51	Sebsaugor	... " 20th	1.10	Hot and dry, excepting 19th and 20th.	Crops favorable; tea unfavorable.	
52	Kamroop	... " 20th	86	High wind with thunder and lightening in the latter part of the week.	Satisfactory.	
53	Luckimpore	... " 20th				

* On the 24th heavy rain and wind veering on all sides; on the 25th rain and wind and hailstorm.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Apl. 20th	0·17	Cloudy and threatening, but little rain.	Preparing the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 18th	0·14	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, but warm, close, and muggy in lower ranges; very hot in plains.	Satisfactory in all respects	Fever is very prevalent.
56	Julpigoree ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 20th	·72	Misty, drizzling rain, passing showers, thunder, lightening.	The same as reported last week.	
58	Garó Hills ...	„ 20th	·30	Windy and occasionally cloudy.	Just above ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 19th	1·89	Thunder storms.	Nothing particular.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 22nd April 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 867353 TOLAHS.																											
DISTRICTS.		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.	
		Present week ending 22nd April 1872.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.					
1	Patna	208	197	233	33	307	279	181	188	...	205	218	214	...	...	...	279	...	...	311	298	242	74	74	74
2	Gya	209	205	195	338	326	279	116	111	...	205	20	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	205	167	69	72	69
3	Chumprun	195	195	201	381	391	336	83	83	...	223	23	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195	186	65	65	65
4	Saran	18	16	18	28	27	29	13	13	...	10	19	21	...	...	...	26	...	...	25	25	14	7	7	7
5	Shahabad	186	186	223	989	989	989	13	139	...	195	195	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	279	233	83	79	76
6	Tirhoot	17	17	23	30	30	32	19	19	...	20	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	24	71	71	71
7	Bhagulpore...	211	211	2706	363	348	412	20	178	...	223	211	283	...	...	...	329	...	...	24	24	24	71	71	71
8	Monghyr	254	263	255	366	341	398	127	156	...	173	210	258	...	...	...	313	...	...	333	341	234	83	80	78
9	Purneah	373	373	205	998	214	298	158	233	...	242	270	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	188	180	65	65	69
10	Rajnehal	205	219	242	468	...	513	167	186	...	195	195	223	...	326	...	326	...	...	559	559	76	74	74	76
11	Deoghur	186	186	186	...	...	...	167	149	...	242	233	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	223	205	74	74	74
12	Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahye	153	153	20	453	488	453	153	139	...	244	244	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	167	79	83	...
14	Rograh	181	153	1306	...	...	...	167	167	...	348	348	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	153	167	74	74	74
15	Dinapore	132	121	186	233	233	135	261	261	...	317	317	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	223	149	72	74	69
16	Maldah	186	186	144	...	...	...	242	242	...	251	251	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	205	177	76	76	76
17	Moorsheadabad	223	224	177	...	...	...	188	188	...	205	252	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	345	251	83	84	81
18	Patna	279	279	2706	373	373	326	139	139	...	251	242	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	279	233	83	83	74
19	Rungpore	1907	209	184	...	...	...	153	139	...	241	279	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	159	161	69	69	69
20	Burdwan	186	186	206	199	186	279	223	223	...	233	237	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	223	213	83	85	8
21	Bancoorah	163	163	135	186	191	233	2006	202	...	214	233	233	...	207	...	229	...	...	165	167	1708	82	82	74
22	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Howrah	177	186	139	242	289	279	149	158	...	195	186	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	2008	186	93	83	83
24	Midnapore	167	167	163	139	139	179	195	166	...	223	223	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	149	149	78	78	78
25	Dacca	165	167	167	373	298	447	187	186	...	299	298	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	213	149	87	87	74
26	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	195	...	27	214	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Myensing	149	149	132	...	...	...	209	209	...	298	298	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sylhet	195	130	139	...	...	...	223	242	...	167	342	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cachar	139	101	129	...	...	...	251	251	...	337	337	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	161	161	79	79	86
30	Chittagong	151	155	93	...	...	...	121	158	...	223	223	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	135	111	74	74	65
31	Nonally or Balboah	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	261	261	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	1306	1306	111	74	74	65
32	Tripurah	131	1306	139	...	...	...	186	186	...	349	349	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	167	151	86	86	71

[illegible]

Returns not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The April 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXII, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85.7353 TOLAHS.

Published for general information,
T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The April 1872,

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.76	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Nil	2.40	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	0.10	Not received	1.77	14th April 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Sunaulpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	ditto	0.40	3.47	21st April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	Nil	3.18	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree ...	ditto	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	14th April 1872	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Hazareebanah { Jail ...	ditto	0.43	2.11	21st April 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	ditto	0.40	2.08	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	1.26	3.53	ditto.	
	Puchumba ...	ditto	0.45	1.67	ditto.	
	Ranchoe ...	0.29	0.10	2.95	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	Nil	0.65	2.99	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	0.36	2.24	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	0.00	1.95	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Chybassa ...	0.07	0.95	2.26	21st April 1872.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Nil	Nil	2.86	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	Nil	3.43	21st April 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	0.24	2.00	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 24th March and 8th to 14th April.
	Barn ...	0.05	0.23	2.70	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Nil	0.42	2.89	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	1.3	2.87	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0.79	2.70	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	0.08	3.48	ditto.	
	Chumparan ...	ditto	0.50	1.01	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	14th April 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	Not received	ditto	1.23	31st Mar 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	0.08	0.24	2.82	21st April 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	Nil	Nil	1.16	ditto.	
	Sectanaree ...	ditto	3.70	4.95	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	3.02	7th April 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	Nil	0.10	3.12	21st April 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	Not received	Nil	3.33	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Arrah ...	Nil	0.05	2.79	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Buxar ...	ditto	Nil	3.21	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	2.49	ditto.	
	Benares ...	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	1.50	2.23	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 31st Mar.
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	0.50	2.36	ditto.	
	Sopool ...	ditto	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	0.38	2.56	ditto.	
	Janooie ...	ditto	2.03	3.00	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
BARDWAN.	Begoesera ...	ditto	Nil	3.46	ditto.	
	Deognur ...	ditto	0.35	2.81	ditto.	
	Jantara ...	Not received	0.50	2.17	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Kajmehal ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	14th Jan 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.2	3.32	21st April 1872.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	Nil	2.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	0.23	1.65	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 29th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Kampore Beaulah ...	Nil	0.24	3.43	21st April 1872	
BARDWAN.	Natore ...	0.21	Nil	2.79	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Nil	0.31	1.84	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	0.15	1.94	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	Not received	0.21	3.62	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Jungipore ...	0.08	0.46	4.24	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	Nil	0.22	3.60	ditto.	
	Jamsookandi ...	ditto	Not received	1.35	14th April 1872.	
	Pubna ...	ditto	0.75	3.30	21st April 1872.	
	Seragunge ...	ditto	0.01	2.37	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Bungpore ...	ditto	0.45	1.76	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	0.37	0.98	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	ditto	1.49	3.47	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	0.12	1.10	1.97	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	Nil	0.10	2.35	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.03	0.10	0.81	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	0.21	1.50	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.13	0.40	3.10	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0.10	0.10	2.67	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	0.57	3.83	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	ditto	0.10	4.63	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	0.18	5.95	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	0.01	4.43	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	0.07	3.67	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	{ Exa. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	0.30	2.00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.81	0.13	3.30	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	Nil	0.03	3.08	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Krishnaghar ...	Nil	Not received	2.28	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. and 1st to 7th April.
	Bengong ...	ditto	ditto	1.21	ditto	
	Banghat ...	ditto	ditto	2.38	ditto	
	Alaherpore ...	ditto	ditto	2.72	ditto	
	Chooadangah ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	1.88	ditto	
	Jessore ...	0.06	Nil	2.98	21st April 1872.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.03	0.10	1.48	ditto	
	Jenidah ...	Nil	0.60	4.20	ditto	
	Nurail ...	ditto	0.06	3.86	ditto	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	0.03	0.28	ditto	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	Nil	3.41	ditto	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto	0.40	1.02	ditto	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.02	4.02	ditto	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	0.03	3.54	ditto	
	Alipore { Jail ...	ditto	0.05	3.21	ditto	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	0.15	5.34	ditto	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	Nil	3.32	ditto	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	3.26	ditto	
	Satkherah ...	ditto	0.30	3.16	ditto	
	Bosseerhaut ...	ditto	Not received	3.54	14th April 1872.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	Nil	1.99	21st April 1872.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	1.63	ditto	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.73	2.45	5.48	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dacca { Jail ...	0.80	2.30	4.55	ditto	
	Burrisaul ...	Not received	Nil	2.98	ditto	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	ditto	2.75	ditto	
	Perosepore ...	ditto	ditto	4.05	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Madariopore ...	ditto	1.25	6.43	ditto	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	0.44	1.23	ditto	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	ditto	
	Mynensung ...	ditto	Not received	1.78	14th April 1872.	
	Jamulpore ...	0.60	ditto	3.10	ditto	
	Attesah ...	Not received	0.43	1.97	21st April 1872	
	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	2.37	6.18	ditto	
	Sylhet ...	0.80	3.20	14.40	ditto	
	Cachur ...	0.33	0.93	15.55	ditto	
	Hylahandy ...	0.13	Not received	9.07	14th April 1872.	
	Koyah ...	Nil	1.93	10.41	21st April 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.80	ditto	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.84	ditto	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.16	14th April 1872.	
	Hangamattee Hill ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	ditto	
	Naokhally ...	0.14	0.30	1.98	21st April 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	0.12	0.94	6.74	ditto	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	2.40	14th April 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	21st April 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	2.34	6.60	ditto	
	Buxa ...	ditto	1.21	5.80	ditto	
	Gaolparah ...	Not received	Not received	2.47	7th April 1872.	
	Dhooobree ...	Nil	2.05	5.76	21st April 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0.10	0.29	1.98	ditto	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	2.64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0.40	2.36	4.98	21st April 1872	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	3.50	6.26	21st April 1872.	
ARUN.	Buda ...	ditto	0.83	2.43	ditto	
	Tesopore ...	0.66	0.73	5.22	ditto	
	Nowgong ...	2.03	8.62	22.32	ditto	
	Mungledye ...	Not received	Not received	3.05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	Nil	1.60	3.42	21st April 1872.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	1.35	6.07	ditto	
	Saebasagor ...	2.57	Not received	15.24	14th April 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	2.90	ditto	12.75	ditto	
	Golaghas ...	1.26	ditto	8.53	ditto	
	Nazeerah ...	0.94	ditto	10.14	ditto	
	Debrooghur ...	1.33	ditto	14.02	ditto	
	Suddya ...	1.41	ditto	11.53	ditto	
	Shillong ...	Nil	1.13	1.83	21st April 1872.	
	Oherrapoonjee ...	0.40	2.64	16.24	ditto	
	Jaowai ...	0.96	Not received	3.53	14th April 1872.	
	Samooogoodting ...	0.14	ditto	2.23	ditto	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th April 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Resp.	Clouds.*	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April 21st	10	29.760	29.778	90.5	79.0	68	S W	..	...	C	
	16	16	29.619	29.630	89.0	80.0	41	S by W	..	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.740	29.758	91.5	82.5	66	S S W	..	...	OS	
	16	16	29.582	29.600	95.5	84.0	60	S by W	..	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.741	29.759	90.3	81.5	66	S S W	..	...	OS	
	16	16	29.581	29.599	94.0	76.3	69	S	..	0.05	K, N	
	24th	10	29.736	29.754	88.8	80.5	67	S S W	..	...	...	Scuds from S
	16	16	29.593	29.611	90.1	81.4	67	S by W	..	...	...
	25th	10	29.694	29.712	89.5	82.5	73	S S W	..	0.28	K	
	16	16	29.520	29.538	93.5	82.5	60	S by W	..	...	C	
SAVON ISLAND.	26th	10	29.676	29.694	90.0	82.3	71	S by W	..	...	...	Scuds from S by W
	16	16	29.565	29.583	91.5	83.5	70	S	..	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.749	29.767	91.0	83.0	70	S S W	..	...	...	b
	16	16	29.648	29.666	93.9	83.6	64	S	..	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.792	29.798	89	83	76	S S W	17.1*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.661	29.667	89	83	76	S	17.0*	...	C	m
	22nd	10	29.783	29.789	90	83	73	S W	14.3*	...	CK	m, scuds
	16	16	29.639	29.645	87	82	79	S	19.0*	...	N	m, u
	23rd	10	29.773	29.779	91	82	66	S W	14.9*	...	CK	m, scuds
	16	16	29.621	29.632	89	82	73	S W	17.0*	...	KS	m, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	24th	10	29.749	29.765	90	83	69	S W	18.1*	...	C	m, scuds
	16	16	29.625	29.631	86	81	79	S S W	19.6*	...	N	m, o, u, scuds
	25th	10	29.742	29.748	90	83	73	S W	17.2*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.555	29.561	90	84	76	S W	22.7*	...	...	m
	26th	10	29.709	29.715	90	83	73	S W	22.4*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.590	29.596	89	83	76	S W	27.2*	...	N	m, scuds
	27th	10	29.777	29.783	90	83	73	S W	21.4*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.679	29.685	90	83	73	S S W	23.4*	...	N	m, scuds
	21st	10	29.757	29.848	88	80	69	S	8.6*	...	K, KS	u, q
	16	16	29.633	29.724	88	81	72	S W	16.0*	...	K, KS	b, q
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.765	29.857	87	79	68	S W	9.6*	...	K, KS	q
	16	16	29.613	29.705	86	79	72	S W	17.7*	...	K, KS	u, q
	23rd	10	29.731	29.843	86	75	67	E S E	8.1*	1.00	...	b, o
	16	16	29.580	29.678	87	79	68	S W	14.4*	...	K	b
	24th	10	29.732	29.826	76	70	72	S E	8.5*	0.40	N	d, u, g
	16	16	29.641	29.733	84	79	79	S	6.8*	...	KS	u, g
	25th	10	29.718	29.811	82	79	87	S	3.5*	...	K, KS	u
	16	16	29.574	29.666	83	80	87	S	11.1*	...	KS	u, g
	26th	10	29.693	29.785	86	82	83	S	7.4*	0.50	K, KS	b, q
	16	16	29.615	29.707	86	80	75	S W	23.2*	...	K, KS	u, q
CUTTACK.	27th	10	29.777	29.869	87	80	72	S W	10.3*	...	K, KS	u, q
	16	16	29.702	29.794	87	81	76	S W	21.2*	...	K, KS	b, q
	21st	10	29.860	29.890	92	78	51	S W by W	7*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.740	29.776	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	...	bo
	22nd	10	29.852	29.882	90	76	50	S	10*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.737	29.767	54	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.815	29.845	90	78	56	S S E	12*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.707	29.737	87	78	65	S E	15*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.820	29.850	91	78	53	S by W	13*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.684	29.714	89	77	56	S S E	13*	...	...	bo
ARAB.	25th	10	29.797	29.827	92	79	54	S W	12*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.676	29.706	89	80	66	S E by S	15*	...	...	bo
	26th	10	29.807	29.837	90	77	53	S by W	12*	...	...	bo
	16	16	29.686	29.716	90	78	56	S E by S	14*	...	...	o
	27th	10	29.838	29.868	90	77	53	S by W	11*	...	...	m
	16	16	29.724	29.754	87	78	65	S E	14*	...	...	m
	21st	10	29.799	29.819	92	80	57	S	3.8*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.668	29.699	101	78	28	S S W	4.1*	...	N, KS.	fair
	22nd	10	29.745	29.876	94	80	52	S S W	1.2*	...	KS	fair
	16	16	29.547	29.669	88	82	76	S W	9.6*	0.20	N, KS	r, t
ARAB.	23rd	10	29.704	29.785	90	82	69	E	3.1*	...	CK, KS	fair
	16	16	29.582	29.661	85	83	91	N E	5.3*	...	N, KS	fair
	24th	10	29.691	29.772	92	80	57	S W	6.1*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.631	29.612	90	80	66	S S E	3.9*	...	K, CK	fair
	25th	10	29.678	29.759	92	82	63	N	13.1*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.524	29.605	97	80	45	S	8.9*	...	...	f, l
	26th	10	29.646	29.727	92	80	57	S W	6.2*	...	...	f, l
	16	16	29.504	29.585	97	80	75	S S W	12.3*	...	...	fair
	27th	10	29.683	29.764	95	81	52	S S W	12.5*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.564	29.635	95	79	47	S S W	7.9*	...	...	cloudy

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
March 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. **Longitude** 88° 20' 34" east. **Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level,** 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·845
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 4th	30·094
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 29th	29·646
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·448
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·919
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·773
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·146
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	82·7
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 27th	98·5
Min. temperature occurred at 6 and 7 P.M. on the 7th	69·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	29·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	92·7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	75·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·3
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	74·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	7·8
Computed mean dew-point for the month	69·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·3
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·713
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	7·66
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	4·06
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·65
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	140·6
			Inches.
Rained three days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·21
Total amount of rain during the month	0·21
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during	0·16
the month	
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	S. S. W. S. W. & S. by W.	

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th April 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	104,813	1,00,493 10 11	14,711 18 5	651,487 0	3,42,192 0 9	51,395 13 9	46,078 13 2
Or per mile of railway ...		125 6 2	11 9 11	.....	267 5 3	24 10 1	54 0 9
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	1,438,433	28,86,409 5 4	214,176 7 1	10,112,467 10	58,76,284 13 0	588,659 8 10	752,835 15 11
Total for 15 weeks ...	1,543,246	24,00,993 0 3	228,888 5 8	10,763,904 10	62,18,466 13 9	570,026 2 7	798,914 8 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	108,656½	1,06,643 2 0	15,275 12 5	626,713 20	3,93,594 10 11	34,079 10 3	51,255 2 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	130 3 10	11 18 9	.....	307 9 11	28 4 0	40 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,021,026	24,75,285 5 9	228,901 3 2	9,814,439 0	58,25,529 6 1	534,006 17 3	760,906 0 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,762	18,104 7 8	1,050 11 6	72,528 0	20,839 13 0	1,910 6 4	3,569 17 10
Or per mile of railway ...	...	81 3 0	7 8 10	.....	93 7 3	8 11 4	16 0 2
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	73,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,168 0 6	959,074 30	2,77,156 13 3	25,406 0 10	46,364 1 4
Total for 15 weeks ...	79,279	2,48,919 4 0	22,817 12 0	10,32,500 30	2,97,996 10 3	27,316 7 2	50,133 19 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,305	15,324 13 7	1,404 15 7	73,738 0	20,147 8 7	1,948 17 2	3,251 12 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	68 11 6	6 6 0	.....	90 5 7	8 5 8	14 11 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	71,616	2,62,170 2 1	24,032 5 3	851,179 30	2,53,864 4 9	23,270 17 10	47,308 3 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	24,937½	16,068 8 9	1,472 19 0	164,403 21	29,879 0 9	2,738 18 3	4,211 17 3
Or per mile of railway ...	159	102 10 9	9 8 3	1,051 0	190 14 9	17 10 0	28 18 3
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	451,972½	2,06,626 8 0	27,190 15 9	1,719,698 20	3,76,325 13 1	34,406 10 8	61,687 6 5
Total for 15 weeks ...	476,910	3,12,695 1 3	28,663 14 9	1,884,010 1	4,06,304 13 10	37,235 8 11	65,899 3 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,115½	14,365 3 6	1,316 16 3	114,796 22	20,434 5 7	1,873 2 11	3,189 19 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	160	91 12 8	8 8 3	733 0	130 9 2	11 19 5	20 7 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	462,008	2,77,979 0 6	26,398 1 4	1,980,203 24	4,36,583 13 5	37,270 3 11	68,668 5 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,338½	1,058 18 0	105 17 8	19,702 0	608 2 6	60 12 4	166 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	248	137 13 1	3 5 8	703 25	21 9 3	2 8 2	5 6 10
For previous 1 week of half-year...	6,353½	964 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	5 7 12 6	53 15 7	148 3 10
Total for the 2 weeks ...	13,287	2,012 15 0	201 5 11	37,177 30	1,133 15 0	113 7 11	314 13 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,387½	1,231 14 3	123 3 9	13,930 20	408 5 3	40 12 8	163 16 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	43 15 11	4 8 0	497 21	14 8 0	1 9 0	5 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,361	1,332 13 0	138 5 7	15,827 0	462 8 0	46 5 0	184 10 7

Prospectus of the Court of Wards' Institution, Benares, North-Western Provinces.

THE Court of Wards' Institution has been in existence at Benares since the year 1863, under the sanction of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. There are at present 29 boys in the Institution, but accommodation is provided for many more. It is open not only to minors whose estates may be under the management of the Court of Wards, but also to boys whose parents may be alive and resident in whatsoever province, subject to the sanction, previously obtained, of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, and subject to the following rules and regulations of the Institution:—

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1st.—The Institution is established for the boarding and education of such boys as may, on application to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, be admitted into it; the ordinary age of admission being from nine to sixteen years.

2nd.—The management of the Institution is vested in a Superintendent, subject to the control of a visitor and joint visitor, subordinate to the authority of the Commissioner of the Benares Division, and the supervision of the Board of Revenue, acting in its capacity of Court of Wards. The direction of the education given to the boys rests with the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, subject to the control of Government.

ADMISSION, PRIVILEGES, AND DISCIPLINE.

3rd.—Each boy must be sent in charge of a trustworthy agent to Benares, where he will immediately on arrival present himself to the visitor.

4th.—Each boy may bring with him two personal attendants and a cook.

5th.—One horse, with the necessary servants, may be kept by each boy.

6th.—Servants, of whatever description attached to the Institution, are under the control of the Superintendent, and liable to fine or dismissal at his direction.

7th.—Each boy is accommodated with a separate bed room and kitchen, the drawing and reading rooms being used in common.

8th.—From the time of his admission each boy is considered under the guardianship of the Superintendent, who exercises entire control over him.

9th.—Where punishment is necessary, restraints of one kind or another are the ordinary means adopted.

10th.—Corporal punishment is resorted to only in aggravated cases, and with special sanction of the visitor.

11th.—Each boy is vaccinated as soon as practicable after his admission, unless he has already undergone that operation.

12th.—No boy is allowed to go beyond the grounds of the Institution, or beyond such limits as the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the visitor, may determine, without permission or unattended.

13th.—Boys wishing to meet any friend or relation must apply to the Superintendent for leave.

A servant attached to the Institution will in these cases accompany.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

14th.—No distinction of rank among the boys is observed. The Superintendent is ordered strictly to refrain from offending any of the ward's prejudices which relate to food and drink.

CHARGES.

The present scale of charges to defray the general cost of the Institution is as follows:—

For incomes under Rs.	5,000	per annum	1 share.
Ditto from	5,000 to 10,000	ditto	2 "
Ditto ditto	10,000 to 20,000	ditto	3 "
Ditto above	20,000	ditto	4 "

The value of one share of general charge, is at present about Rs. 17 a month or Rs. 204 per annum. As the number of inmates increases the cost per share decreases.

In addition to the general charges, the minors are required to pay for their personal expenses according to the following average scale:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Three servants	18	0	0
Food	18	0	0
Dress	4	4	0
Schooling, stationery, &c.	6	0	0
Horse Rs. 14	19	0	0
Carriage " 5	19	0	0
Miscellaneous	4	0	0
Total	85	4	0
	783	0	0

The total of general and personal charges is about Rs. 987 per annum, but varies according to the style of living of the minors.

A. COLVIN.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Ninth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE, Sheriff.

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে

নূবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি ৯ মে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টোনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৯আপ্রিল।

JOHN COWIE, Sheriff.

Notice.

Lot No. 8.

Notice is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 68 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

Lot No. 9.

Notice is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of

June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekorattoly, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue)." All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPT. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

Lot 1.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryots' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryots' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situate in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue)." All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGHUR DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

Lot 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Baliyan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seeksagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seeksagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEESAGUR, DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seeksagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seeksagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEESAGUR, DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Rubbur Mehals of this District will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Luckimpore, on the 5th proximo.

Boundaries.

North—Hills.

South—Boundaries of Monzabs Joypoor and Khowang.

East—Hills,

West—Mornoi.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

• DY. COMM. 'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 12th April 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the several matters of Bhoothnauth Mookerjee, Shibchunder Mullick and Company, William James Pittar, Johannes Agabeg, Charles Anquetil, Denonauth Day, James Alexander Ayton, William Allhusen, William Anderson, Ally Dugman, Thomas Adams and Rowland, Allpart, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that twelve several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Narain Sing and Umrit Sing, Insolvents. On Thursday, the 18th day of April instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent Narain Sing be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent Narain Sing at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Co., Attorneys.

In the matter of James Wood, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 15th day of April instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

H. B. Fink, Attorney.

In the matter of Aga Mahomed Hossain She-rah, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 15th day of April instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for

the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Co., Attorneys.

In the matter of Alfred William Cave, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, Attorney.

In the matter of Ram Cally Nauth, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. M. Zorab, Attorney.

In the matter of Robert Reynolds Pinckney, in the Town of Calcutta, late an Assistant in the Customs Preventive Service, at present residing at Boitukhannah Lane, No. 28, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 27th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Robert Reynolds Pinckney, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Robert Reynolds Pinckney, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 27th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Aram Michael, of No. 1, Pollock Street, in the Town of Calcutta, lately an Assistant to the firm of Messieurs Samuel Smith and Sons, of Calcutta aforesaid, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 28rd day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Vertannes and Doss, Attorneys.

In the matter of William Henry Leatham, Junior, of No. 7, Neemookhansamah's Lane, in Calcutta, late a Clerk in the Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department, Government of India, but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 29th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Henry Leatham, Junior, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Henry Leatham, Junior, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 29th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Probodha Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Carruthers and Dignam.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th April 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Chittagong, Akyab & Kyauk Bangoon and Moulmein ...	7 P.M.	5th May	Madras.
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel and Bombay.	7 "	5th "	Malayatta.
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah.	7 "	8th "	Oriental.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 "	6th "	
Port Elizabeth and Cape of Good Hope ...	7 "	6th "	Sumatra.
Ceylon and the Australian colonies ...	7 "	7th "	Ship
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore Hong-Kong, China, Japan and Australia ...	7 "	1st "	Gondola.
	7 "	3rd "	

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 3rd May 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 2nd.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7.30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-master.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 27th April 1872.

Ahmed Cassimjee.	Gaspene, B.
Abbey, Miss A.	Hajee Hossein Cassim.
Abdool Baheen, Dr.	Hockly, J. H.
Abbrar, Mrs.	Harris, Mr. H. J.
Bronkinkoell, Mr.	Hutchins, J.
Bose, M. N.	Hogan, W. D.
Baptist, Mr. S.	Harris, A. E.
Bhan & Co	Hargreaves, J.
Brees, Mrs.	Harris, H. S.
Baigee, Col. R.	Koelan, J. W.
Buttain, W. A.	Keatinge, J. E.
Blechynden, R.	Lepper, W.
Barber, Mr.	Montessor, F.
Bosc, N. K.	Marshall, C. H.
Cox, Capt. E. B.	Maclean, F. G.
Campbell, Hon. J. S.	Nilcomul Mookerj.
Chand, A.	Patterson, Mrs.
Cave, W. A.	Purchase, Mrs.
Christian, J.	Palmer, W. J.
Coonloo, N. L.	Ronald, E. M.
Cornion, Mrs. M. A.	Silver, A.
Campbell, R. A.	Sturmer, A. J.
Dias, H.	Scott, N. E.
D'Souza, Mrs. J.	Stack, G. A.
Engle, G.	Simpson, Mr.
Ernest, J.	Samedher, Mrs.
Fastena, Mrs. R. O.	Spence, Mrs. R.
Frizzle, R. W.	Sinclair, W. T. B.
Fritchley, W. E.	Smith, J.
Grant, Mr. G.	Thompson, A.
Gopal Chunder Bhutta-charjee.	Thomas, J. P.
Godfrey, N.	Usher, E. P.
	Williams, E. J.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-master of Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Administrator-General's Office.

ESTATE J. D. HERKLOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantonugger, consisting of Turruffs Rogoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobeshaw, and Ragubpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzahs, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzahs are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,400, and twenty mouzahs are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Ranees Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 16th April 1872. (1187—4)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Estate John Archibald Casey, late of No. 46, Western Villas, Bloomfield Road, in the County of Middlesex, Artist.

„ John D. Cole, late a Driver in the East Indian Railway.

„ Mathew Hood West, late an Assistant in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

„ T. H. Stevens, late Manager of the Bo-rooncherra Tea Gardens in Cachar.

„ Albert Frederick Wilkinson, late Manager of the Tillary Factory, Sasseram, Shahabad.

„ William Mathews, late an Engineer in the employ of Mr. Perry, Railway Contractor at Jamtara on the Chord Line, East Indian Railway.

James H. Linton, late a senior Inspector of Customs Preventive Service at Calcutta.

Judley Maryan Wilson, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872. (1197—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Estate Francis Whitworth Russell, late a Major in the late Bengal European Light Cavalry.

„ Miss Jane Wood, late of Madeera, a spinter.

„ Melville Francis Evatt, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1872. (1198—1)

Notice.

It is hereby advertised that an 8 anna share of the Putnee tenure, zillah Showel in Pergunnah Sindoo bazoo of zillah Rajshahye, belonging to Shornomoyee Debya, a ward under the Court of Wards, bearing juma Rs. 10,450 for the whole, and yielding about Rs. 15,000 a year, has been notified for sale, and accordingly will be sold by the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye on 18th May 1872, in execution of a decree for arrears of rent in his office.

J. S. CARSTAIRS,
Offg. Collector.

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE,
The 25th April 1872.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে রাজসাহী জেলায় স্বর্ণময়ী দেব্যার সম্পত্তি অত্র রাজসাহী জেলার অধীন হিণ্ডাবাজু পরগনার অন্তর্গত পত্নি ডালুক জেলা সাইরে আট আনা অংশ বাকি থাকায় ডিক্রী জারিতে নিলাম করণ জন্য রাজসাহী সর্ভ-ডিনেট জজ বিজ্ঞাপন দিয়াছেন ও তদনুযায়ী ১৮৭২ সনের ১০ই মে তারিখে নিলাম করিবেন উক্ত মহালের বোল আনা রকমের বার্ষিক জমা ১০৫৫০ টাকা সংবদ্ধ জমা প্রায় ১৫০০০ হাজার টাকা।

J. S. CARSTAIRS,
Offg. Collector.

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE,
The 25th April 1872. (1204—1)

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him :—

No. $\frac{A}{3}$ 73530.
„ $\frac{A}{3}$ 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF
CALCUTTA.

To

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,

We have the honor to report that we have examined the cash and store accounts of the Justices for the year 1871, and have found the former to be correct. The store accounts are incomplete, but arrangements have been made for placing them in a satisfactory condition, as explained in our letter No. ^A/₇₃, dated 8th February last. We would refer also to our letters Nos. ^A/₇₃ and ^A/₇₆, dated respectively the 16th and 31st January last, with respect to some other points relating to the accounts.

2. The financial results of the year may be summarised as follows:

Cash Balance reduced	...Rs.	24,188
Surplus, being excess of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure	„	1,41,634
Borrowed during the year	... „	4,00,000
Premium on ditto	... „	14,000
Surplus in Store Depôts	... „	4,930
Rupees	...	5,87,702

Extraordinary Expenditure	...Rs.	5,00,707
Deficit in Kotrung Brick-fields	... „	8,178
Ditto Entally Workshop	... „	19,778
Advances	... „	2,969
Deposits repaid	... „	56,075
Rupees	...	5,87,702

3. In our report for the year 1870, we referred to the high cash balances held by the Justices, and we would again request attention to the subject, and to the necessity of utilizing the cash balance for the general purposes of the Municipality, as referred to in paragraphs 3 and 8 of that report. The cash balance amounted on the 1st January to Rs. 5,90,267; and although there were considerable charges of the previous year falling due in January, on the other hand large receipts of the same period were in course of recovery. The surplus was derived entirely from larger collections of revenue than were expected when the Budget was framed, the amount so received being Rs. 1,57,793. On the other hand, the expenditure exceeded the Budget grant by Rs. 13,159, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 1,44,634, as stated above. The increase of revenue is distributed over almost every head, but it occurred chiefly in such items as fees from the slaughter-house, from tolla mehters' depôts, and from sale of water. Of the amount borrowed, Rs. 3 lacs were received from Government for the new market, the remaining sum of Rs. 1 lac being raised by sale of debentures. The premium was realized on these debentures. The surplus in store depôts accrued from the stock balances at the close of 1870. The extraordinary expenditure related to the new market, the new drainage, and to footpaths. The deficit in Kotrung was covered by the amount of brick and soorkey in stock. The deficit in the Entally workshop was partly covered by the materials

in stock, the remainder being caused by the cost of the new shed and store godown recently erected, and by full credit not having been given to the workshop within the year for the work executed by it. The delay is attributable to the system of transfer bills noticed in paragraph 4 of our report No. ^A/₇₃ cited above. The advances consisted of the ordinary imprests to contractors and others. The large payments on account of deposits referred to balances which had previously accumulated.

4. We regret that our report has been delayed so long after the published accounts, but we could not furnish it until the books of the Justices had been balanced and finally closed.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

H. SANDEMAN,

Offg. Comptroller-General.

E. W. KELLNER,

Asst. Comptroller-General.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CENTRAL ACCOUNTS BRANCH,

The 1st April 1872.

Published under Section 34 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863.

G. W. BARTLETT.

Offg. Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.
The 26th April 1872. (1196—1)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,

Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th April 1872.

(1200—5)

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, beg to announce the retirement from business of Mr. Augustus Wattenbach, and the termination of his interest and responsibility in our late Firm of Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co., on the 30th ultimo.

All out standings have been taken over by us, and the business will be carried on, as heretofore, under the style and firm of

F. W. HEILGERS and Co.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st May 1872.

(1205—1)

Notice.

MR. SAMUEL JENNINGS will sign our firm from this date.

PERCIVAL J. WAITE and Co.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st May 1872.

(1210—1)

To be PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 601 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Debnarain Bysack is plaintiff and Gopal Chunder Bysack is defendant, and bearing date the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land containing by admeasurement six cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered No. 6, (formerly No. 27), Bindabun Bysack's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the North by the said Bindabun Bysack's Street; on the South by the dwelling-house of the late Nilmoney Goor; on the East by the dwelling-house of the late Beerchund Sen; and on the West by the godowns of Argenti Sechhari and Company.

The abstract of title will be produced at the sale, but the same may be seen, and all further particulars obtained, on any day before the sale at the office of Messieurs Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's attorneys, No. 3½, Esplanade Row.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872. (1182—2)

To be PEREMPTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 40 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and dated the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Degumber Mitter, Hurrymohan Roy, and Pearymohan Roy, are plaintiffs, and Nitto-gopaul Chatterjee and Russick Lal Chatterjee are defendants, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the fourth day of May next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built house and premises, No. 18-3, in Baheer Simlah, North of Sookeas Street, in the Town of Calcutta, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected, measuring four cottahs and nine chittacks, or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a tank, now the property of Nobin Chunder Bose; on the South, now by Sookeas Street; on the East, now by the house of Nundoram Gope; and on the West, now by the house of Kessub Chunder Ghose.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Mr. Charles William Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiffs, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
CALCUTTA, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 16th April 1872. (1202-1)

To be PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 628 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Sreemutty Nittomoney Dabee is plaintiff and Sreemutty Pearymoney Dussee is defendant, and bearing date the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs fifteen chittacks and thirty-four square feet, as per pottah No. 1403, holding No. 310, block No. 19, of the north division, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 17, (formerly No. 27-13) at Simla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the North, partly by the house and premises of Nobocoomar Ghose and partly by the house and premises of the late Modocoodun Roy, deceased; on the South by tenanted land and dwelling-house of Thakomoney Dabee; on the East, partly by the house and premises of Dwarkanauth Roy and partly by the land and stable of Jodoonath Mitter; and on the West by public lane called Simla lane.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and all further particulars obtained at the office of Messrs. Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's attorneys, (No. 3-2, Esplanade Row).

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872. (1183—2)

Wanted

AN Inspector for the Cooch Behar Police. Salary, Rs. 150. Applications to be sent to the undersigned at once. None should apply who do not know English and Bengalee well.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUKERBUTTY,
In charge of the Supdt.'s Office, Cooch Behar.
The 19th April 1872. (1194—3)

Notice

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD CREATON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.
CALCUTTA,
The 11th April 1872. (1178—3)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending
23rd April 1872.**

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.		ASSETS:				Rs. As. P.				
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,20,89,438	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	15,36,368	1	8	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	53,81,788	1	4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 3,32,21,959	10	0	}	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	81,09,104	10	7	
General Treasury Balance at Branches	...	Rs. 2,00,28,413	15	8		Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,51,82,138	8	8	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,15,72,159	8	7	Dead Stock	...	...	11,88,716	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	9,39,460	1	8	Stamps	...	...	14,862	1	0
Sundries	...	...	12,07,686	13	4	Balances with other Banks	...	...	8,55,907	15	11
						Sundries	...	...	1,02,251	7	11	
									5,33,14,208	2	0			
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,22,51,777	4	0	}	4,65,80,787	1	8
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	Rs. 3,43,35,009	13	8				
			10,05,00,995	3	8				10,05,00,995	3	8			

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd April 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1199—1)

Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, held at the office of the Company, 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 30th April 1872, at noon.

Present.

B. D. Colvin, Esq. | W. Bonnard, Esq.
John Cowie, Esq. | W. Smith, Esq.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq. | J. E. MacLachlan, Esq.

Mr. B. D. Colvin having been voted to the chair, the notice convening the meeting was read, and the following resolutions were proposed:

First Resolution.

That the Directors' report be received, and the audited accounts for the half-year ending 31st January 1872 be passed as correct.

Carried.

Second Resolution.

That the present Directors, Messrs. B. D. Colvin, A. R. McIntosh, and J. E. MacLachlan, be re-elected.

Carried.

Third Resolution.

That Messrs. R. Blechynden and E. F. Menzies be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Carried.

Fourth Resolution.

That the Directors be requested to publish annually, with the accounts for the half-year ending 31st July, the rent-roll of the Company's talooks and zemindaries.

Fifth Resolution.

That with the view of improving the financial position of the Company, and providing for the gradual reduction of its present liabilities, the Director be empowered to raise money upon terminable debentures, re-payable by annual drawings; and with this object the Directors are requested to issue a circular to the Shareholders inviting application for such debentures.

Carried.

The Meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

B. D. COLVIN,
Chairman.
CALCUTTA, 1, HARE STREET,
30th April 1872. (1206—1)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—Postage annas 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

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The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Bamoon-gatchy.	2	East ...	A. R. P. 1 0 34	From 1 mile 3,880 feet to 4,190 feet. South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	From 1 mile 3,880 feet to 5,380 feet. South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	From 1 mile 4,660 feet to 4,975 feet. South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land	Coc 8. Tal, 1.
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	0 1 35	From 1 mile 4,975 feet to 5,380 feet. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	2 0 14	From 2 mile to 1,085 feet. North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	East ...	3 1 3	From 2 mile to 1,415 feet. North—Corner of Fakker Chand Bagdee's Jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhohee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mango tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ...	0 2 2	From 2 mile 1,415 feet to 1,635 feet. East—Fakker Chand Bagdee's land West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 8 South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 8.	Guava garden.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Bamoon-gatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	From 2 mile 1,635 feet to 2,190 feet. South—Corner of Fakker Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	From 2 mile 2,410 feet to 2,735 feet. North—Bamoon-gatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 1, 1871.

Lot number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Lellooh.	3	West ...	A. R. P. 0 2 33	From 2 mile 2,350 feet to 2,720 feet. South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bannoogatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Luckwa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 2,940 feet. South—Bannoogatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobudo Adhichary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden.	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	3	West ..	0 3 7	From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 3,095 feet. South—Bannoogatchy Road. West—Dinnoo Mundie's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clus- ters, 2. Guava garden.
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	From 2 mile 2,940 feet to 3,440 feet. East—Gobind Adhichary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	From 2 mile 3,095 feet to 3,750 feet. South—B land of lot No. 12. North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purnessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roonchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
15	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	3	East .	1 0 26	From 2 mile 3,440 feet to 4,140 feet. South—Corner of Gobind Adhichary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mango tree, 3
16	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Luckwa and Lellooh.	3	West ...	5 3 3	From 2 mile 3,805 feet to 5,230 feet. South—Land of lot No. 11 and Purnessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Lellooh.	4	West ...	1 3 32	From 3 mile to 485 feet. South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1 1 30	From 3 mile 485 feet to 1,165 feet. South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sheebutty and Gooyee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clus- ters, 3.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1 2 25	From 3 mile 1,525 feet to 2,165 feet. South—B land and a foot-path. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. West—Railway fencing. East—Shookdar and Jorip Shaik's land.	Bamboo clus- ter, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bacl .. 1.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	From 3 mile 1,165 feet to 2,190 feet. South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundie and others.	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,000 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 9. South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooh. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,590 feet. South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooh ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocconut tree, 1.

	Block.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.	
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mousahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	6 0 23	North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 6. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield. From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield. From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.	Coconut and other trees.
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mousah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Coconut tree, 1 Mangoe „ 1
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	From 4 mile to 1,137 feet. South—End of mile 4, as per plan North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhal and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose. From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.	Coconut trees, 2
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ...	2 2 28	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars. From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Anritto Baon, and debetro land of Choianni Zemindars. From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,312 feet.	Mangoe trees, 2 Coconut „ 1 Date „ 1
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Henode Ghose's land East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindar's land South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing. From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.	Jack, 1 Date, 1
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhutta-charjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhutta-charjee. From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,660 feet.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pan. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government. From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars. * From 4 mile 3322 feet to 3762 feet.	Bamboo clusters, 16
33	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 18 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 1, 1911.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhudder- cally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	A. R. P. 8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneenagore, South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mouzah Koniunagore.	8	East ...	4 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	5 0 38	<i>From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.</i> South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	<i>From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 60. South—End of mile 8, as per plan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
63	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	<i>From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	<i>From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.</i> East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East	0 2 28	<i>From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chat- terjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 37	<i>From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.</i> North—Class B land and corner of Sum- bhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3,
67	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Koneenagore and Boarnah	9	East ...	1 0 11	<i>From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanai Zamin- dar.	Date 2,
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 3 32	<i>From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 1, 1872.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ...	A. R. P. 0 0 32	<i>From 8 mile 5,025 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Road. East—Kader Nath Banerjee's garden. West—Municipal Road. <i>From 9 mile to 1,070 feet.</i>	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ..	0 3 27	North—End of road under Culvert No 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging to Pitamber Chatterjee, Tarasproso Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road. <i>From 9 mile 1,085 feet to 2,245 feet.</i>	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindars and Bromot her land. West—Municipal Road. <i>From 8 mile 2,620 feet to 4,180 feet.</i>	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ..	3 2 15	North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goordass Mookerjee, Bissembhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Isur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 8 mile 4,180 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
73	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rameoornar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72. <i>From 9 mile to 1,100 feet.</i>	Seemoo
74	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ..	1 3 2	West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 9 mile 1,120 feet to 2,040 feet</i>	
75	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	1 0 35	North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 9 mile 2,320 feet to 3,430 feet.</i>	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	East ..	2 1 1	South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan. <i>From 9 mile 2,050 feet to 4,375 feet.</i>	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ..	5 3 11	South—Boundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 10 mile 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mai esh.	11	East ...	4 1 15	South—Rishra Road North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 10 mile 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Cocoanut tree,
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	South—Rishra Road North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 11 mile to 1,780 feet.</i>	Cocoanut tree,
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 18	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 23. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot,	Property attached to the land.
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	A. R. P. 3 3 38	<i>From 11 mile to 1,800 feet.</i> South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullbupore.	12	West ..	0 3 23	<i>From 11 mile 1,820 feet to 2,201 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	<i>*From 11 mile 1,800 feet to 3,500 feet.</i> North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambar Chuckerbutty, Hurvish Chunder Dey, Koy-lash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullbupore	12	West ...	2 3 1	<i>From 11 mile 2,200 feet to 3,380 feet.</i> North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 82, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	<i>From 11 miles 3,380 feet to 3,855 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
86	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ..	0 1 11	<i>From 11 mile 3,855 feet to 4,055 feet.</i> North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bippro Doss, Mohesh Mochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	<i>From 12 mile 3,000 feet to 3,220 feet.</i> North—Deb Narain Dutti's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
"	ditto ...	ditto ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'s OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Jayste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
88	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East	A. R. P. 0 0 38	From 14 miles 4 705 feet to 4,875 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
89	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 0 31	From 14 miles 5,165 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjee West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjee.	
90	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 14	From 15 miles to 882 feet South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobahara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjee and others.	
91	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzaha Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto	4 2 1	From 15 miles 882 feet to 2,925 feet. North—Boundary of Mouzaha Chuck and Khooregachy South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan	Bamboo clusters, 13. Coconut, 1.
92	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	West	0 0 22	From 14 miles 4,650 feet to 4,840 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
93	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 3 3	From 14 miles 4,840 feet to 5,280 feet: North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. East—Railway fencing.	
94	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 32	From 15 miles to 1,080 feet. North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolal Banerjee, Dosh Aunee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
95	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzaha Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto	0 2 11	From 15 miles 1,080 feet to 1,402 feet. North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolal Banerjee's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Mudoosoodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
96	Hoochly	Pergunnahs Khosai-pore and Boro-e, Mouzaha Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	West	A. R. P. 1 1 32	From 15 miles 1,402 feet to 2,203 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others.	
97	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	2 0 1	From 15 miles 2,210 feet to 2,970 feet. South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
98	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro-e, Mouzah Khooreegachy	16	East	7 3 2	From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land, which has been sold.	
99	ditto	ditto	16	West	7 2 13	From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
100	ditto	ditto	17	East	6 0 20	From 16 miles to 1,900 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
101	ditto	ditto	17	West	6 2 7	From 16 miles to 2,030 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
102	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro-e, Mouzah Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East	9 2 0	From 16 miles 1,910 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto	ditto	17	West	9 3 16	From 16 miles 3,070 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
104	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro-e, Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East	7 0 20	From 17 miles to 2,200 feet. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
105	ditto	ditto	18	West	7 0 21	From 17 miles to 2,200 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
106	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro-e, Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East	11 1 37	From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
107	ditto	ditto	18	West	9 0 21	From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
108	ditto	ditto	19	East	8 0 36	From 18 miles to 2,350 feet. North—Corner of Dena Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mango tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
109	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroee, Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	East	A. R. P 2 1 33	From 18 miles 2,350 feet to 3,150 feet. South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 3,150 feet to 3,515 feet.	Mangoe tree, 2.
110	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	0 3 0	South—Land of lot No. 109. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 3,515 feet to 4,080 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
111	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoo Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 4,080 feet to 4,680 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
112	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjee's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others. From 18 miles 4,720 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
113	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroee, Mouzahs Nobogram and Mancoondoo.	19	ditto	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nidheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles to 3,350 feet.	
114	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroee, Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	West	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No. 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 3,350 feet to 4,625 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
115	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 5,040 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and date trees.
116	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroee, Mouzahs Mancoondoo and Nobogram.	19	ditto	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles to 1,400 feet.	
117	ditto	Pergunnah Boroee, Mouzah Nobogram.	20	ditto	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles 50 feet to 1,560 feet.	Sundry fruit trees.
118	ditto	ditto	20	East	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Rau, Khan and others. From 19 miles 1,560 feet to 2,195 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
119	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 36	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road. From 19 miles 1,575 feet to 1,965 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
120	ditto	ditto	20	West	1 0 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Dass and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry trees.

	Milab.	Pergunnah and Mousah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Rail-way.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
121	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mousah Nobogram.	20	West	A. R. P. 1 0 5	<p><i>From 19 miles 1,985 feet to 2,345 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others.</p>	
122	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 0 26	<p><i>From 19 miles 2,380 feet to 2,760 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Chunder Biswas East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others</p>	Cocoanut, 1.
123	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	4 0 37	<p><i>From 19 miles 2,760 feet to 3,990 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	
124	ditto	ditto	20	East	1 1 39	<p><i>From 19 miles 2,210 feet to 2,730 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 1.
125	ditto	Pergunnah Boroe Mousah Khulsinee.	20	ditto	1 3 27	<p><i>From 19 miles 2,730 feet to 3,350 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 124. North—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	
126	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	2 0 3	<p><i>From 19 miles 3,350 feet to 3,990 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Culvert No. 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others.</p>	
127	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	3 3 4	<p><i>From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 5,280 feet.</i></p> <p>North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others.</p>	Bamboo clusters 22.
128	ditto	ditto	20	West	2 0 25	<p><i>From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 4,710 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others.</p>	
129	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 25	<p><i>From 19 miles 4,710 feet to 5,280 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others.</p>	
130	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 1 16	<p><i>From 20 miles to 125 feet.</i></p> <p>East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan.</p>	Date trees.
131	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 1 0	<p><i>From 20 miles 125 feet to 550 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Corner of land belonging to Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others.</p>	Sundry fruit trees.
132	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 2 38	<p><i>From 20 miles 550 feet to 715 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Corner of Brojo Behary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brojo Behary Bose's land.</p>	

Lot Number.	Milnah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
133	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	West	A. R. P. 0 2 20	<i>From 20 miles 715 feet to 875 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 132 East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing. West—Ditch.	Sundry fruit trees.
134	ditto	ditto	21	East	2 1 30	<i>From 20 miles to 1,150 feet.</i> West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ran Rutton Bose and others.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
135	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 25	<i>From 20 miles 1,250 feet to 1,840 feet.</i> North—Land of lot No. 136. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khul. South—Station land and road.	
136	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 3 30	<i>From 20 miles 1,840 feet to 2,880 feet.</i> North—Up to north end of relinquished C land. East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.	
137	ditto	ditto	21	West	1 3 18	<i>From 20 miles 1,150 feet to 2,015 feet.</i> North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.	
138	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 12	<i>From 20 miles 2,015 feet to 2,875 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
139	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 2 21	<i>From 20 miles 2,875 feet to 3,095 feet.</i> North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land. South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
140	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 1 8	<i>From 20 miles 1,060 feet to 2,520 feet.</i> South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
141	ditto	ditto	21	West	0 3 21	<i>From 20 miles 3,095 feet to 3,475 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
142	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 0 11	<i>From 20 miles 3,475 feet to 3,925 feet.</i> South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
143	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	3 0 29	<i>From 20 miles 3,925 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
144	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 2 10	<i>From 20 miles 5,280 feet to 8,220 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 20 miles 3,220 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
145	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	East	2 2 8	South—Land of lot No. 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 430 feet.</i>	
146	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 900 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 4 Jack, 1.
147	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Khulsinee and Dabepore.	22	West	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bugdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 430 feet to 1,230 feet.</i>	
148	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Dabepore	23	East	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. <i>From 21 miles 900 feet to 1,200 feet.</i>	
149	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,250 feet to 1,440 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and othertrees.
150	ditto	ditto	22	East	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,490 feet to 1,660 feet.</i>	
151	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 0 13	South—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,210 feet to 1,550 feet.</i>	
152	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>* From 21 miles 1,675 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	
153	ditto	ditto	22	East	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Dass Biswas West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>† From 21 miles 1,550 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
154	ditto	ditto	22	West	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 4,150 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
155	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Dabepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 4,200 feet.</i>	
156	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 1, 1872.

No.	Station.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 21 miles 4,280 feet to 5,280 feet.	
157	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 21 miles 4,170 feet to 5,280 feet.	
158	ditto	ditto	22	West	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles to 1,280 feet.	
159	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles to 1,275 feet.	
160	ditto	ditto	23	East	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 1,280 feet to 3,300 feet.	
161	ditto	ditto	23	West	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles 1,295 feet to 3,415 feet.	
162	ditto	ditto	23	East	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet.	
163	ditto	ditto	23	ditto	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.	
164	ditto	ditto	23	West	0 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From miles 23 to 1,280 feet.	
165	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 5 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 23 miles to 1,230 feet.	Date trees.
166	ditto	ditto	24	East	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 23 miles 1,290 feet to 2,350 feet.	
167	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Kudalya Mat.	24	West	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73. North—Corner of Biholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
168	ditto	ditto	24	East	0 2 39	From 23 miles 1,800 feet to 2,220 feet. South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others.	
169	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 1 13	From 23 miles 2,220 feet to 3,880 feet. South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgeo's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
170 Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Kodalya Mat.	24	East	1 1 30	From 23 miles 3,880 feet to 4,600 feet. South—Corner of Lal Chand Nowghee's land, and B 1 nd of lot No. 100. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Nowghee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoo trees.
71 ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Kodalya Mat and Laldanga.	24	West	5 3 0	From 23 miles 2,350 feet to 4,530 feet. South—Land of lot No. 107. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
72 ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto	1 1 5	From 23 miles 4,500 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Kutchia road. West—As per plan.	Mangoo, Sooms. and Babla trees.
73 ditto	ditto	24	East	1 3 28	From 23 miles 4,500 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 F.S.

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singapore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	A. R. P. 1 1 28	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. 46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, Collector.



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1872,

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estates and Pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount fallen into arrear.		REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
812	Mouzah Chachrá and others, Pergunnah Ghoraghat.	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder Bose, Sorup Chunder Bose, and Sankar Dassya.	4,122 9 4½	1,309 14 5		Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,

Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dhuli Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 670-15-0

Road Fund " 6-12-0

Total 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Jojkhola, Thannah Patikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,376-7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 692-8-0

Road Fund " 6-15-0

Total 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thanooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurroday, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brij Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brij Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lolliit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Nao, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lolliit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brij Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Rutton Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moui Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Dehya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Datta, Ramhurry Datta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjehun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Dehya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Cord. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Laboo Lakoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 31st April 1872.

I. ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل مکالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاری اور جو سب دفعہ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ میں دیں ہونے سے باقی مالگذاری کے بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ می تاریخ ۲۷ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۷۰—مجال مہرجا پرگنہ شاہجسکے خانہ مالگزار میں نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھ و بابورام کمار سنگھ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۵۲۲-۱۰-۸ جمع صدر اس مجال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱۹۳-۱۴-۱ باقی مالگذاری خاص نیلام ہوگا

نمبر ۸۱۹—مجال جکم پور پرگنہ چونہ جسکی خانہ مالگزار میں نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس مجال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰۰۶-۳ باقی مالگذاری خاص نیلام ہوگا

ایچ: آکچاڈر
کلکٹر

تحریر تقارین ۹ فبروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 181, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

Nowjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jannarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, alias Baska and Beerpore Gopea, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY.
Collector.

اس نمبر کے روئے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دی جاتے ہیں کہ حق و حصہ جی نرائن سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر واقع مجال مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہٹ کے توڑیع میں مندرج ہے بعلت مفرویت و غیر حاضری مدعا علیہ مذکور تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجشنبہ کچھری کلکٹری ضلع ترہٹ میں نیلام ہوگا

شرایط نیلام

- ۱۔ اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہ تو کل زر نیلامی بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا
- ۲۔ جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زائد ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحساب فیصد ۲۵ فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام کے پندرہویں اور دوپہرتک کہ اوسمیں اور نیلام بھی محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوئے اگر اس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے فجر یا جس روز کچھری کہلی اوس روز دوپہرتک داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر اس مطابق داخل نہ ہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ سوخت ہوکر بعد اجرائی اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجوابدہی خریدار خطا کار نیلام نائے عمل میں آویگا
- ۳۔ جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بویگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا

نمبر ۵۹۳ توڑیع—مجال مہیا رستم نگر پرگنہ دھور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگزار میں نام نھرسنگھ و کار و سنگھ وغیرہ کا مندرج ہے اور مبلغ ۴۰۹-۱-۴ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس مجال میں حق و حصہ جی نرائن سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر کا واقع مواضع مہیاور رستم نگر عرف بیگا و بیوربور گوپی متعلقہ ذیل مجال ہذا نمبر ۱ دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکت ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا

ایم: ہلیدیے

کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspoore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum orf Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum orf Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheddoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328-11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum orf Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa orf Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheddoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheddoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-1, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheddoonnissa, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hardeonarain Sing, minor, Kishondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, and Mirza Bunnejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,

The 10th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, Offg. Collector.

اشتهار نیلام نابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ میں نابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دہوی جو از روی دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر اوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا۔

بندوبست استعماری

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بڑا گوہر دھن پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و کشن دت تیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۴۸۹-۱۸-۱۸ منہاے ہوگا نابت حصہ ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و کشن دت تیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۵۱-۱۴-۵ نابت حصہ چوہا مہتوں و جیتن مہتوں و جاکئی مہتوں و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاش لعل و مرزا آغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان و مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و نیم چند مہتوں و سوماری مہتوں و ٹیکم مہتوں و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا قادر علی ٹوندن سنگھ و لالہ دمہرعل و ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و موہن مہتوں و بالکشن مہتوں و گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں و دولار مہتوں غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری نیلام ہوگا۔

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گوساین داس لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و کشن دت تیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منہاے ہوگا نابت حصہ ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و کشن دت تیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۸۸-۱۰-۶ نابت حصہ مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علی و مرزا قادر علی و مرزا آغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید النساء و نندولعل و کاش لعل ٹوندن سنگھ و ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و جیتن مہتوں و جاکئی مہتوں چوہا مہتوں و ایم چند مہتوں و سوماری مہتوں و قویال مہتوں و بالکشن مہتوں گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں و دولار مہتوں غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا۔

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری مرزا مظہر علی و کھل سنگھ و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۷-۷ منہاے ہوگا نابت حصہ موہن مہتوں و بالکشن مہتوں و گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۵۰-۷-۷ نابت حصہ مرزا محمد علی و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا آغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و ٹوندن سنگھ و گوند سنگھ و منگدھاری سنگھ اصل بنفسہ و والے ہر دیو نرائن سنگھ نابالغ و کشن دت تیواری و ڈیگ نرائن سنگھ و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا۔

ای: سی: منگل
کلکٹر

تحریر و تداریک ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲

is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unpreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Jaishto 1279 B.S. for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110.—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others. sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unpreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pargunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor Sevat, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjee.	Rs. As. P. 1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 8, Act XI of 1859, that the land in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale in that district on Thursday, the 18th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd day of Chaitra, 1872, at 12 o'clock, of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are due in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabast; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma ... ..	....			2,075	16	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 anras share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is .. and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,282	9	0
Balance share of sudder jumma of the under-mentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabast, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
1st 18th April 1872.

J. PELLER,
Offg. Collector,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

NUMBER 22.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

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An Act for imposing duties on Income.

For the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions and trades; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement and continuance of Act. It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873 and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income" means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate" means, till the 1st day of September 1872, any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and after the said day, any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace:

"Company" means an Association, carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India or not:

"Person." "Person" includes a firm and a Hindú undivided family:

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act:

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public Body or Association not being

a Company, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate. And, in the case of any person or Hindú undivided family chargeable under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per annum.

or to any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindú undivided family, which is for the time being chargeable under this Act, shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

DUTIES ON OFFICES.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

and upon every salary, annuity or pension, paid in British India by Government or by a Company or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company to any person, residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment or commission under Her Majesty or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Government,

the duty, to which he is liable under this Part, shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall, be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

Every such Treasurer or other officer shall, as soon as may be after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Every Company, public Body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part.

The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public Body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person, holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under, or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or Body or Association, whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities or pensions payable by the Company or public Body or Association to all such persons respectively.

9. Whenever the duty, leviable under this Part in any month, is deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

PART III.

DUTIES ON PROFITS OF COMPANIES.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager in India of every Shipping Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade, during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies in the rupee:

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies for every rupee,

and shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing the result of such accounts.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872, the Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of such Company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing, signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

12. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, on or before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce for the inspection of the Collector such of the

accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven, as the case may be, and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order, determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part and the day on which such amount shall be paid; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

DUTIES ON INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

14. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid,

and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs:

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security, where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

PART V.

DUTIES ON ALL OTHER INCOME.

16. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all income not charged under Parts II, III, IV, per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

17. The trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Any person not resident in British India, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as

he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

18. Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him, of the amount of the income, in respect whereof he is chargeable on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person, whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement, signed by him, of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts of Wards, the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Official Trustees, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity;

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator General, or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in respect of the income and profits officially received by him;

every person and Court so assessed may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver, manager, Court of Wards, Administrator General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

21. Owners of lands or houses, occupying the same, shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at nine-tenths of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such Local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part, shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply

that he is aware of the assessment.

Provided that no person, served with a notice under section twenty-two, shall be entitled to apply by notice under this section, unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making a return.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

32. The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall receive such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favour of the petitioner, it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order.

If the order be in favour of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from the date of the order pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

33. Any person, dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one, may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the fee payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the district, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favour of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one month from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order and the documents, if any, on which the Collector's order is based.

Every appeal shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

34. If the order of the Commissioner is in favour of the petitioner, the value of the property shall be the value of the property as assessed for the purposes of the petition, and the value of the property shall be the value of the property as assessed for the purposes of the appeal.

35. If the order of the Collector is in favour of the petitioner, the value of the property shall be the value of the property as assessed for the purposes of the petition, and the value of the property shall be the value of the property as assessed for the purposes of the appeal.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person, whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed; and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner; and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the source of the income in question.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income, not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight, has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person, stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

The provisions contained in sections twenty-seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder.

PART VII.

PAYMENT AND RECOVERY OF DUTIES.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight or section fifteen shall be payable on the first day of May 1872:

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments: the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay, within fifteen days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue,

or pass an order that a sum, not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment, shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money; and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters:—

- (a) sales in execution of decrees;
 - (b) arrests in execution of decrees for money;
 - (c) execution of decrees by imprisonment;
 - (d) claims to attached property; and
 - (e) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Court, by which they were made.
- shall apply to every execution made under the order mentioned in this section, and the powers and duties of the Collector and the powers and duties of the Court shall be the same as if the order were a decree of a Civil Court.

the said Code when the Court shall be directed by the Collector, by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount, if any, required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

37. If, during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may cause the assessment made for such year to be amended, as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

In case any Company or person, assessed under Part III or Part V, ceases to carry on the trade or business, in respect whereof such assessment was made; or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made; or if any such Company or person is, from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require, and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII.

PENALTIES.

38. Every Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Manager, or other person, failing to make any payment or deduction, or to prepare and deliver in due time any statement or return, or to produce any accounts, required by section eight, ten, eleven or twelve,

and every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, failing to deliver any statement or declaration required by section eighteen, shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any document or declaration or return, or produces any accounts, which is false, and which he knows to be false, or believes to be false, or does not

believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition presented under section thirty, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

42. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

43. All or any of the powers and duties, conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindû undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and, when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager.

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence; and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to and exercised by such officers as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time

(a) prescribe forms for the returns, notices and

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with enforcement, and

(c) delegate to any Local Government the powers given by this section, clause (b), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under section 30.

Stamp
eight annas.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The day of 187 .

The petition of A. B. of

SAWETH—

1.—That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, my petitioner has been assessed in the sum of

rupees and annas for the year commencing at first day of April 187 .

2.—That your petitioner's income and profit accruing and arising from [here state your petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income, profit and the place or places at which such income or profits accrue or arise] for the year ending at thirty-first day of March last were rupees

as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3.—That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days. [Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profit accrued and arose.]

4.—That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [or that it may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the

Govt. Genl. for making Laws

and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. IX of 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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SCHEDULE. Enactments repealed.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Extent.

Commencement.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

Interpretation-clause.

(a).—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal:

"Proposal."

(b).—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise:

"Promise."

(c).—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee':

"Promisor" and "promisee."

(d).—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise:

"Consideration."

(e).—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement:

"Agreement."

(f).—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises:

"Reciprocal promises."

(g).—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void:

"Void agreement."

(h).—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract:

"Contract."

(i).—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract:

"Voidable contract."

(j).—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

"Void contract."

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

Communication when complete.

The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(b.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete,

as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(c.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before

the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made. 6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Acceptance by performing conditions or receiving consideration.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in Promises, express and implied. words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTS, VOIDABLE CONTRACTS, AND VOID AGREEMENTS.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(a.) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(b.) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent "Consent" defined. when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not "Free consent" defined. caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(b.) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(c.) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(d.) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(b.) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(c.) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(d.) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(e.) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies; C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(c.) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—
it is forbidden by law; or
is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or
is fraudulent; or
involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or
the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(b.) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(c.) A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(d.) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(e.) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(f.) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(g.) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(h.) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(i.) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A, upon receiving from him the price which it has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(j.) A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(k.) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

24. If any part of a single consideration for Agreements void of one or more objects, or any considerations and ob- one or any part of any one objects unlawful in part. of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered unless it is in writing under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(b.) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give to B Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(c.) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(d.) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(e.) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 1,000 in account of the debt. This is a contract.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen, or affect any provision of any law in force at the time being as to references to arbitration.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil' without specifying what kind of oil. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(b.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(c.) A, who is a dealer in coconut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of coconut-oil.

(d.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rāmnaḡar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(e.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand rupees of gold at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is expected to be fixed, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(f.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

OF CONTINGENT CONTRACTS.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.
A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.
(a.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.
(b.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.
(c.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the event does not happen.

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

34. If the future event on which a contract

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event

has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do any-

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

thing, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed

has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(b.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to

Agreements contingent on impossible events void.

do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C is dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisor in case of the death of such promisor before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional:

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

39. When a party to a contract has refused

Effect of refusal of party to perform promise wholly.

to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(b.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(3.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(c.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(d.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person

jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Application for performance to be at proper time and place.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

Illustrations.

(a.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also deals with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(b.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

The amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owe to each other.

(c.) A owes B 2000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(d.) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promises ready and willing to perform.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

52. Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed,

Order of performance of reciprocal promises.

is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has sustained by its non-performance.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor

of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss

which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(b.) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(c.) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandises on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(d.) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

55. When a party to a contract promises to

do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

Effect of failure to perform at fixed time in contract in which time is essential.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Agreement to do impossible act void.

Contract to do impossible act or one which afterwards becomes impossible or illegal when void.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Compensation for loss on non-performance of act known to be impossible or unlawful.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(b.) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(c.) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy. A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(d.) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(e.) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

✓ APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the first June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(b.) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate,

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation.

applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Contracts changed, rescinded or altered need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(b.) A owes B 10,000 rupees. A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(c.) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(b.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt, 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(c.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(d.) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount.

(e.) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract

Consequences of rescission of avoidable contract.

is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void,

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement or contract that becomes void.

or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(b.) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the first of May. A delivers 180 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 180 maunds after the first of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(c.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(d.) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is damaged by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT.

68. If a person, incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(b.) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B. was land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the Government. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, the land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(b.) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

repay or return it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(b.) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF CONTRACT.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of salt to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the market price

falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(b.) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(c.) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(d.) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(e.) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapur, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapur is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapur at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(f.) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(g.) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freight rises, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January.

(h.) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(i.) A, delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(j.) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(k.) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(l.) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house

so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(m.) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(n.) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(o.) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(p.) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(q.) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(r.) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or

not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

73. A contracts with B that if A practices as a surgeon within Calcutta, he will pay B Rs. 1,000. A practices as a surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

74. A gives a recognisance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognisance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

CHAPTER VII. SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means 'Goods' defined. and includes every kind of moveable property.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price, or of a price for ascertained goods, together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(b.) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(c.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(d.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(e.) B, on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of goods, 1,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the goods not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The goods become B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(b.) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale

of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

86. When goods have become the property of

the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(b.) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods

not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done, after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(b.) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(c.) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be

delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The

89. Where the price of goods is determined by the contract, the buyer is bound to pay the price, though the price is not fixed by contract. The Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said either as to the price. The order having been the price being in dispute between the buyer and the Court must decide what price it considers

DELIVERY.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made

by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(b.) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(c.) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(d.) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(e.) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(f.) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of

the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress

of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole, but a delivery of part

an intention of severing it from not operate as a delivery of the

Party rights

Illustrations.

Shipping company arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to deliver over part of the goods to A in the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in

(a.) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by cash next two months. After the sale, B applies for and obtains a receipt for the delivery of the whole. This has the effect of delivery of the whole.

(b.) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale; and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

Power of seller to stop in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(b.) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(c.) B, who lives at Puna, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Puna by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Puna, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(d.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(e.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

Continuance of right of stoppage.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Cessation of right on assignment, by buyer, of document, showing title.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(b.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(b.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit,

Stoppage how effected. either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

105. Such notice may be given either to the

Notice of seller's claim. person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to

Right of seller on stoppage. hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform. his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

TITLE.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer. better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

EXCEPTION 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding

any instructions of the owner. B to be responsible, to Provided that the buyer acts in collection and pays under circumstances which are not shaming guarantee. a reasonable presumption that the seller is a tea-dealer, to session of the goods or documents has a time to time stop sell the goods. line of 2100, with tea to

EXCEPTION 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by permission of the co-owners, the ownership of goods is transferred to any person who takes possession of such joint-owner in good faith, and to be paid for the circumstances which are not such as to give a reasonable presumption that the person taking possession of the goods has no right to sell the goods.

EXCEPTION 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amount to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B has stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(b.) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(c.) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(d.) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases bona fide. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(e.) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(f.) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Calcutta, he will pay
in Calcutta. B
the sum of Rs. 1,000, or the

goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the goods.

But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a silk merchant, sells to B twelve bags of "waste" silk on its way from Murshedabad to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be of the quality known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods, of the denomination mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(b.) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(c.) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods, not ordered, with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct

of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(a) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 500 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, Rights and liabilities acting within the scope of indemnity-holder when his authority, is entitled to sue. recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor, and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to

Contract of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor' perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default.

The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(b) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(c) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Surety's liability.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's property, guarantees B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(b) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(c) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

130. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B, for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(b) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

Illustrations.

(a) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(b) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties

are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duty accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor. between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c.) A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor or at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

143. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid.

Illustrations.

(a.) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duty accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duty accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(b.) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise to indemnify surety. the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(a.) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(b.) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(c.) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

either jointly or severally, and whether under the same

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(b.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

147. Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(c.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

OF BAILMENT.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined.

one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Delivery to bailee how made.

by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks, and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks, and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(b.) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

Care to be taken by bailee.

bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of it described in section 151.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(b.) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of the bales and any other incidental damage.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(b.) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

174. The pawnee shall not, in the absence of a contract to that effect, retain the goods pledged for any debt or promise other than the debt or promise for which goods are pledged.

which they are pledged; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Presumption in case of subsequent advances.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right as to extraordinary expenses incurred.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

Apportionment of relief or compensation obtained by such suits.

CHAPTER X. AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(b.) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(a.) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(b.) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent:

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(b.) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(a.) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(b.) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good repute to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person, on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(b.) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B, from C who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(b.) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(b.) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(a.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(b.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(b.) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him, some cotton, lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(c.) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

AGENT'S DUTY TO PRINCIPAL.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(b.) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as, e. g., by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(b.) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(c.) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(d.) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send

the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(b.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(b.) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immovable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of lawful acts.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(b.) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of acts done in good faith.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(b.) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(b.) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and acts done by the principal in person.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(b.) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(b.) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases —

- (1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :
- (2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :
- (3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract ; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the

belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(a) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(b) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals ; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(a). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(b). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER XI. OF PARTNERSHIP.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account ; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(b.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner. profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by

the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the net profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the net profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

belonging to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss :

- (2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership :
- (3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business :
- (4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business :
- (5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners ; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners :
- (6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners :
- (7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members :
- (8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time :
- (9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court :
- (10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases :—

- (1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind :
- (2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors :
- (3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person :
- (4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract :
- (5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners :
- (6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership in all cases dissolved by the business being prohibited by law.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations

(a) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(b) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

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Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances <i>bond fide</i> made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers...	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X of 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.
CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as herein-after provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Local extent.

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

References in former Acts.

The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Certain specified references.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following

Definitions.

meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquiry."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Inquired into."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

"Trial."

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Written."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Criminal Court."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Province."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"Presidency town."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

"High Court."

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

"Session case."

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which

"Magistrate's case."

Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

OF COURTS OF SESSION.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MAGISTRATES AND THEIR POWERS.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

	Magistrates of the 1st class,
Magistrates to be of three classes.	Magistrates of the 2nd class, or
	Magistrates of the 3rd class.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to Sentences which Magistrates may pass. the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, first class. Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class. Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class. Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

21. In addition to the powers given in section

Powers conferred upon Magistrates. twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)
- (5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting re-titition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)**Powers common to all Magistrates.****22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—**

- (1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
- (2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- (3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
- (4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
- (5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
- (6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
- (7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
- (8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
- (9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class.

- (a.) By the Local Government—
 - (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
 - (3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
 - (4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
 - (5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
 - (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
 - (3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
 - (4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

- (1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class.

- (a.) By the Local Government—
 - (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)

(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

(a.) By the Local Government—

(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 14.)

(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

- (4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things:—

- (1) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,
- (2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,
- (3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,
- (4) If he holds an inquest,
- (5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,
- (6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry, his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void; that is to say:—

- (1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,
- (2) If he entertains a case without complaint,
- (3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,
- (4) If he tries an offender summarily,
- (5) If he decides an appeal,
- (6) If he calls for proceedings,
- (7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,
- (8) If he revises a bail order,
- (9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,
- (10) If he demands security to keep the peace,
- (11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,
- (12) If he demands security for good behaviour,
- (13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,
- (14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,
- (15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,
- (16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,
- (17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or
- (18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe. class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases. of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of District to distribute business by localities.

the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.**50. The Local Government may direct any**

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

51. In the absence of any special direction as

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

52. The Magistrate of the District may,

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, sub-

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

ject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.**54. The Local Government may vary or cancel**

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

55. When, in consequence of the office of

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

56. Whenever any person holding an office

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.**OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.****57. The Local Government may, if it thinks**

Appointment of public prosecutor.

proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge. Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction. person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakil to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subor-

dinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(a) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(b) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(c) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Illustrations.

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(d) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where it consists of several acts done in different districts, it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(a.) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(b.) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(c.) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(d.) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(e.) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(f.) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or murder as a thug, dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, in whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects, subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, *mainprise*, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is a European British subject, it is his duty to ask him whether he is or not.

Person of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person, who is not a European British subject, is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns; and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session, proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace; and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

Place of confinement.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE. CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watch-
Landholders and man, owner or occupier
others bound to report of land, or the agent of
certain matters. any such owner or occupier,
and every Native officer employed in the
collection of revenue or rent of land on the
part of Government or the Court of Wards, is
bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest
Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest
Police-station, any information which he may
obtain respecting—

(a) the residence of any notorious receiver or
vendor of stolen property at the village of which
he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns
or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as
the case may be;

(b) the resort to any place within the limits of
such village of any person or persons known or
reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(c) the commission or intention to commit
suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such
village;

(d) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural
death.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magis-
trate or Police officer de-
manding his aid in the pre-
vention of a breach of the
peace,
All persons to assist
Magistrate and Police in
certain cases.

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom
such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized
to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

92. A Police officer may, without orders
When Police may ar- from a Magistrate and with-
rest without warrant. out a warrant, arrest,—

FIRSTLY.—Any person who in the sight of such
Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

SECONDLY.—Any person against whom a reason-
able complaint has been made or a reasonable
suspicion exists of his having been concerned in
any such offence.

THIRDLY.—Any person against whom a hue and
cry has been raised of his having been concerned
in any such offence.

FOURTHLY.—Any person who has been proclaimed
either under this Act, or in a District or Police
Gazette or notification.

FIFTHLY.—Any person found with property in
his possession which may reasonably be suspected
to be stolen property.

SIXTHLY.—Any person who obstructs a Police
officer while in the execution of his duty, or who
escapes from lawful custody, and

SEVENTHLY.—Any person reasonably suspected of
being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her
Majesty's Indian Army.

93. Any person known to have committed or
Person charged re- suspected of having com-
mitted to give his name mitted an offence for which a
and residence. Police officer is not authorized
to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on
demand of a Police officer to give his name and
residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is
reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the
purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of
such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours,
be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction,
unless before that time his true name and residence
are ascertained, in which case such person shall be
forthwith released.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station
Arrest of vagabonds. may, without orders from a
Magistrate and without a
warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person,
found lurking within the limits of such station,
who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or
who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,
or any person who is a reputed robber, house-
breaker, thief, receiver of stolen property know-
ing it to be stolen,
or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and
Police to prevent cer- may interpose for the pur-
tain offences. pose of preventing, the com-
mission of any cognizable
offence.

96. Every Police officer receiving informa-
Information of design tion of a design to commit
to commit such offences. any such offence, shall com-
municate such information
to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate,
and to any other officer whom it may concern
to prevent or take cognizance of the commission
of any such offence.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to
Arrest to prevent such commit any such offence,
offences. may arrest, without orders
from a Magistrate and with-
out a warrant, the person so designing, if the com-
mission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevent-
ed.

98. A Police officer may, of his own author-
ity, interpose for the preven-
Injury to public prop- tion of any injury attempt-
erty. ed to be committed in his
view to any public property, moveable or immove-
able,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public
land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for naviga-
tion. If necessary such Police officer may detain
the person doing such injury according to the pro-
visions of section ninety-three.

99. If there is reason to believe that any
person, liable to arrest under
Ingress to be allowed this chapter without a war-
into house entered by rant, of whom a Police offi-
person of whom Police cer is in search, has entered
in search. into or is within any house
or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing
in or in charge of such house or place, on the de-
mand of such Police officer, to allow ingress there-
to, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot
be obtained under section
Procedure where in- ninety-nine, the Police officer,
gress not obtainable. authorized to make the arrest,
shall take such precautions as may be necessary
to prevent the escape of the person to be arrest-
ed and send immediate information to any Magis-
trate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording
such person an opportunity of escape, and there is
authorized to enter without a warrant

O. on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

14. 101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made. The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

OF ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of

a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

side of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district. No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

125 C. Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or

has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of the division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued. **140.** A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(a.) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(b.) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(c.) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(d.) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

141. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

Who may act without any Magistrate of a division of a District, complaint.

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner herein-after prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial. **143. The Magistrate of the District,**

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against

Examination of complainant. any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Effect of irregularity.

Effect of irregularity. complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint. receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the

Postponement of issue of process. issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may,

Dismissal of complaint. if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is

Issue of process. sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in

In what cases a summons may issue. the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint. has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed. Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

51. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused. Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII. OF THE SUMMONS.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway

Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE WARRANT.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and getting on the execution of the warrant.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose ap-

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

prehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been com-

mitted in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the

Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing

Notification of substance of warrant.

a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be

arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or

Warrant how executed.

other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch

or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other

person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

179. If there is reason to believe that any per-

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

son, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty

of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

180. The Police officer or other person author-

Breaking of door or window.

ized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any

outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

181. If information be received that a person,

Breaking open zenāna.

accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue,

is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected

No unnecessary restraint.

to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

183. The officer or other person executing the

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the

Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

184. No Police officer or other person shall

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to

make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal

Right of accused to be defended.

Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a

High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

297. If such accused person (not being a European British subject) is accused of having committed an offence commonly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge, and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial, he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

298. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

299. As soon as the charge, on which the accused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

300. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and thirty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

301. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the de-

positions. Such copies shall be made at the expense of the accused person, and shall be delivered to him through the Clerk of the Court.

302. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

303. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

304. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

305. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

306. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

207. If the accused person admits the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (existing under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

208. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

209. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

210. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

211. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

212. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

213. When the accused person's attendance at the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

214. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

215. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

216. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

217. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

218. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

219. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

218. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.
If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11). Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence, any of the foregoing offences.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

- (a) The serial number;
- (b) The date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) The date of the report or complaint;
- (d) The name of the complainant;
- (e) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;
- (f) The offence complained of or proved;
- (g) The prisoner's plea;

(4) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(5) The sentence; and

(6) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, Record in appealable acting under section two cases.

hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

229. Records made under section two hundred Language of judgment. and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section

two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk. empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session Jury for trial of in which a European (not Europeans or Americans. being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured;

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Election to be tried Government has not ordered without jury.

that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader. the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of Number of jury. such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, Assessors how chosen. as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall, Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

if he desires it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

54 Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury. in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to

Duty of Judge. the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

Duty of jury.

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which

it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(b.) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally

When juryman or assessor may be examined. acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the

case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend. to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Cases tried with assessors. 262. The opinion of each assessor shall be Decision vested in given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Judge. Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Cases tried by jury. to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

71. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

PART VI. APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION. CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and

seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

C. equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal in case of appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the appli-

cation of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and

it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

Illustrations.

(a.) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(b.) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(c.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(d.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(e.) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(f.) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(g.) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(h.) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(i.) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(j.) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(k.) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 28 of Act I of 1871 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.*)

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

Power of High Court to make rules.

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in session cases, if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.

Powers of revision.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Proviso to power of altering finding.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul conviction.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII. EXECUTION. CHAPTER XXIII.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution

of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately

on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty-six) the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already sentenced for another offence, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules

as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

322. The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon, or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

323. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

324. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

325. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought, or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner herein-before provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

332. In summary cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record.

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

If he speaks by signs, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings,

put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find

that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class, or any Magistrate may tender pardon to any person accused of an offence, on the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any

fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him, to testify as aforesaid.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

SUMMONS CASES.**361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.**

In summons cases.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.**362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.**

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.**363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.**

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer. •

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it

deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.**365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.**

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XXVII.**OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.****368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,**

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place, he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department

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370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Insufficient bail.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of con-

Discharge on bail.

finement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

ance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FORMATION OF LISTS OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS AND THEIR ATTENDANCE.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be fited for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless this number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be, it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing

what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any*Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.*

person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.**CONTEMPTS OF COURT.****435. When any such offence as is described***Procedure in certain cases of contempt.*

in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that*Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.*

a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail

to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender

Discharge of offender to punishment, or forwarded on submission or apology. him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

438. When any such offence as is described*Procedure when offender is a European British subject.*

in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.**CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.****CHAPTER XXXIII.****OF THE CHARGE.****FORM OF CHARGES.**

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(d). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

X, 445. Any Court may, either upon the appli-
 III, cation of the accused person,
 -458. Court may amend a or upon its own motion,
 charge. amend or alter any charge
 at any stage of the proceedings before judgment
 is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of
 Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered
 or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such
 amendment shall be read and explained to the
 accused person.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court
 of Session, either without any
 How Court of Session charge, at all, or upon a
 may deal with charge. charge which the Court, upon
 reference to the proceedings before the committing
 Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of
 Session may draw up a charge for any offence,
 which it considers to be proved by the evidence
 taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of
 such charge shall be given to the accused person.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such
 that proceeding immediately
 When trial may pro- with the trial is not likely,
 ceed immediately after in the opinion of the Court,
 amendment. to prejudice the accused
 person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion
 of the Court, after making such amendment or
 alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the
 amended charge had been the original charge.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such
 that proceeding immediately
 When new trial may with the trial is likely, in
 be directed or trial sus- the opinion of the Court, to
 pended. prejudice the accused person
 in his defence, the Court may either direct a new
 trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may
 be necessary to enable the accused person to make
 his defence to the amended or altered charge; and,
 after hearing his defence, the Court may further
 adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any
 witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to
 be material to the case, or whom the accused person
 may wish to be summoned in his defence.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration
 of a charge, the prosecutor
 Prosecutor and ac- and accused person shall be
 cused person may recall allowed to recall and examine
 witnesses. any witness who may have been examined.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge
 be one for which previous
 Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in sanction is necessary, the
 new charge require it. case shall not be proceeded
 with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction
 has been already obtained for a prosecution on
 the same facts as those on which the new charge
 was based.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court
 in the exercise of its powers
 Effect of material of revision, is of opinion that
 error. any person, convicted of an
 offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an
 error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be
 had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it
 thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts
 of the case are such that no valid charge could
 be preferred against the person accused in
 respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the
 conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the
 Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that
 A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act
 by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully
 empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court
 thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and
 that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the
 charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new
 trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable
 from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall
 quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

452. There must be a separate charge for
 every distinct offence of which
 Separate charges for any person is accused, and
 distinct offences. every such charge must be
 tried separately except in the cases hereinafter
 excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing
 grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately
 charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing
 grievous hurt.

453. When a person is accused of more offences
 than one of the same kind
 More offences than one than one of the same kind
 of same kind may be committed within one year
 charged within a year of of each other, he may be
 each other. charged and tried at the
 same time for any number of them not exceeding
 three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the
 same kind under this section if they fall within
 the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-
 five.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected
 together as to form the same
 I.—Trial of more than transaction, more offences
 one offence. than one are committed by
 the same person, he may be charged with and
 tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate
 definitions of any law, in
 II.—One offence fall- force for the time being, by
 ing within two defini- which offences are defined
 tions. or punished, the person who
 does it may be charged with each of the offences
 so committed, but he must not receive a more
 severe punishment than could be awarded, by the
 Court which tries him, for either.

III.—If several facts of which one or more
 than one would by itself
 III.—Acts severally constitute an offence form,
 constituting more than when combined, an offence
 one offence, but collec- under the provisions of any
 tively coming within one law, in force for the time
 definition. being, by which offences are
 defined or punished, a person who does them may
 be charged with every offence which he may have
 committed, but he must not receive for such
 offences, collectively, a punishment more severe
 than that which might have been awarded, by the
 Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or
 for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes
 grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A
 may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished
 for offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several coins
 with the intention of committing several

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(c.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(i.) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(j.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(k.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(l.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(m.) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal

Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of

Where it is doubtful such a nature that it is what offence has been doubtful which of several committed.

offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last

When a person charged section, one charge only is with one offence he can brought against an accused be convicted of another. person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

457. When a person is charged with an offence,

When offence proved and part of the charge is not included in offence proved, but the part which charged.

is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

458. When more persons than one are accused

What persons may be of the same offence, or charged jointly. different offences, committed in the same transaction, or

when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for maliciously doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

475. When any such commitment is made by the Court in such cases. Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troop of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops whether European or Native, to disperse such

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case,

for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class, of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

XI. the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot
VII. bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evi-
-502. dence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

When a person is imprisoned under section Limit of imprisonment four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

500. The Magistrate, of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with recovery of penalty from surety. a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

Binding of sentenced person.

When Sessions Judge or unauthorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by reputation a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

Contents of order for security.

O. for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

IX. The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought, before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such

warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LOCAL NUISANCES.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety, or a riot or an affray.

EXPLANATION I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate,

occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred Orders not judicial and eighteen and five proceedings. hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A “public place” includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

522. The order mentioned in section five Service or notification hundred and twenty-one of order. shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code ;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the

Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 (*for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay*), of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information ; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter ; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may con-

sider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(a) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

(b) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(c) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(d) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
58 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1848	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkey-dars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Doonab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zamindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Copper-smiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-ware, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1812...	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two
MADRAS REGULATIONS.		
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1837	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.		
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Section twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (section 152).

To A. B., of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*): You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of _____ on the _____ day of _____.

Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

Dated the _____

day of _____

FORM OF WARRANT (section 159).

To (name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (state the offence): You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (sections 196, 197 and 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (section 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (name and official designation) of the offence of (mention the offence quoting Act and section) and was sentenced to (state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (section 498).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (sections 180 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (or as the case may be, to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one A. B., and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (section 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the day On Penal Code, section of at , waged 121. war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention On section 124. of inducing the Honourable A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly On section 161. accepted from [state the name] for another party [state the name] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 304. at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 306. at , abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 325. at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 392. at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 395. at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 166. at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 193. at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that “

” which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session.” In (d) omit “by the said Court.”

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) First.—That you, on or about the day of

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 302 and 304. at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 379 and 382. at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). That you, on or about the day of

Alternative charges on section 193. at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that “

” and that you, on or about the day of

at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that “

” one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session;” and omit “by the said Court.”

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1st.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest with- out warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made with- out warrant, but not other- wise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abet- ted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the of- fence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abet- ted is tri- able.
3	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the of- fence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in conse- quence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with im- prisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to 4 part of the longest term, and of any de- scription provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

117	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
119	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Not bailable.	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

145	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
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144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - -	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.			
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.			
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.			
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.			

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May a r r e s t without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
	If not committed	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving informa- tion of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful as- sembly.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful as- sembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.						
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Abconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magta. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTUMPT OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1.	2. OFFENCE.	3. Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4. Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5. Whether bail- able or not.	6. Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7. By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or infor- mation to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
177	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the com- mission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not. *	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
188	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c. Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed. If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant. Ditto Ditto Ditto	Summons Ditto Ditto Ditto	Bailable Ditto Ditto Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both. Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both. Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both. Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

189	Giving of fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate, 1st class.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	-	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By which Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence. If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Bailable Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session. Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure. If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
			-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of the description pro- vided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of the description provid- ed for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

222	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death	-	-	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good beha- vour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Ses- sion.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punish- ment.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial pro- ceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the pro- visions con- tained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
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CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
236	If Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
237	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
238	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counter- feit Coin as genuine which when first pos- sessed the deliverer did not know to be coun- terfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Court of Session of Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

own to have	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263 Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
264 Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing					
265 Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266 Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267 Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
269 Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.					
270 Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Fine of 500 rupees	-	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	-	Ditto	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	-	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	-	Ditto	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Fine of 200 rupees	-	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

94A	Keeping lottery office -	-	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto	Summons -	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both. Fine of 1,000 rupees	-	Ditto
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	-	Ditto

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.
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CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail-able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or District Court, or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.
311	Being a thug -	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, and fine

Of the causing of Miscarriage ; of injuries to unborn children ; of the exposure of infants ; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Costs of prosecution.
	If the woman be quick with child	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto
	If act done without woman's consent	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Hurt.

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	-	-	-	-	-
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

Section	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
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CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

Section.	2 THEFT.	3 May arrest without warrant.	4 Warrant	5 Not bailable	6 Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	7 Any Magistrate.
379	Theft	-	Warrant	-	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382 Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine. Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.				Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.				Ditto	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.				Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.				Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence				Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion. If the offence be an unnatural offence	Shall not arrest without war- rant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Not bailable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Transportation for life	Court of Ses- sion. Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

Section.	Whether the offence be committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
392	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion.

396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	-	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.					
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instances.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

		Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
426	Mischief	-	-	-	-	-
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

		Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-		
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

		May arrest with- out warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
447	Criminal trespass	-	-	-	-	-
448	House-trespass	-	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. If the offence is theft.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Court of Sessions, or the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, and fine.	Court of Sessions, or the 1st or 2nd class.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Sessions, or the 1st or 2nd class.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Sessions, or the 1st or 2nd class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Sessions, or the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.
Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. If the offence is theft - - -	May arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Not bailable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine. Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class. Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Ditto	Court of Session. Ditto.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

465	Forgery	-	-	-	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	-	-	-	Ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
468	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
470	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	-	-	-	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
472	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.—1884

	3	4	5	6
	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bail-able or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.— Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine. If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for years, and fine.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
482						
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

		Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.					

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.
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CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - - If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto - Ditto	Ditto - Ditto	Bailable - Ditto	Ditto - Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto. Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous commu- nication or having taken precaution to con- ceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the pun- ishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture in- tended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
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OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.		According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	.....
	If punishable with fine only	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2	62	518
	63	519
	309	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5	23	37
XXII of 1865, s. 29	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39	380	287
s. 40	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33	380	287
s. 34	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14	380	287
s. 15	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19	308	521
s. 35	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
XXIII of 1869, s. 2	61	307
	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (b)	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 28	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	ss. 68	142
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 440.
	Chap. VII	Section 92, (clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	} Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	126
	158	130
	160	132
	161	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s. 132	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6	23	37
s. 80	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, s. 4	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48	s. 61	307
V of 1868, s. 51	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl.
for making Laws and Regulations.*

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native State."

'Native State' means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council now has, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor General in Council from time to time seems fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the Notification of exercise by the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native, in Native States.

ENQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO OFFENCES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, offence, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the

execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council, of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local Jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide or—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons lawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
28 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade under certain limitations, for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1840 ...	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
Act VII of 1854	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII of 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space, to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board.

Addition after section 28.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

“ 26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.”

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine :—

“ 39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 (to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passenger in the Bay of Bengal).”

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl for making Laws
and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XIII of 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872.”

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Extent.

Commencement.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read :—

“ For the purposes of this Act, ‘New manufacture’ shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture.”

Addition to section IV of said Act.

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more.”

Addition to Act XV of 1859 after section XXXVII.

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

“ XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom.”

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 959R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Beveridge to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

The 1st May 1872.—Mr. R. T. Sevestre to officiate as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Burdwan, having its Headquarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The 2nd May 1872.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Sealdah. Moulvi Syed Mahomed Taqui to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Mushrak in Sarun.

Mr. William Fitzpatrick Meres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, will officiate temporarily as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Howrah, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh to be a Surveyor under Section 16, Act V. (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Koochta, vice Mr. Charles Stewart Still Simpson, deceased.

The 3rd May 1872.—Mr. Charles Hugh Vans-Hathorne to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. B. L. Gupta, Assistant Collector of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870.

The 6th May 1872.—Mr. Henry Charles Brett Atkinson to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

Mr. Rivett Francis Guise to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Reginald Drake, or until further orders.

The Revd. W. Kroeher, of the Ranchi Mission, is licensed under Section 47, Part V., Act V. of 1865, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 7th May 1872.—Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Kendraparah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 2nd May 1872.—Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed six months' leave of absence on private affairs under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with seven days' subsidiary leave.

The 4th May 1872.—Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, c.s., is allowed twenty months' furlough under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

The 6th May 1872.—Babu Paran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 7th May 1872.—Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Assistant Magistrate of Kendraparah, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. G. N. Pogose of his appointment as Marriage Registrar of Dacca.

The 7th May 1872.—The following Officers reported their departure from India on the dates and on the vessels mentioned:—

Names.	Date of departure.	Vessel.
Mr. Reginald Forch, c.s.	15th March 1872	Goloonda.
Godfrey John Bective		
Thos Dalton, c.s. ...	30th " "	Australia.
Edward Stewart of the Uncond. Service ...	30th " "	Ditto.
George Edward Makgill, c.s. ...	12th April "	Khedive.

H. I. DAMPINE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 25th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners, at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bunk, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

13. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be tendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transhipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the

Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, while within such limits, so anchor, fasten, or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd May 1872.—Under Section 43, Act VIII of 1872, the Indian Income Tax Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the following Officers with the powers of a Collector of Revenue for the purposes of the above Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions:—

All Officers in charge of Sub-divisions.

All Officers in charge of the Excise Department at the Sudder Sub-divisions.

The Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of Rajmehal, Doomka, Deoghur, and Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner at the Sudder Station of each of the districts in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws proposed by the Commissioners are published for general information:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT IN CASES OF FIRE ON BOARD VESSELS LYING IN THE PORT.

The Deputy Conservator, and in his absence the Deputy Harbour Master, or any Assistant Harbour Master according to seniority, shall, on arriving on board, take charge and issue the necessary orders.

All officers of the Harbour Master's Department off duty, and all heave-up and hawser boats unemployed, shall proceed at once to the scene of the fire.

An officer of the department arriving on board a vessel on fire, shall at once communicate with the Commander or Commanding Officer, and having ascertained that warning has been given to the port fire-engine boat and to the surrounding vessels, he is to see that all hatches and openings

are closed to prevent draft as much as possible; after which he should pass lines to the buoys, and get all in readiness to cast off from the moorings. In case warning has not been given to the port fire-engine boat, it should be given immediately; also to the Commissioners' office, to the Police, and to the Port Fire-brigade.

When once the fire-engine boat is brought to work, steps should be taken to ascertain what is most advisable to be done with the vessel, whether to move her or not: as a rule, however, it will always be best to remove any vessel on fire from the moorings, and place her in the stream on the west side of the channel; and in all cases the heave-up boats should immediately repair alongside, and on arrival hook to the pendants and heave the rings above water, ready to cast off if required.

In cases where the fire has a strong hold, or is likely to increase rapidly, as in the case when saltpetre or other combustible matter is on board, all the surrounding vessels are to be got ready to cast off or slip from their moorings.

No persons unconnected with the port or the vessels, or who are not assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be allowed on board.

Strangers not to be admitted on board.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 2118.—*Fort William, the 3rd May 1872.*—*Notifications.—Public.*—The Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived by the East Indian Railway at Howrah at 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant, attended by the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign and Military Departments, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and other Officers of the Government. LORD NORTHBROOK was received at the Howrah Railway Station by a deputation of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and having crossed the river in the Steamer *Sir William Peel*, landed at Chandpal Ghât and proceeded to the Government House. At 6 p.m., LORD NORTHBROOK took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

2. The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council:—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in His Excellency's Council.

No. 3139.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honor which were paid to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun, K.T., when holding the office of Governor General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

No. 214.—*The 3rd May 1872.*—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

* * * * *

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, 6 months.

* * * * *

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Agricultural Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 536.—*Fort William, the 30th April 1872.*—*Notifications.—Forests.*—Mr. C. H. James, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd Grade, in Bengal, is reduced (in consequence of his failure to pass in the Vernacular), to the Grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from this date.

No. 280.—*The 3rd May 1872.*—Major John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, or until further orders.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Marine Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 7.—*Fort William, the 1st May 1872.*—*Notification.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain S. G. Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, consequent on Captain Howe's departure for Europe, as a temporary arrangement, and until further orders.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Marine Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 6.—*Fort William, the 30th April 1872.*
Notifications.—The following Notices to Mariners, issued by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Netherlands, India, and received from the Council for the Netherlands, are published for general information :—

HYDROGRAPHY. NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that a light vessel has been moored in the Java Sea at the Western entrance of Soerabaya Straits.

The vessel bears a white dioptrical fixed light, elevated 28 feet above the level of the sea; the range of visibility from a vessel's deck being 10 nautical miles.

The vessel is painted yellow, carries a black ball at the mast-head, and the word *Soerabaya* painted on her sides. She is moored in 6 fathoms at half tide in the following bearings :—

The white outer buoy S. E., $\frac{1}{2}$ E. at a distance of 2 nautical miles.

The eastern top of Gunong-Gierie S.

The little square mountains W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

When something is amiss with the light, a lantern will be hoisted instead and a gong beaten.

The Rear-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

In his absence

The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.

VAN GOGH.

BATAVIA,
18th November 1870.

Charts affected—

Dutch : *Java zee* blad II. *Straat Madura* Nederl. *Oost-Indië* blad. II.

Java zee blad. III.

Adm. No. 984 and 941b, and China Sea, Southern part, bij C. Wilson.

No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(a)—That in the *Spermundes-Archipelago* (South-West coast *Celebes*) beacons have been erected on the following reefs :—

Barrang Barrangan,

Taka Tello,

Batoe Loea, and

Begi Manilla (West of *Batoe-te Hoe*).

The beacons are of pyramidal shape, and white-washed.

(b)—That a white Herbert's buoy, with its top 8 feet above the level of the sea, has been placed on the reef before the Comptroller's residence at *Kampong Balei* (S. E. point of *Great Karimon Island* in the *Lingga-Archipelago*.)

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
20th February 1871.

Charts affected—

Bij A. Dutch. *Straat Macasser*, blad. II. *Zuid-Westkust Celebes* van C. Schröder en vaarwaters van *Macasser* tot *Paré-Paré*.

Adm. No. 2637.

Bij B. Dutch. *Riouw* en *Lingga-archipel*, blad. I.

Adm. No. 1355 on 2403.

No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lights are being erected :—

(a)—A fixed white light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) in the Bay of *Bencoolen*.

(b)—A fixed red light on the point called *Tapa-Padrie*, north of *Bencoolen*.

The particulars of these lights, as also the date of their being exhibited, will be duly made known.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
24th April 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch : *Westkust Sumatra*, *Zuidblad*, en reede *Benkoelen*.—*Nederlandsch-Oost-Indië*, blad I.

Adm. No. 2761.—*China Sea*, southern part, bij C. Wilson.

No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lights mentioned in the notice to mariners of the 24th April 1871, No. 5, were lighted on the 26th instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) shows bright and will illuminate the whole horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 44 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

The light on the point called *Tapa-Padrie* shows red and will illuminate the part of the horizon from N. round in the seaward direction to S. 80 degrees W.; its total elevation is 60 feet and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 3 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA,
25th May 1871.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that an iron white painted screw pile-lighthouse is being erected on the *Zwaantjes-droogte* (*Karang-Koko*) in *Madura* Straits.

The light to be exhibited from this lighthouse will be fixed with a white flash in addition (preceded and followed by a short eclipse); its elevation above the sea will be 55 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 12 nautical miles for the fixed light, and 14 for the flashes.

The light will show fixed for 90 and flashing for 9 seconds; the flashings being preceded and followed by an eclipse of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

When something is amiss with the light, as also in foggy weather, a fog bell will be rung.

The precise time of exhibition, which will probably be in the course of the month October 1871, will be duly announced.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA,
1st July 1871.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

Charts affected—

Dutch : *Straat Madura*, *Eiland Java* blad III, *Java-zee* blad II, *Ned.-Oost-Indië* blad II.

Adm. No. 941b, *China Sea*, Southern part, bij C. Wilson.

No. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light vessel at the Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits* alluded to in the Notice to Mariners of the 18th November 1870, No. 1, will be removed on the 1st of November 1871 from her present anchorage to the third white buoy of the said Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits*.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
7th September 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: *Java-zee* blad. II; *Java zee* blad. III, *Straat Madura, Ned.-Oost-Indië*, blad. II.

Adm. No. 984 and 941^b, and *China Sea* Southern part, bij C. Wilson.

No. 13.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light of *Pulo-Tikoes* mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 25th May 1871, No. 8, temporarily has been substituted by a lamp. The range of visibility from a vessel's deck will be 4 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

In his absence

The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.

BATAVIA,
7th October 1871.

VAN GOGH.

No. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light on the *Zwantjes-droogte*, mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 1st July 1871, No. 9, has been lighted on the 26th October 1871, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA,
30th October 1871.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

No. 16.

NOTICE is hereby given that a white dioptrical fixed light on the north-side of the pier of Grissce (*Soerabaya*) has been lighted on the 1st instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light will illuminate the whole sea horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 48 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA,
4th December 1871.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 682J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st May 1872.—Surgeon Henry Cayley to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Frank Powell, or until further orders.

The 2nd May 1872.—Mr. William Humphrey Page is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta. Mr. Page is also appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869 to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The 3rd May 1872.—Mr Sandford James Kilby officiated as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the First Grade from the 21st to the 28th October last.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Noakhally.

Mr Henry Woodrow, M.A., to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. S. Atkinson, or until further orders

The 7th May 1872.—Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Bhowanipore and the Dullundah Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major Arthur James Payne, or, until further orders. Dr. Shircore is also appointed under Section 12, Act XIV of 1868, to officiate as Superintendent of the Lock Hospitals in Calcutta and its Suburbs during Dr. Payne's absence.

Surgeon Henry Cayley to officiate as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on duty, of Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore, or until further orders. Surgeon Cayley will continue to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Bhagulpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 2nd May 1872—Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jodoonath Ghose, in medical charge of the Sub-division of Satkhirah, and of the Charitable Dispensary at that place, for seven days, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

The 6th May 1872—Surgeon Frank Powell, M.B., Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Preonath Bose, recently appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Azingunge, for one month, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th ultimo.

The late Babu Koylaah Chunder Deb, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, obtained leave of absence for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave allowed to him under orders of the 2nd ultimo.

The 7th May 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundolal Bhattacharjee, attached to the Endemic Dispensary at Powrah, in the Burdwan District, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd May 1872.—The services of Captain Frederick Henry Hood are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

The 3rd May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr. D. P. Skipton of his appointment as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of the Civil medical charge of Jessore.

The services of Surgeon William Edward Allen, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 6th May 1872.—Mr. Arthur Blair of the Bengal Police reported his departure from India on the 30th March last.

The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jadub Kristo Sen, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

ERRATUM.

The 4th May 1872.—In the orders published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, appointing certain gentlemen as Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta,

For

Babu Jodoonath Mullick,

Read

Babu Jodoo Laul Mullick.*

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entitled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies

east of the Gorooah Nuddes, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humma Chuk to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	" Jumoonce ...	
	" Chetowleah ...	
	" Kankjole ...	
	" Bahadurpore ...	
	" Akbernuggur ...	
	" Inayutnuggur ...	
	" Mukraen ...	
	" Sooltangunge ...	
	" Umber ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	" Sooltanabad ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	" Godda ...	
	" Umloo Mooteah ...	
	" Pussye ...	
	" Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muueeharee ...	
	" Belputta ...	
	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	" Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	" Mohumdabad ...	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisier as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghât Nullah. ...	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th May 1872.—The following Notification sanctioning a regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant, is re published for general information:—

Under the provisions of section 5 and section 26 of this Regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that until further orders the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, appointed under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855 shall entertain and adjudicate suits regarding land or interests in land, &c, under section 5, and suits for rent, &c., under section 26, and shall have power to pass provisional orders in anticipation of settlement under the provision contained in the latter part of section 26. They will in respect of these cases exercise the powers now vested in them in regard to suits of any other description.

The Deputy Commissioner is invested with powers to hear and try cases whatever the value of the rights in dispute, and the Commissioner with powers to hear appeals from his decisions.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

The 29th April 1872.

No. 842.—Under the powers vested in him by the Act 33rd Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, and by the Resolution of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 29th February 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following Regulation for the future government of the Sonthal Pergunnahs :—

A Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

1. This Regulation may be called the Sonthal Pergunnahs' Settlement Regulation.
2. It extends to the whole of the Sonthal Pergunnahs as described in the schedule attached to Act X of 1857 and in the notification of the Governor General in Council, No. 478, dated 12th March 1872. It shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1872. It shall be read with Act XXXVII of 1855 and Act X of 1857.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, or such portions of them as are unrepealed, shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No other Regulations or Acts shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs except so far as regards the trial and determination of the civil suits mentioned in Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs. 1,000, when such suits are tried in the Courts established under Act VI of 1871.

In addition to the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any other Bengal Regulation, or any other Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or any part of any such Regulation or Act, shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and may, by a similar notification, declare that any Regulation or Act, or part of a Regulation or Act, which may have been, or may be, introduced by him, shall no longer have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, invest any competent officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with the powers of any Civil Court established under Act VI of 1871, and may exclude the whole or any part of the said pergunnahs from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts established under the said Act now having jurisdiction therein. Nothing in Sections 3 to 9 (inclusive), 32, 33, and 34 of the said Act applies to any officer invested with the powers of a Court under this section; but all the other provisions of the said Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

5. Till such time as a settlement of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be made under the rules hereinafter provided, and the said settlement shall be declared by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* to have been completed and concluded, no suit shall lie in any Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 in regard to any land or any interest in or arising out of any land, or for the rent or profits of any land, or regarding any village headship or other office connected with the land, except as hereinafter provided; but such suits shall be heard and determined by the officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section 2 of the said Act XXXVII of 1855, or by the settlement officers hereinafter mentioned, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Provided that if it shall appear to any officer empowered to try any such suit to be just and expedient that such suit, or that any issue arising in such suit, should be tried by the Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 which would have had jurisdiction if this provision had not been made, he may (subject to the direction and control of the officers to whom he is subordinate), either on the prayer of the parties or on his own motion, make a certificate to that effect and transfer the record, if any, to the said Court. On the receipt of such certificate the said Court may proceed to try and determine such suit or issue under the same rules and in the same manner as if the suit had been originally instituted therein. On the decision of such suit or issue the Court shall certify its decision to the officer by whom the certificate was made, who shall thereupon apply or execute such decision.

6. All Courts having jurisdiction in the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall observe the following Usury. rules relating to usury, namely :—

(a) Interest on any debt or liability for a period exceeding one year shall not be decreed at a higher rate than 2 per cent. per mensem, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, and no compound interest arising from any intermediate adjustment of account shall be decreed.

(b) The total interest decreed on any loan or debt shall never exceed one-fourth of the principal sum, if the period be not more than one year, and shall not in any other case exceed the principal of the original debt or loan.

7. Agreements between cultivators or headmen of villages and the persons to whom rent is payable by them, respecting such rent or regulating their respective rights in the land for which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to any stamp.

8. The Court Fees Act, 1870, shall not be applicable to any suit or other proceeding before any officer making a settlement, or before any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, and regarding any matter which he is authorized to adjudicate in anticipation of settlement under Section 26 of this Regulation.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that a settlement shall be made of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the purpose of ascertaining and recording the various interests and rights in the lands.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint the officers by whom the settlement is to be made, and may invest any officer or officers with the control over them by way of appeal and revision, and may make rules for the procedure of such officers in the investigation into rights in the land and the hearing of suits, and generally for the guidance of such officers. The Lieutenant-Governor may reserve to himself an ultimate power of revision in respect of any cases decided in any Settlement Court.

11. Except as provided in Section 25 no suit shall lie in any Civil Court regarding any matter decided by any Settlement Court under these rules; but the decisions and orders of the Settlement Courts made under these rules, regarding the interests and rights above mentioned, shall have the force of a decree of Court.

12. The settlement officers shall have power to inquire into, to decide and to record the rights of the zemindars and other proprietors, the rights of the tenants or ryots, the rights of the manjhees or other headmen as against both the proprietors and the tenants, and also any other landed rights to which, by the law or custom of the country or of any tribe, any person may have legal or equitable claim. Provided that no claim shall be heard to any rights or interests of which the claimant has not held possession either himself or through persons from whom he claims at some time since the 1st day of January 1859.

13. The record of rights to be prepared by a settlement officer shall show the nature and incidents of each right and interest held by each class of occupiers or owners in a village; or, if need be, of each individual owner, occupier, or headman in a village.

14. The settlement officer shall give due notice to the people of a village for which he is about to prepare a record of rights, so that all persons interested may bring forward their claims either in writing or by verbal application. But the settlement officer shall inquire into, settle, and record all rights in, or claims to, the lands of a village of which he is preparing a record of rights, even though such claims or rights may not be urged by the parties interested.

15. The settlement officer shall demarcate and define the boundaries of each village, and, when doing so, he may exclude from such village any large area of waste or forest which may be beyond the reasonable requirements of the village: provided that no block of waste land or forest of which the people of the village have hitherto had the use shall be excluded from such village if before such exclusion one-third of the total area of the village is cultivated or is fallow in due course of agricultural rotation, according to the practice of the country. The exclusion of any waste land from any village under this provision shall not affect any proprietary rights in the land, but such rights shall remain intact.

16. Any decision regarding the rights of the manjhees or other village headmen, passed by any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, which may on due enquiry be found by the settlement officer to have been passed under a misapprehension as to the laws in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or without sufficient inquiry into, and regard for, the customs of the country and of the people, may be reviewed and modified by such settlement officer.

17. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of manjhees or other village headmen, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules:—

(a) Any manjhee or other headman of a village, who may have lost his office, or the management of his village, for whatever cause, or in whatever manner, on any date after the 31st December 1858, shall be eligible for reinstatement in such headship, and in the lease or management of the village, if he has a fair and equitable claim thereto.

(b) No claim to be recorded as manjhee or headman with an occupancy right in the lease or management of a village shall be conclusively shut out by reason of the claimant having been described as a mustajir or farmer in any deed to which such claimant may have been a party.

(c) If the rent now payable by any manjhee or headman of a village appear to the settlement officer inequitable, by reason that such person has rights independent of contract, or that he was not in a position fairly and freely to contract, the settlement officer may modify and abate such rent and fix a fair and equitable rent. If the rent appears to the settlement officer to be too low, he may enhance such rent either immediately or prospectively on the termination of any existing agreement. The rent payable by any manjhee, farmer, or other headman of a village, shall be determined on a consideration of the rates of rent payable in the neighbourhood, and of the number of ploughs at work in the village, and of such other

matters as may appear to the settlement officer to afford ground for an equitable decision. If necessary, the cultivated and uncultivated land in such village may be measured.

Rights of ryots or cultivators.

18. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of ryots or occupiers, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules:—

(a) Any ryot who may either himself or through persons from whom he inherits have held fields in a village for a period of twelve years shall be deemed to have occupancy rights in such fields.

(b) Any ryot who, having possessed a right of occupancy or an equitable claim to occupancy, has lost possession of his land or any portion of his land since the 31st day of December 1858, may claim to be replaced in possession of such land, and to be recorded as possessing occupancy rights therein, if in the opinion of settlement officer he is justly entitled thereto.

(c) Any ryot who has exchanged fields for other fields in the same village shall be held to have acquired an occupancy right in the fields taken in exchange in the same manner as if no exchange had taken place.

(d) Where ryots holding lands under a manjhee or other headman of a village pay their share of the village rent according to any fixed custom or proportion, or where the share of rent payable by each ryot is fixed annually or periodically by the village elders or in any other way, the existence of such custom shall be recorded.

(e) When the ryots of any village pay rent either direct to the proprietor or to his agent, or to any farmer, or to a manjhee, the settlement officer shall record such rents if they are fair and equitable. If such rent appear to the settlement officer to be unfair and inequitable, he shall inquire into and shall resettle such rents; and he may make such resettlement of rents either according to the number of ploughs owned by each ryot, or according to the area of the cultivated land held by him, or in any other manner which may be customary and equitable.

19. The rents of both headmen and ryots, when adjusted and recorded by the settlement officer, shall remain unchanged for not less than seven years from the time of such adjustment and record, and thenceforward until a fresh settlement or agreement be made.

Term for rents.

20. In adjusting rents as between proprietors and manjhees or other headmen and between proprietors, farmers, or headmen, and ryots, the settlement officer may, in connection with other circumstances, have regard to the agricultural skill and habits of life of the class or tribe to which the rent-payers may belong.

Special considerations in adjusting rents.

21. In any case in which the headmen or the ryots or the persons through whom they claim reclaimed the land from forest or waste, regard shall be had to such fact in settling the rents.

22. The settlement officer shall decide, and shall enter in the village record of rights, the several instalments of yearly rent and the dates on which such instalment shall be payable by the ryots and by the manjhees or headmen. If the number and dates of the existing instalments press hardly upon the people of any village, the settlement officer shall have power to reduce the number and alter the dates of such instalments. The amount and dates of the instalments shall remain unaltered until otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant Governor.

Instalments of rent.

Record of village customs.

23. For every village shall be drawn up a paper setting forth the custom of the village or tribe in regard to the following facts:—

(a) The existence of the office of manjhee or other village headship and the duties and emoluments of each headman, and the customs of succession to the headship by inheritance, election or otherwise.

(b) The removal or suspension of a headman for misconduct, and the appointment or election to a vacant headship.

(c) The devolution of the lands held by proprietors or under-proprietors or headmen or cultivated by ryots, any custom contrary to the ordinary Hindoo or Mahomedan law being noted.

(d) The tenure of houses in the village, and the payment of ground-rents and dues by non-cultivating residents.

(e) The duties and dues of village watchmen and other village servants and their succession to, and removal from, office.

(f) The management and usufruct of the waste land, and other matters relating to the internal arrangement of villages.

24. After the settlement officer shall have made the record of rights for any village, he shall notify and publish the contents of such record to the persons interested by posting it conspicuously in the village and otherwise in such manner as may be convenient. Any person interested shall thereupon be allowed to bring forward in the Original or Appellate Settlement Courts any objection he may desire to make to any part of such record: and the objections so made shall be inquired into and disposed of by a decision in writing under the hand of the officer presiding in the Court before which such objection may be urged or brought on appeal or otherwise.

25. After a period of a year from the date of the publication of the record of rights of any village, such record shall be conclusive proof of the rights and customs therein recorded, other than the rights mentioned in the latter part of this section, except so far as concerns entries in such record regarding which objections by parties interested may still be pending. When a record of rights shall have become final, or an objection to any entry in a record of rights shall have been finally disposed of by the Settlement Courts, such record shall not be re-opened or modified, save as provided by the customs of the village, without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But in case of the discovery of material error, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to direct, by a writing under his hand, that the record of any village shall be revised.

The Courts established under Act VI of 1871 are empowered to find and determine the rights of zamindars and other proprietors as between themselves, if any suit affecting such rights be pending at the time when this Regulation shall come into operation, or if a suit or issue be referred to the Court under the provisions of section 5, or if a suit be brought to contest the finding or record of the settlement officer within three years from the date of the said publication or of the final order of the Revenue Court. But no such suit shall be brought in any Court after the expiration of three years from such date. If in any such suit it shall be found that the finding of the settlement officer is erroneous, the record shall be amended accordingly.

26. Pending the completion of a settlement under this Regulation, the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs appointed under Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, may, if the Lieutenant-Governor shall so direct, take up and decide under this Regulation, either on their own motion or at the request of the parties, any suit for rent or arrears of rent, or any claim for enhancement or abatement of rent, or any complaint of exaction or improper ouster from land or offices. Decisions regarding rates of rent or the possession of land or offices passed by these officers under this section shall remain in force until such time as the record of rights for the village or villages to which such decision may refer shall be prepared.

The said officers shall also have power to pass such provisional orders as they may deem required for the maintenance of peace and order in the Sonthal Pergunnahs on all matters referred to in Sections 5, 9, 10, and 12 to 24 of this Regulation: all such provisional orders shall have the force of a decision of settlement officers under these Regulations until such time as the record of rights shall have been prepared, or the matter shall have been decided by a Settlement Court.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS IN FORCE IN THE SONTAL PERGUNNAHS SO FAR AS THEY ARE UNREPEALED.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

I of 1793	I of 1801	XII of 1817
VIII of 1793	X of 1804	III of 1818
XIV of 1793	XI of 1806	I of 1819
XIX of 1793	XVII of 1806	II of 1819
XXXVII of 1793	XX of 1810	VIII of 1819
XXXVIII of 1793	XI of 1811	I of 1820
XLVIII of 1793	V of 1812	VII of 1823
III of 1794	XI of 1812	VI of 1825
XV of 1797	XVIII of 1812	XI of 1825
I of 1798	XIX of 1814	XIII of 1825
VII of 1799	XXIX of 1814	XIV of 1825
VIII of 1800	V of 1817	XVII of 1829

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

XX of 1836	XIII of 1857	V of 1869
XXI of 1836	III of 1858	XV of 1869
IV of 1837	XXXI of 1858	XVIII of 1869
XI of 1838	V of 1859	XX of 1869
XII of 1841	XI of 1859	XXI of 1869
V of 1843	XIV of 1859	VII of 1870
IX of 1847	VIII of 1860	X of 1870
XX of 1848	IX of 1860	XIII of 1870
XII of 1850	XXIII of 1860	XX of 1870
XVIII of 1850	XXXI of 1860	XXI of 1870
XXI of 1850	XLV of 1860	XXIII of 1870
XXV of 1850	XVI of 1863	XXVII of 1870
XXXIII of 1850	III of 1864	III of 1871
XXXIV of 1850	XV of 1864	V of 1871
XXXVII of 1850	III of 1865	VII of 1871
VIII of 1851	V of 1865	VIII of 1871
V of 1852	X of 1865	IX of 1869
II of 1853	XI of 1865	XII of 1871
VI of 1853	VI of 1866	XXIII of 1871
XVIII of 1854	XIV of 1866	XXIV of 1871
XIII of 1855	XXI of 1866	XXV of 1871
XXIV of 1855	VII of 1867	XXVI of 1871
XXVI of 1855	XXIV of 1867	I of 1872
XXXVII of 1855	XXV of 1867	III of 1872
XI of 1856	XXXI of 1867	VIII of 1872
XV of 1856	I of 1868	IX of 1872
XXI of 1856	II of 1869	X of 1872
X of 1857	IV of 1869	XI of 1872

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

III of 1862	VII of 1864	V of 1867
VII of 1862	IV of 1865	IV of 1868
VIII of 1862	V of 1865	VII of 1868
II of 1864	VIII of 1865	II of 1870
IV of 1864	III of 1866	

No. 864.—The 3rd May 1872.—The Hon'ble G. Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 12th ultimo of the leave granted him in Notification No. 519, dated the 15th March last.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 468.—Fort William, the 29th April 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Senior Apothecary John Law, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to the control and general supervision of the Hospital Apprentice Class of the Calcutta Medical College, subject to the authority of the Principal (and Officers) of the College, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service. The Apothecary in charge will be charged with the maintenance of good order and discipline of the Class, and of the application of the pupils to their studies.

No. 473.—The 30th April 1872.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, —For two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Fort William, the 30th April 1872.

No. 480 of 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quarter-Master General, dated the 20th instant, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of despatches from Brigadier-Generals G. Bouchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. B., Commanding respectively the Left (or Cachar) Column and the Right (or Chittagong) Column of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, detailing the operations carried out under their command which have resulted in the successful accomplishment of the objects which led the Government of India to organize and despatch the force.

The Governor General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in highly appreciating the excellent services which have been performed, and desires cordially to congratulate His Excellency on the satisfactory conclusion of an expedition which owes much to the thoughtful and unremitting interest His Lordship has throughout taken in the operations.

His Excellency in Council wishes also to acknowledge the material assistance rendered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Officers employed under His Honor's orders, especially Mr. Hankey, Commissioner of Chittagong, in applying the resources of the province in aid of the military requirements.

To Brigadier-Generals Bouchier and Brownlow, the Governor General in Council offers his sincere thanks for the great skill and energy they have displayed in the conduct of the troops under their command, in the face of great difficulties, and for which they have so justly received and merited the marked commendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, v. c., and Captain C. J. East, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, the two senior Army Staff Officers with each Column, and who are both very specially mentioned; to that experienced officer Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, H. B. Buckle, C. B., and Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, the heads of the Medical Department; to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davidson and Major A. Mackenzie of the Commissariat; to Captains H. Thomson and C. E. Bates, Brigade Majors to the Columns; and to the other Officers of the staff and of departments accompanying the force, the Governor General in Council desires to convey an expression of his appreciation of their valuable services.

It further affords the Governor General in Council high gratification to express entire concurrence in the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the efficient and zealous support afforded to their Generals by the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps, as named in the margin, and His Excellency in Council cordially recognizes the unfailing cheerfulness and good conduct of all ranks under circumstances of much fatigue and exertion. The Governor General in Council especially thanks all those who are named by their Commanders.

LEFT (OR CACHAR) COLUMN.
 Captain G. F. Blackwood, Royal Arty., Comdg. ½ Battery of the Peshawur Mountain Train.
 Capt. E. Harvey, Royal Engrs., Comdg. No. 1 Co. Sappers and Miners.
 Colonel W. F. Stafford, Comdt. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.
 Colonel T. Rattray, c. s. i., Comdt. 42nd (Assam) Native Light Infy.
 Lieut.-Col. J. M. Nuttall, Comdg. Advance Wing, 44th (Sylhet) Native Light Infy.
RIGHT (OR CHITTAGONG) COLUMN.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, v. c., Royal Arty., Comdg. Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, Comdt. No. 3 Co. Sappers and Miners.
 Colonel H. T. Macpherson, c. b., v. c., Comdt. 2nd Goorkha Regt.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Doran, Comdt. 27th (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.
 Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tytler, v. c., Comdt. 4th Goorkha Regt.

His Excellency in Council desires to convey to Mr. Edgar and Captain Lewin who accompanied the force in a civil capacity, a full expression of approbation for the valuable services rendered, and not less for their cordial co-operation with the Military Commanders.

The valuable results of the labors of the Officers of the Survey Department under Major Macdonald are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

The successful construction and maintenance by the Telegraph Department of its lines of communication demands full recognition.

The Governor General in Council has pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and ability of Major Moore, whose exertions were most successful, Major Brown and Captain Hedayut Ali, who organized and superintended the Transport Coolie Corps, whose services were so valuable to the Expedition, and His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good service of the Police under Mr. Daly and Mr. Crouch.

The approbation of Government of the India will be communicated through the proper department to the Rajah of Mumpore for the ready assistance rendered by him to the British Government in furtherance of the object of the Expedition.

The Governor General in Council will have much gratification in bringing the services of all concerned to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

From Colonel P. S. LUMSDEN, C. S. I., Quarter Master General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. ^{497,} Looshai "Field Operations", Army Head Quarters, Calcutta, the 26th April 1872.)

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief to submit to

I. Brigadier-General Bouchier's No. 496L, dated 19th March 1872.

II. Brigadier-General Brownlow's No. —dated 3rd April 1872.

Government the despatches as per margin, from Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, C. B., and Brigadier-General C. H. Brownlow, C. S., Commanding the Columns of the Looshai Expedition, detailing the operations which led to the successful accomplishment of the objects of Government, as set forth in Military Department letter No. 294 of the 13th July last

2. These operations have been conducted with the view of preventing the recurrence of the raids, and outrages, which for many years have been committed by the Looshai tribe on the British Frontier of Eastern Bengal; and for permanently establishing the security of the Cachar and Chittagong borders.

3. The Officers Commanding were especially instructed "that the object of the expedition was not one of pure retaliation; that while punishment should follow the proof of guilt; the surrender of all British subjects held in captivity should be insisted on, and every effort made for their deliverance; the main end in view was to show these savages that they are completely in our power; to establish friendly relations of a permanent character with them; to make them promise to receive in their villages from time to time, our Native agents; to make travelling in their districts safe to all; to convince them of the advantages of trade, and commerce; and to demonstrate to them effectually that they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by placing themselves in a hostile position towards the British Government."

4. The Government of India deprecated the employment of a large force. While it impressed economy upon all concerned, it at the same time required that "nothing should be omitted in the organization of the force which the military authorities might consider necessary to make complete success a certainty.

5. Our knowledge of the country to be operated in, and of the character of the enemy to be opposed, was limited. Certain facts were known, viz., that the climate in the lower lands was deadly; that dense tropical jungles covered the whole of the lower ridges; that some of the mountain ranges reached heights from five to six thousand feet; that water communication existed to the contemplated bases of operations; and that the physical difficulties to be overcome were of a nature which would test the utmost skill of our Commanders, and the endurance of the troops.

6. The Governor General in Council was pleased, on His Excellency's recommendation, to place the entire political and military conduct of the operations in the hands of the military Commanders.

7. The Commander-in-Chief in the earliest consideration of the operation, felt that its success depended more upon the efficiency of carriage than on any other contingency. The sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which attacked the coolies proceeding to the bases of operations during the month of November threatened the success of the expedition, and its continuance from the commencement to the close of the operations, has been the cause of much anxiety and delay.

8. Notwithstanding disease; the opposition of the enemy; and the physical difficulties which the formidable nature of the country presented; the operations entrusted to Brigadiers General G. Bouchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. S., have, by the energy and discriminating judgment of these officers, been, in His Excellency's opinion, carried to what the Commander-in-Chief hopes the Government will consider a most successful issue.

9. The detailed reports of these officers, together with the despatches now submitted, have placed the Government of India, in possession of their progress, terminating in the realization of all the objects required by Government. These reports show that no smaller force could have accomplished the task of creating and maintaining such long lines of communications, and have supplied a body in advance sufficient to overcome all opposition, and ensure success.

10. Throughout the expedition, whenever opportunity offered, conciliatory measures superseded all recourse to force, but when those failed and when, from fear, or with ulterior objects, the Looshaies disregarded the demand for release of captives, restitution of plunder, or compensation for past offences, the destruction of their stockades, villages and jooms was imperatively necessary. It is only by making all the members of the tribes which are devoted to aggression, feel the pains of war, that a strong public opinion in favor of peace can be created.

11. Payment of the fines and tribute demanded, together with the entire submission of the tribes of Vonolel and those of the Howlong and Sylhoo factions of the Looshai race; the recovery of Mary Winchester; and the restoration to our ally the Rajah of Munnipore of more than two thousand of his vassals, with the rescue from slavery of several hundreds of our own subjects, has been the result of the operations.

12. The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief desires to commend to the notice of Government, Brigadier General G. Bouchier, c. B., and Brigadier General C. H. Brownlow, c. B., commanding the respective Columns, for the able manner in which they have exercised their commands, in which, in His Excellency's opinion, they have evinced high military qualities.

13. Brigadier General Bouchier advanced one hundred and ninety-three miles from Cachar, and one hundred and ten from his first base in the enemy's country at Tepai Mookh, until he reached the stronghold of Lalboorah, the most powerful of the Northern Looshai chiefs.

14. Brigadier General Brownlow advanced 213 miles from Chittagong and 83 miles from his first advanced base into the Howlong country, and his progress was only arrested by the complete submission of that powerful tribe.

15. For four months, their lines of communication were maintained, and the Columns left for the last and crowning operations were reduced to 400 and 300 Infantry respectively. The Commander-in-Chief would more particularly invite notice to the spirited action of the 25th January of the left Column on the Moorthlang range; the surprise of Lal Gnoora's stockade on the 3rd January by the Right Column, with the subsequent dash of the latter into the South Howlong country.

16. His Excellency would solicit especial notice of the very marked manner in which these General Officers have described, in their despatches, the efficient and zealous support which they received from the Regimental, Departmental, Staff, and Medical Staff Officers attached to their respective Columns.

17. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs with the General Officers Commanding the Columns in the commendation of the troops of their respective commands; but His Excellency will not enter into the details of the services of particular corps or individuals, which have been so fully reported. His Excellency, however, cannot refrain from one exception in the conduct of the two soldiers of the 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, Lulleetbum Mull and Murthur Thappa, who defended their dying comrade against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and whose gallantry reflects so much honor on their Regiment and the Native Army.

18. The valuable results of the labors of the officers of the Survey are brought to the notice of Government; these officers have made a very important addition to the Geography of India.

19. The Telegraph Department successfully constructed and maintained the lines of its communication.

20. His Excellency entirely concurs in the terms in which the General Officers have mentioned the civil officers attached to their Columns.

21. The assistance afforded by the Police has been most creditable to the officers and men of that service.

22. The Rajah of Munnipore appears to have taxed the resources of his country to the utmost, in order to equip efficiently the Column which co-operated on the left of Brigadier General Bouchier's line of operations, and to have earned the approbation of Government.

23. The services of the transport coolies were invaluable, and the Government are much indebted to the meritorious officers by whom they were organized and superintended.

24. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Government will feel satisfied with the success that has attended the Expedition.

Casualty Return of the Cachar Column of the Looshei Expeditionary Force.

SHILLONG, 25th April 1872.

Corps or Department.	FIGHTING MEN.			* FOLLOWERS.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
General Staff	1*	...	...	...	...	* Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, C.B., † Captain Cookesley, attached.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	...	2	1†	...	...	...
Sappers & Miners, 1st Co.	...	1	1	...	...	...
22nd Punjab Native Infy	...	4	7	...	...	...	† Includes 1 Officer, Captain Harrison.
42nd Native Infantry	1	38†	...	...	2	
44th Native Infantry ...	8	3	35	...	...	...
Police	2	3	...	...	...
Nepalese Cooly Corps	1	2	234	
Commissariat do.	1	3	80	
Kookie do.	58	
Boatmen	17	
Total ...	8	14	85	2	5	386	

Casualty Return of the Chittagong Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

CALCUTTA, 17th April 1872.

Corps or Department.	FIGHTING MEN.			FOLLOWERS.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
Peshawur Mountain Batty.	...	...	1	...	...	...
8rd Co. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment...	2	12	9	...	...	2	
4th Goorkha Regiment...	...	...	16*	...	...	...	* Includes one man killed by accidental discharge of rifle.
27th Regt. Punjab N. I.	...	...	4	...	...	1	
Coolie Corps	...	...	...	...	...	89†	† Includes one man killed accidentally by fall.
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	24‡	‡ Includes a Mahout killed with his elephant falling over the khud, also a coolie killed by a branch falling on him when cutting fodder for elephants.
Rutton Pocea's Contingent	2	1	...§	...	...	...	§ No information.
Total	4	13	30	...	...	118	

(Signed) C. H. BROWNLOW, *Brigdr.-Genl.,*

Exd.

(Signed) C. E. BATES, *Capt.,*

B. M.

*Comdg. Chittagong Column,**Looshai Expeditionary Force.*

From Brigadier General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No. 696L., dated Cachar, the 19th March 1872.)

In submitting for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a Field Force Orders published on the breaking up of the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, I hope it may not be considered out of place to forward a slight sketch of our operations.

2. Consequent on each year's raids, a line of posts was established along the Southern Frontier of Sylhet and Cachar, but as I considered these posts were not sufficiently south to cover my right flank, nor to bring any pressure upon Sookpilall and Khalkom, should they throw in their lots either with the Howlongs, or the more eastern tribes, I established others at Bongkong on the Noon Vaie range, Kooloo Rub, on the Rongtipahan, and near Chuttachoor peak, in the latitude of Julnacherra, cutting roads from them respectively to the Sonai Chem and Dalleus river, thus bringing the posts nearly into communication with Cachar by water-carriage.

2A. In a similar manner General Nuthal was, in October last, requested to move the Raja of Munnipore to put detachments on the Southern Frontier. Flanked again by a force of about five hundred men near the Moirang lake, their posts were never established, or intimation given that any difficulty in doing so existed, until the receipt of a communication from him dated 15th December 1871.

3. The Cachar Column consisted of half a battery of Artillery, a company of Sappers and Miners and 500 men each of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, with 1200 commissariat

coolies, and 178 elephants, and a Coolie Corps of 800 men under Major Moore. This was the actual number sent for the expedition. The Coolie Corps at starting was reduced by cholera to 387 men, and of the elephants, 14, either from galls, sickness, or general unfitness, never carried a load for the Column.

4. The special equipments of the corps, water-proof sheets, boots, tools, Norton's pumps, &c., had been sent on by water to Cachar, where each corps, on arrival, received its proportions. The kits and coolie loads were reduced to the prescribed weights, and every detachment was thus inspected in field marching orders.

5. On the 21st November we broke grounds from Cachar; the 44th Native Infantry marched for Luckeepore, 14 miles, whence the road onwards had to be made. The road selected was via Mynadhur on the Barak, where 2½ months' provisions had been stored for the force, and thence to Tipai Mookh, the junction of the Tipai and Barak rivers, our advanced base of operations.

6. Much difference of opinion existed as to whether this was the proper point of departure, but as our work was definitely to punish the eastern tribes, I now, after the campaign, feel strongly the selection was a right one.

7. Not only had we to make a road, but to find a track of mountains over which we could carry it. This fell to Captain Harvey and the Sappers; the track once found, parties of troops were at intervals laid along it; those in rear completing the work of their predecessors.

8. On the 12th December, the first detachment reached Tipai Mookh, where Mr. Edgar joined me the following day, and on the 15th, I had there collected the head-quarters and wing of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 44th Native Infantry, and the company of Sappers and Miners.

9. The position was admirable; a wide shingly beach with extensive plateaus rising above on which barracks, hospitals, store-houses and officers' quarters rose as if by magic.

10. It was considered advisable that we should make a rapid advance on new Kholel, the location of the descendants of Vongpilall, as the Looshais did not yet believe in our intention of advancing into the limit of their country.

11. On the 16th December, I made a fresh start with the Sappers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall's wing of the 44th Native Infantry, leaving the 22nd Punjab Infantry to garrison Tipai Mookh. As other troops arrived, this wing was pushed on, and a continuous chain of road-making detachments extending along the whole line was formed, my object being to bring a wing of each corps in succession to the front.

12. On the 18th, we came upon a small picquet of Looshais, who fled at our approach; two of the party, however, returned, and accompanied us. They informed us that the Looshais were assembled in large numbers at Toweebhoom, but for what reason they could not tell.

13. We found the road-making here slow work, but on the 22nd December, with a wing of the 44th Native Infantry and 50 of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, made a rapid descent by a Looshai path to the Toweebhoom, where we suddenly came upon a party of about 50 Looshais with Mora Muntree from Impane. They yelled at us, and warned us not to cross the stream, which we did by a large weir, and secured the picquet house on the opposite bank. Not a shot was fired, they were too frightened to stand long to parley, and disappeared in the forest.

14. On the 23rd December, following, the track of the party who left us the previous day, we mounted to the jhooms (farm lands) of the Vongpil tribes. As we emerged from the forest, the advance was met by a heavy fire, which the Looshais fell back before us, was continued throughout the day. A young Police man and Havildar of the 22nd Punjab Infantry were the first to fall; we destroyed an immense quantity of corn in granaries, and three large villages; we occupied a fourth.

15. The 24th and 25th December were occupied in punishing those tribes who had commenced hostilities. Parties were sent out to destroy their villages and crops, but as I was some miles off my direct line of communications, I

determined, on the 26th, to return to my position on the Toweebhoom, and carry the sick and wounded to a place of security, returning, if necessary, to inflict further punishment.

16. The retirement was accomplished without a casualty, the 22nd Punjab Infantry forming the advanced guard, the 44th Native Infantry under Captain Lightfoot the convoy for the sick, wounded, and coolies, while Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall collecting the picquets in rear of his column, covered the retirement, passing through his reserves under Captain Robertson from hill to hill, as if on parade.

17. The 27th and 28th were employed in camp in clearing the jungle in the neighbourhood, while the Sappers and 42nd Native Infantry were completing the road to No. 6 Station.

18. The sharpshooters released from watching us at Kholel, commenced to attack our working parties. The only remedy for this was more punishment at Kholel. On the morning of the 29th, I took 200 of the 42nd towards the villages we had burnt. As we started, the column was fired into, and one man wounded. About three miles on, we met Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, who came to sue for mercy, and begged me not to proceed. One of my objects in coming the second time was to escort the survey, and laying it down as a principle to do what I intended and then negotiate, I proceeded to the point I started for, and there listened to Dharpong.

19. He begged us to stop devastating these valleys, and that not only should all firing cease, but our communications would be kept open for us. To this we agreed, Dharpong mounted on a dead tree, sounded the cry of peace far and near; from that moment the effect was marvellous, not a shot was fired near us,—in the evening we returned to camp.

20. Our losses from the 24th to the 29th December were—

22nd Punjab Native Infantry	...	4 Wounded, 1 dangerously, 3 severely.
42nd Native Infantry	...	1 „ slightly.
44th „ „	...	5 Killed, 2 wounded.
Sappers and Miners	...	1 Wounded.
Police	...	1 „
Coolies	...	1 Killed, 2 wounded.
Total		... 6 Killed.
„		11 Wounded.

17

21. Muntries from Kholel, and others, said to be emissaries from Poiboy, came into camp, bringing elephants' tusks, goats, &c.

22. In my rapid march on Toweebhoom, I had somewhat over-run my provisions, and left the roads in my rear unfinished, which until made were almost impracticable even for laden men; this necessitated a halt for some days, during which time I continued clearing the position and sending working parties onwards.

23. Water was somewhat scarce, but on the 4th January, the road was sufficiently completed to warrant my pushing on 44th Native Infantry and Sappers, the former to the Toweetoo River, a distance of eight miles, the latter to a spot near it where water was procurable. The same process as before of extending detachments along the road, was carried out.

24. The head-quarters left Toweebhoom on the 6th, and arrived at Pachooee on the 9th; this was a most important position, as it not only commanded the road down to the Tipai, and the southern portion of the valley and villages of new Kholel which existed in dozens along the Voombong range, but also the country to the westward, where stood the site of old Kholel, and the village of Dhallong, one of Khâlkom's; in addition to these advantages, it effectually covered our communication with the Toweebhoom. I eventually placed Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., in command of Pachooee and the neighbouring posts, and Colonel Hicks in a like capacity at Toweebhoom.

25. Our position to the rear of Pachooee was thus perfectly secured—Two forces could operate on the Kholel villages from two points within easy communication. Such being the case, Poiboy and his tribes were the next to be looked after.

26. We had again run ahead of roads and provisions, and were obliged to halt until the 17th January 1872, but our time was well occupied in making the road onwards, and completing it in rear.

27. Poiboy was never believed to have committed any overt act of aggression on British territory, and provided he would come in, and tender submission personally, we had so far no ground for quarrelling with him, and information to this effect was sent to him.

28. On the 17th January, I marched with a wing of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 44th Native Infantry, and two guns for the Tipai, *en route* to Chipooee. When half way down to the river, we saw collected on the opposite side about 500 Looshais, 200 perhaps armed. I drew up the force in the bed of the river, and commenced the ascent. Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, and his brother, an arch savage, arrived on the scene, and by threats and entreaties begged us to halt until night, and then parley in the darkness. This was not according to my principles. I pushed on up a steep ascent, and drew up the 44th Native Infantry in line, facing a similar line of Looshais, while Mr. Edgar and I, with the advance guard and staff, occupied the ground between.

29. A Looshai, said to be Poiboy, was brought forward, but on Helloong, an attaché of Mr. Edgar's and formerly a slave of Poiboy's, declaring he was not the veritable chief, our meeting broke up; still they did all they could to delay our advance, but Chipooee was the point I started for, and there I was determined to go—the force arrived at the village by the evening, without encountering any opposition. We occupied a portion of it, and the Looshais soon flocked among us with poultry, eggs, &c. &c., for sale.

30. From Chipooee we were fairly puzzled as to our route; the Looshais tried to persuade us from what appeared the direct road, but after some trouble, we succeeded in hitting off the right line, and as the elephants for commissariat purposes were not to work beyond this point, I determined to trust to the country roads, repairing them here and there where not passable for the Artillery.

31. We halted at Chipooee until the 22nd January, to collect supplies, and then marched nearly eastward, continuing to move on the 23rd and 24th, on the afternoon of which date, I reconnoitred to the top of the Moorth-lang range with Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v. c., and Mr. Edgar. There are two roads to the top, fortunately we took the wrong one, or would have been brought up by a very strong force of Looshais, who were collected at Koongnoong. We heard their gongs and shouts, and returned to camp.

32. Early on the morning of the 25th January Dharpong, whom we had met on the previous day, came into camp, and said, Poiboy's and Lalboorah's troops had joined to stop our progress, and would attack us on the march.

33. I made my dispositions as follows:—

An advanced guard of 50 men of 44th Native Infantry, under Captain Robertson, followed by 70 men of the same Regiment in support—the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry furnishing the gun [advance guard?] and the 44th Native Infantry the rear guard.

34. Our route lay above and parallel to the bed of a nullah about a mile and a half from camp. The advanced guard was fired into, and presently from front and flanks, a formidable fire was opened. The advanced guard was at the time climbing an almost perpendicular wall of rock. As they reached the top they extended right and left, clearing their front and flanks; while the rest of the corps, as it arrived, dived into the bed of the rocky stream, where they met the enemy in force trying to get to the rear, to attack the long line of coolies. The 44th Native Infantry drove them back splendidly at one spot, 13 corpses alone were found. Some few of the enemy slipped past the column, and attacked the rear, but were repulsed by the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. We have since learnt, that the enemy acknowledged to about 50 killed, and a larger number wounded.

35. After getting our forces in hand, we pursued the enemy up a precipitous mountain side for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through two stockades, the latter of which was defended, but turned by the 44th Native Infantry. We ascended 2,500 feet in this distance, and by evening all baggage &c. was brought within the stockade surrounding Koongnoong, which we occupied.

36. The English ammunition found on the slain was proof of their having been the raiders last year on Monierkhal and Nundigram.

37. Our loss was as follows :—

General Staff	...	Brigadier-General Bouchier, c. b., wounded in hand and arm 1.
Royal Artillery	...	Wounded 2.
44th Native Infantry	...	Killed 3—wounded 1.
Police	...	Wounded 1.
Coolies	...	Killed 1, wounded 3.
Total	...	Killed 4. Wounded 7.

11.

38. On the 26th, I detached a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v. c., consisting of 50 of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 50 of the 44th Native Infantry, and two mountain guns to Jaikoom, a village of Poiboy's, distant about seven miles. The enemy were posted behind a strong stockade, which was turned, but the village was attacked under cover of the fire of the Artillery, whose practice is reported to have been admirable. The village was burnt, the column did not return to camp until $10\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

39. From the 27th to 31st January, I was detained at Koongnoong, collecting commissariat stores, and sending out parties to bury and burn the dead.

40. On the 1st February, we marched with ten days' provisions for Sellam, Poiboy's stronghold, which we reached on the following day. The group of villages, five in number, is situated on the Longtong range of mountains, at an average elevation of 5,800 feet. We occupied the largest, which I believe accidentally caught fire at night, the fire was with difficulty extinguished. Next day we moved camp to an open plain, and prepared for our last advance on Lalboorah.

41. Our baggage was reduced to a minimum, one suit off one suit on with bedding was our allowance. All ponies were sent to the rear. The nights were freezing, so that an ample supply of bedding was a necessity.

42. Intimation was sent to Poiboy that if he did not come in, his villages would on my return be burnt.

43. Here I received intimation that from sickness and mortality among the Munnipore Contingent, General Nuthall had retired from Cheebo. As it happened, having thoroughly secured our communications, and the whole country in our rear being at our mercy, this did not matter, otherwise this was exactly the time when the Contingent might have assisted us by holding Poiboy's villages while I advanced on Lalboorah.

44. On the 1st January, with a column composed of 2 mountain guns, 400 Infantry, drawn from the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Native Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, I started from Sellam for Lalboorah's locality, the distance or whereabouts of which no one knew. We carried two days' food in haversacks, and ten on coolies, the guns also were carried on coolies. Three guns were fired by the enemy as a signal that we had left camp, the mountain on each flank of Lalboorah's valley, known as "the gates of Lalboorah," loomed stupendously in the distance.

45. About four miles on the road, we passed the deserted village of Romong, forty or fifty Looshais retiring before us. We sent to tell them, if they did not come in, we would fire upon them; several came, the rest disappeared in the forest. It was evening before we arrived at Juleheng, a distance of 9 miles at least. We passed through one very strongly stockaded but deserted position built in a re-entering gorge of a precipitous mountain. Not only was the stockade strong and provided with flanking defences, but the trees felled

within fifty yards of it formed an almost impassable barrier—a natural abattis. From five hundred yards, the guns would have rendered it untenable, without guns, taking it would have involved much loss of life, as the flanks rested on precipitous rocks.

46. On the 13th and 14th we marched; on the 15th, halted in a curious valley, about half a mile across at the junction of two streams whose waters were running southwards either to the Koladyne or Irrawaddy.

47. On the 16th, we crossed a range of mountains near the village of Moorth-lang at an elevation of 6,650 feet, and passed through magnificent forests of oaks, firs, rhododendrons, and ash. The head-man of the village, the oldest man I have seen in these mountains, crawled out to meet me, knelt at my feet, and taking off his blanket said we were Gods, and that “their all” was at our disposal; women and children flocked round us—they told us, Lalboorah, who owned their village, wanted them again to fight us, but that as they saw we did not come to take their wives and children, they refused, and feared they would suffer for their refusal.

48. The village was stockaded all around,—not to defend it from us, but from the Sookties, Kamhow's people, who were constantly at feud with them.

49. In the evening we debouched on a narrow plain or series of extended vallies, at the head of which we encamped, and on the following morning, the 17th February, marched to Chumfai, Lalboorah's chief village, which we found deserted.

50. In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, an elevated platform surrounded by a palisading, on every point of which was hung skulls of metnas, elephants, deer, tigers, &c., while in the centre on a pole, was the fresh slain head of a Sookti, with his arm and foot. It was a ghastly sight.

51. We had here got to the length of the tether, as far as we could see, our work was done, we had subdued the tribes of Vompilal, Poiboy and Vonolel, had marched unmolested to the capital of the latter, and it now only remained to dictate such terms as would save the remainder of the villages from destruction, and this I determined to do at Chumpsin, the village of Vonolel's widow.

52. I drew up the column round Vonolel's tomb, addressed a few words to the troops, thanking them in the name of the Viceroy, the Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, for their devotion to the cause we had at heart, and the fine spirit of discipline evinced by all. Three cheers for Her Majesty were given as the British colors were hoisted over a spot no British eye had ever before seen. The troops were withdrawn, and the village, consisting of 500 houses, was burnt.

53. On the 18th, I marched to Chumpsin. The inhabitants armed, and unarmed, seemed well inclined to resist us, but dispersed before our steady advances. The troops were drawn up around the village, which I occupied by a detachment, for the protection of the survey party. Here I dictated the terms on which this and the other villages of Lalboorah alone would be spared, and warned the inhabitants that if not acceded to within 24 hours, I would return and destroy Chumpsin to begin with.

54. The terms were,—1st,—That Agents from the Government should have free access to Lalboorah's villages, and transit through his country;—2ndly, That three hostages, responsible for our unmolested return, should accompany the Column to Tipai Mookh;—3rdly, That the arms taken at Monier Khal, or Nundigram, or an equal number of their own, should be surrendered,—and 4thly,—that a fine of two elephant's tusks, one set of wargongs, one necklace, four metnas, 10 goats, 10 pigs, 50 fowls, and 20 maunds of husked rice, should be delivered within 24 hours.

55. The arms were the difficulty, they came in by ones, but before morning, every thing except a small portion of rice was delivered.

56. Dharpong on hearing the terms, as was his wont, grew furious, and said he would leave the camp. I told him he was quite free to do so, which brought him to his senses.

57. I halted on the 19th, as although nominally halting, we were daily on the move somewhere.

58. On the 20th, signal rockets were fired, hoping to attract General Brownlow's attention; we were then in—

Latitude 23°26'32"

Longitude 93°21'0."

59. On the 21st, after considering thoroughly the possibility of forming a junction with General Brownlow, whom we had not heard of since the 6th February, and then he had not given me the direction in which he was moving, I determined to withdraw the column, and on that day commenced my march, which was continued with only one halt at Sellam to Tipai Mookh. In the evening of the 21st, we again fired signal rockets, and burned blue lights from the high ridge above the Moorth-lang village.

60. We arrived at Tipai Mookh on the 6th March, and left it on the 8th, after making all necessary arrangements to enable the remainder of the force to start the following day.

61. I arrived on the 10th March at Cachar, the actual date on which the Government hoped, I might be clear of the country.

62. We acknowledge with gratitude the Almighty power which has protected us through so many dangers, and brought us back in safety.

63. The story of our return is soon told. Not a shot was fired, the villagers as we retired, flocked around us, and although Poiboy had not come in at Sellam, his not doing so was the abject fear of a boy. Three of his head Muntries accompanied me as hostages to Tipai Mookh. To have burnt his villages, whence some thousands of inhabitants had been driven for weeks to find scanty shelter in the forest, would have been cruelty, especially as my lines of communications while *en-route* to Lalboorah had never been harassed.

64. This was the only case in which I threatened and did not keep my word. Scores of the inhabitants came within the enclosed compound of my hut, and there implored forgiveness, and tendered submission.

65. The above is a slight sketch of the proceedings of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force. On our return to Tipai Mookh, the hostages were released, and other Looshais who had hung about us pretty nearly from first to last, left us with apparent regret.

66. The Looshais (particularly those living in the heart of the country) are far from being the savages we supposed. They are to me a highly interesting intelligent race, given at present in war to savage habits, but I am convinced that they are capable of being brought gradually into a state of high civilisation.

67. It is a gratifying part of my duty to bring to notice the services of the officers to whom I am especially indebted.

68. To the Civil Officer of the column, Mr. Edgar, I return my best thanks for the energy with which he performed his difficult duties, and for his cordial co-operation. He accompanied me into action.

69. To the Officers of the staff, I am especially indebted. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts' untiring energy and sagacity are beyond all praise; working without guides, even without map and geography, thwarted by the Looshais, whose game was to delay our progress, he seemed never at a loss: but, not only in his own department was it that he exerted himself, whether piloting the advanced guard through the trackless forest, or solving a commissariat or transport difficulty, his powerful aid was willingly given.

70. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Buckle, c. b., was indefatigable in his department. When at leisure, he was constantly to be seen administering relief to all who required it, whether officers or coolies it was all the same. He brings to notice especially the services of Dr. White, Assistant Surgeons Harvey, Nicholson and Monteath.

71. Captain Thompson, Brigade Major, ably sustained the very high opinion I had already formed of his merits and abilities.

72. Captain Butter, my Aide-de-Camp, deserves my best thanks for the alacrity with which under difficult circumstances my orders were conveyed to the detachments on the march and in action.

73. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, carried out their duties to the best of their ability, with the means at their disposal. Captain Marriott was indefatigable in the performance of his work.

74. Captain Blackwood, and the officers of the Royal Artillery, nobly sustained the reputation of the corps: the word "difficulty" was unknown to them.

75. Captain Harvey and the Sappers were indefatigable in pioneering and driving roads through almost impenetrable forest, and along rocky mountain sides.

76. Of regimental officers, Colonel Stafford, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel Rattray, c. s. i., 42nd Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, 44th Native Infantry, deserve especial mention. They commanded the advanced wings of their Regiments. Each wing had a share in the actual fighting of the column. The 44th Native Infantry had most opportunities, and have earned a brilliant reputation for themselves and Colonel Nuttall. Captain Lightfoot and Captain Robertson, who were with the advanced wing of the 44th, deserve especial mention. The latter commanded the advance guard on the 25th January, and to his cool courage under a heavy fire much of our success is due.

77. Major Moore, and the officers of the cooly corps, performing from first to last a most disagreeable duty, devoted themselves wholly to their work. Major Moore's example acted as a stimulus to all around him. Captain Hedayut Ali, whose services have been of the greatest importance, has already received my thanks, and the thanks of the Bengal Government.

78. The police under Mr. Daly did good service, patrolling the roads, escorting the post, and performing other duties as required. Mr. Daly was with me during the military operations at Kholel, and afforded me every assistance.

79. I beg to mention and thank with especial praise the services of Mr. Patch, the Sylhet District Superintendent of Police, who was placed at my disposal by the Bengal Government for the boat service between Mynadthur and Tipai Mookh. For 3½ months he has been travelling up and down the Barak, performing with intelligence and cheerfulness as disagreeable a duty as I could well imagine.

80. Mr. Pitman, and the officers of the Telegraph Department, afforded me invaluable aid; they made no difficulties, but did their work ably and efficiently.

I must not omit to bring to notice the severe strain which has been borne by the civil authorities, in the supply of boats, coolies and supplies,—especially on the Collectors of Dacca and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. But, while I feel thankful for their co-operation, I have some delicacy in saying much on a subject which more legitimately comes under the report of the Commissioner of Dacca.

81. In conclusion, to the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the column, I return my very best thanks. Some were more conspicuously brought to the front than others, but all did well the duties assigned to them.

82. I beg to enclose a sketch map, shewing the line of route taken from Mynadthur to Lalboora's village, and also a list of the marches, with the latitude, longitude and elevation of the several encamping grounds.

Field Force Order by Brigadier-General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force,—(No. 64, dated Cachar, the 19th March 1872.)

1. On the breaking up of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, the Brigadier-General Commanding feels deep pride in the reflection that he has received the congratulations of the late Viceroy, of the Governments of India and Bengal, and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on its services.

2. The Brigadier-General does not presume to offer an opinion as to whether the success of the column has equalled the expectations of the Government, but he has unfeigned pleasure in recording his belief that its discipline, energy and devotion to the service, could not have been surpassed.

3. From the beginning of November when the troops were first put in motion, to the present time, every man has been employed in hard work, cheerfully performed, often under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost, always bivouacking on the mountain side, in rude huts of grass or leaves, officers and men sharing the same accommodation, marching day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to 6,600 feet, having made a road fit for elephants from Luckeepore to Chipowee, a distance of one hundred and three miles, the spirits of the troops never flagged, and when they met the enemy, they drove them from their stockades and strongholds until they were glad to sue for mercy.

4. The history of the expedition from first to last has been sheer hard work.

5. On the advanced wings of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Stafford, the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., and the 44th Regiment Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, the hardest work has fallen; each has shared in the actual fighting, the 44th more than either of the other corps; but to the officers in the rear most important duties were assigned, in protecting a line of communication extending over 110 miles from Tipai Mookh to Vonolel's stronghold of Chamfai, and watching through spies the attitude of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, conveying provisions and the post, and keeping the road constantly patrolled. The Frontier Police did equally good service with the troops in this way. Each field officer in the rear had assigned to him a certain number of posts, for which he was responsible, and to their vigilance may be attributed the fact, that our communications have not for a day been interrupted.

6. Young officers may especially feel glad at having had such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain warfare.

7. Before taking leave of the Column, the Brigadier-General would tender his heartfelt thanks to the officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who for so many weeks have co-operated with him, and to whom he feels he is entirely indebted for any success which may have attended the operations. He will have much pleasure in bringing their conduct and that of the officers of the several departments, civil and military, with the Column to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for submission to the Government of India.

By order

(Signed) H. THOMPSON, Captain,
Brigade-Major.

Route from Ochoa to Lalboora's village of Chumfai.

Names of Stages.	DISTANCE.				Rivers and Streams.	LATITUDE.			LONGITUDE.			Elevation.
	Of Stage.		Total.			°	'	"	°	'	"	
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Luckeepore	14	0	14	0	Barak a ferry.	24	47	30	93	2	10	700 feet.
Allnee Tea Garden	6	0	20	0		24	44	40	93	5	15	
Camp in the Forest	9	0	29	0	Barak a ferry.							
Boobundhur Tea Garden	10	0	39	0		24	36	0	93	6	40	
Mynadhur Tea Garden	10	0	49	0		24	32	0	93	5	30	750 feet.
No. 1 Station	5	0	54	0	Barak a ferry.	24	28	0	93	5	30	
" 2 "	6	0	60	0		24	24	10	93	4	0	
" 3 "	9	0	69	0		24	21	0	93	5	0	
" 4 "	10	0	79	0	Barak a ferry.	24	16	10	93	3	0	
Tipai Mookh	5	0	84	0		24	18	48	93	3	30	850 feet.
No. 5 Station	6	0	90	0	Tipai bridged.	24	11	25	93	4	30	1575 "
" 6 "	6	0	96	0		24	9	10	93	6	15	3850 "
" 7 "	8	0	104	0		24	5	50	93	7	20	750 "
" 8 "	8	0	112	0	Toweeboom fordable.	24	4	10	93	10	0	1475 "
" 9 " (Pachoe)	5	0	117	0	Toweetoo, fordable.	24	1	40	93	9	45	3850 "
" 10 " (Chipoe)	5	0	122	0	Tipai, bridged.	24	0	45	93	13	30	4350 "
" 11 "	7	0	129	0	Siroomloee, fordable.	23	57	27	93	15	30	3840 "
" 12 " (Koongnoong)	8	0	137	0	Toweela, fordable.	23	55	0	93	17	45	5500 "
" 13 "	8	0	145	0								5175 "
" 14 " (Sellam)	9	0	154	0		23	47	52	93	19	30	5750 "
" 15 " (Toolcheng)	9	0	163	0		23	43	30	93	20	45	5650 "
" 16 " (Boojong)	9	0	172	0		23	38	0	93	26	30	5450 "
" 17 "	5	4	177	4		23	34	20	93	25	30	3600 "
" 18 " (Pema)	8	0	185	4								Crossing a ridge 6,000 feet.
Lalboora's village of Chumfai	8	0				23	26	32	93	21	0	5000 "
25 marches total			193	4								

(Signed) F. S. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl

From Brigadier-General C. H. BROWNLOW, Commanding Chittagong Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters,—(Dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1872.)

I HAVE the honor agreeably to your instructions to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the following abstract of the reports furnished by me from time to time of the operations of the Column under my command in the Looshai country. The paragraphs are numbered respectively as they were in the reports from which they are extracted, and of which the dates are given.

Report dated Demagiree, 30th November 1871.

2. On my arrival at Chittagong, on the 26th October, I was met by Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who had preceded me in the early part of the month, and had just returned from Burkul with full particulars regarding the road and river communications up to that place, and of the work done under the orders of Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, in clearing jungle for encampments, running up sheds for commissariat stores, and temporary shelter for troops at Rangamattea, Kassalong, and Burkhul, on the banks of the Kurnafoolee river.

3. The commissariat arrangements under Major Mackenzie and Captain Case were in a very advanced and satisfactory state—two months' supplies for the whole force having already been pushed on towards Kassalong.

4. The Kurnafoolee is navigable by river steamer as far as Rangamattea, a distance of sixty-one miles; thence to Kassalong, seventeen miles, boats not drawing more than eighteen inches can proceed; above this latter place to Lower Burkul, which is about twelve miles, it is only possible to employ country boats drawing some few inches of water.

8. The 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and the 3rd company Sappers and Miners arrived at Chittagong on the 5th November. They were encamped for one day at that place, and on the 7th I started with them, and arrived at Rangamattea on the following day, having left my Brigade-Major, Captain Bates, at the former place, to receive troops and coolies on arrival, and forward them up the river. On the 9th of November Brigade head-quarters and the 2nd Goorkhas moved to Kassalong.

9. At Kassalong, which offered great facilities of space, and in the opinion of Surgeon-Major Allen, the senior medical officer, promised to be healthy, I determined to establish my first dépôt.

10. Owing to the heat of the weather, the advanced wing of the 2nd Goorkhas proceeded from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul by small boats. Neither the *Flame* nor the large country boats can proceed to Lower Burkhul, owing to rocks, and the strength of the current where the river narrows. This part of the journey occupies about seven hours.

11. A road of eight miles in length has been made from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul. It is a good and rather severe day's march for troops to the latter place, and then on for two and a half miles more to Upper Burkhul.

12. On the 12th November, I arrived at Upper Burkhul with head-quarters and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas. The rest of the regiment followed by detachments, part marching and part by boat from Kassalong, leaving a British officer and a sub-division at Kassalong, and the same number of men at Lower Burkhul, for the protection of these posts.

13. Upper Burkhul is just above the rapids, at a point where the river widens out to some 300 yards across.

I found the ground had been to a certain extent cleared; two commissariat godowns had been completed, and a third was in progress; sheds to cover about 500 men had been finished, and a rough stockade to protect the place had been built. But the ground was very confined, and I found it undesirable to collect troops or coolies here in any number.

14. On the day after my arrival at Burkhul, the chief, Rutton Pooea, presented himself in camp, having anticipated a summons from Captain Lewin, whose messenger he met on the road. He expressed his desire to be friendly, and promised assistance, but appeared very much alarmed at the consequences to himself of an alliance with us against the other tribes. He was assured in general terms of future protection if he behaved well, and, after a stay in camp of three days, during which he was chiefly engaged in drinking rum, he commenced his good offices by setting out on the 16th November to conduct a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to Demagiree. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, accompanied this party, and his report of the march, which, owing to the difficulties of the country, and the delay in marking out a road-occupied five days, is annexed. This road, which succeeding companies of the Goorkhas and the company of Sappers have since been working on, has now been rendered practicable for unladen elephants; but the hills are so steep, and the banks of the frequent water-courses so difficult, that the time and labor to render it of any use to laden animals could not be afforded without great delay to the expedition. I trust that, as the force advances and ascends, the slopes of the ranges may be found easier, and admit of the elephants being employed.

15. On the same day that Major Macintyre's detachment commenced its march by land, I started by the river route, accompanied by Captain Lewin, with the head quarters and a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, arriving here on the 18th November. The fleet consisted of ten Chittagong boats, which had with considerable difficulty been dragged up the Burkhul falls and rapids, and about eighty canoes, the former carrying the Goorkhas, and worked by their own crews, assisted by the soldiers, and the latter manned by hill coolies, three coolies to each canoe, and carrying on an average five maunds of supplies. The river, which runs in a clear and deep but sluggish stream, except at the rapids, which are of frequent occurrence, is on an average about seventy yards wide, the hills on either side being beautifully wooded to the waters edge. The distance from Burkhul to Demagiree by this route is 38 miles. About half way between these places are the rapids of Ootunchuttra, which none but canoes can now ascend, as the river is falling daily. Below these rapids I have established a temporary depôt for stores, under a guard of 50 policemen, 20 of whom accompany the canoes on their journey up and down the upper half of the river. The larger boats work between Burkhul and Ootunchuttra. By this arrangement it is hoped that 400 maunds of supplies may reach Demagiree every third day; but the canoe service, which is of vital importance to the advance of the force, not only to this place, but some distance further up the river and into the enemy's country, is, I fear, in a very precarious condition. The canoes are worked entirely by hill coolies, no others understanding the management of them. These men were collected by Captain Lewin, and have been most usefully employed in various ways for the last two months, but of late they have been overcome by an unreasonable fear of the Looshais, and there have been so many desertions among them that, unless Captain Lewin's personal influence can keep them together, there is a possibility of the whole body, about 500, melting away altogether, and bringing matters to a dead-lock. I have written to Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner of Chittagong, to whose cordial co-operation I am already much indebted, begging him to order up the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes to which these men belong, with a view of inspiring confidence and checking further desertion; but, in the interim, valuable time may be lost.

18. At Demagiree I found that Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been sent on with 110 men from Upper Burkhul on the 8th November, had done a great deal of work in clearing jungle, building a stockade, and preparing sheds for commissariat stores; the ground for these purposes he had

selected with much judgment. Just below the falls, the river opens out into a large basin about 300 yards in diameter, on the left bank of which ample space exists for the sheds of some 800 men. The falls are at the foot of one of the northern spurs of the Oheepoom range, on which, at about one mile from the river, I have stationed a company in a rough stockade.

17. I propose to explain now, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the arrangements I have made for the employment of the police placed at my disposal. Finding that, according to custom they had been withdrawn from the frontier posts for drill and instruction to head-quarters at Rangamatta, during the rainy months, when the swollen rivers and streams serve as a protection to the Hill Tracts against the Looshais, I requested Captain Lewin, through the Commissioner, Mr. Hankey, to re-occupy these posts, which will be garrisoned as follows, and remain in charge of the officers of police under the Commissioner:

	<i>Men.</i>		<i>Men.</i>
1. Kainda (not hitherto occupied)	40	4. Paindoo	50
2. Bilasorrie	50	5. Thursa	30
3. Phurwa	40	6. Chima	60

The portion of the frontier thus guarded extends over sixty miles as the crow flies, to the south-east of Kassalong. It is liable to the incursions of the Howlongs and Shendoos; and, considering the habits of these people, as well as the nature of the country, which is a forest-clad succession of hills and valleys, this line of posts, connected by a mere path, cannot be considered altogether sufficient. My line of communication above Kassalong is also exposed on the right, but I trust that the enemy will be too much taken up with the operations of the force to attempt any raids so far from home. The stockade of Khagoorea to the north of Kassalong, is garrisoned by 60 men, and I have requested the Political Agent at Tipperah to employ the portion of the Rajah's Contingent placed at my disposal in guarding his own frontier up to that point. These arrangements leave 140 police under an officer, for employment with the force.

18. Of the political aspect of affairs, I have little to report. Notwithstanding Captain Lewin's untiring exertions, added to his experience and influence on this frontier, I have been unable to open communications even with the Sylhoos, the first of the tribes we have to deal with, and whose villages are in sight. Rutton Pooea says he is at enmity with these people, and cannot undertake any messages to them. He is equally unable, or unwilling, to give information or guides, and altogether his alliance is of the most passive description, as might have been expected from his previous history. At Burkul he expressed his desire, which I could not accede to, to be allowed to lead a war party of his tribe against the Sylhoos. On arrival here, I was met with a request for a guard to protect his village; fifteen policemen were given him, and he appeared perfectly satisfied. When pressed for assistance of any sort, he declares that he has no control over his tribe. Captain Lewin, who is more troubled by his inconsistencies than I am, is of opinion that as soon as we have struck our first blow, and it is apparent that our mission is of a different character to former ones, the alliance will be more profitable. I trust that such may be the case. At present Rutton Pooea is in camp, under medical treatment, to which he submits with a faith which is astonishing, considering his distrust of our dealings with him in every other respect.

22. I propose making my first move in advance of this to-morrow, the 1st December. From the Demagiree and Oheepoom ranges, on either side of the gorge we occupy, a fine view is obtained of the country of the Sylhoos, and also of the Howlongs, the furthest of the tribes to be dealt with. The natural obstacles the force has to overcome are most formidable. The mountains, rising to 4 and 5,000 feet, are very difficult, and covered with forests to the summit, a mere track connecting the different villages. There are five such ranges to be crossed. The intervening valleys are intersected by rivers and streams often unfordable. To the troops these obstacles are of no account, but they must of course cause much

delay to the movements of coolies and commissariat. The water-supply, except in the valleys, is also limited. I refer to these difficulties not with any doubt of our power to surmount them, but to shew His Excellency that to achieve satisfactorily the objects of the expedition, will take fully the time allotted for the purpose.

Report dated Savoonga, 1st January 1872.

1. On the 1st December, which was as soon as my commissariat arrangements would admit of an advance, I moved two companies 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the village of Gnoora, with orders to improve the path to that place, and from thence to the Sahjuck river, intending that the force should follow the route adopted last year by Majors Graham and Macdonald in their ascent of the Rhai Jan Klang range, but I found so many objections to this line that I determined on another, avoiding the high spur on which Gnoora is situated, and crossing the Sahjuck at Vanoonah's, instead of at Lemshilong's old ghat. This gave me water carriage for ten miles further up the river, in the direction of our advance, and an easy road from thence to Vanoonah's village, where I was led to expect the first shew of resistance from the Sylhoos.

2. For some distance above Demagiree the Kurnafoolee river runs through a narrow defile in a succession of rapids, which laden canoes cannot ascend. To get over this break in the water communication, a road had to be made along the right bank of the river, from the falls, where it is crossed by a bamboo bridge to a spot above the highest of the rapids, where the stream again becomes navigable, and where a depôt was established as a fresh starting point for the canoes, and called Hyslop's ghat. This piece of road, of about four miles, was made practicable for laden elephants, which are now working on it. It was a heavy job, and the Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Goorkhas, and 27th P. I., all had their share of it.

3. On the 3rd December, Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., marched from Demagiree to Lingoorah's ghat with two companies of his regiment and the half company of Sappers. He was joined next day by Major Macintyre and his detachment at Lingoorah's old village, and proceeded on the 5th to Vanoonah's ghat, improving the road as he advanced. At Vanoonah's ghat Colonel Macpherson at once commenced to clear ground, and to throw a temporary bridge across the Sahjuck, which however is fordable at this point.

5. In my report of the 30th November, I referred to the desertion among the hill coolies that work the boats and canoes between Burkhul and Demagiree, the sole means of feeding the force at and above the latter place. These desertions at last reduced the 600 men absolutely necessary to carry on the service to 350, with every prospect of a continued decrease, and it became a question whether I should not have to make a retrograde movement, for our supply scarcely sufficed to meet consumption, much less to create a reserve. On my urgent representations, Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner, himself came to Burkhul, having previously ordered up all the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes from which the coolies were drawn. His energetic measures led to an immediate improvement in the state of affairs. A certain number of deserters were apprehended, fresh men were found and made over to Captain Hood, while those whom the good management of the latter officer had kept together were reassured, and at the same time made to understand that they would be punished if they left their work.

6. For the river transport above Demagiree fifty canoes were lifted over the falls on skids, and dragged up the rapids to Hyslop's ghat. The hill coolies were called on for volunteers to man the canoes, but they begged to be decapitated, rather than asked to go a step further in the direction of the much-dreaded Looshais. For fear of renewed desertions, they were allowed to have their own way, and Mr. Crouch undertook the service with 100 of his police, assisted by men of the 27th P. I., and a certain number of the regular cooly corps. The policemen can sit and paddle these canoes to perfection, but to utilize the unskilled supplement of hands, it was found necessary to lash two canoes together, with

a connecting deck, which formed a raft that could not easily be upset. These rafts were held in readiness to start on the first voyage the day after the troops crossed the Sahjuck, viz., the 11th December, and they have been working steadily ever since, to the great credit of Mr. Crouch, whose good service, and that of his men, I have already had occasion to notice. From Hyslop's ghat to Vanoonah's ghat the distance by river is about 12 miles, and the journey takes a day and a half or two days. There are no bad rapids between those places, either on the Kurnafoolee or the Sahjuck, otherwise rafts could not be used.

7. On the 9th December, I marched with my head quarters to Lingoora's old village (11 miles), and on the 10th to Vanoonah's ghat ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), where I found Colonel Macpherson with 6 companies of his own regiment, and the half company Sappers, and two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c. On the 11th the head quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved forward to the Belkai jooms ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles), being little more than half way up to Vanoonah's village. On the 12th I followed with my staff, and on the 13th was joined by the Artillery and two more companies of Goorkhas.

8. On the evening of my arrival at the jooms, Captain Lewin reported to me that a messenger of his had returned from Vanoonah's, saying that the Sylhoos intended fighting. This messenger was "Lingoora," one of the sub-chiefs of Rutton Pooea's tribe. To ensure his fair dealing, and to neutralize his Sylhoo tendencies, he being married to a daughter of Savoonga, the chief of that tribe, and Rutton Pooea having expressed some doubt of his loyalty towards himself and us, Captain Lewin had made over his wife and child to the latter, to be kept as hostages for his good behaviour. Lingoora found five chiefs or rajahs assembled at Vanoonah's, and notwithstanding his relationship to Savoonga, was not allowed to proceed on his mission, being told to return and inform us that we were not to come any further.

9. The village of Vanoonah occupies a very strong natural position on the Belkai portion of the Rhai Jan Kiang range. It is situated in a slight dip or hollow between two peaks, 1,700 feet above the jooms on the western face, where we were encamped; and the ascent to it, for the last four hundred yards, is almost precipitous on every side except the north. The path from the jooms to the village is not quite three miles, and had been prepared for our reception. Close to the village it ran along a scarped rock, above which we found an arrangement of loose stones and boulders, supported by logs of wood tied up with creepers, which was to do duty as an avalanche on the advancing troops.

10. On the 14th, while waiting for supplies, I ordered out two parties, one under Colonel Macpherson, and the other under Major Macintyre, of the 2nd Goorkhas, to reconnoitre the approaches from the north and south, in the hope of being able to surround the position when it was attacked the next day. Major Macintyre went to the north, and soon came upon the enemy's pickets, which fired on him; and retreated. He followed up to within a short distance of the ridge, and having obtained the required information, returned to camp without any loss to himself, though he shot two of the enemy. Colonel Macpherson made for the south of the village, in which direction the jungle was very dense, and unbroken by jooms, as on the north. His guide misled him, and, after three hours' hard climbing, he found himself on the ridge, some way beyond the point he wished to arrive at. With characteristic perseverance, he adhered to his purpose, and late in the day, reached unperceived, the peak overlooking the village; of which the leading files of Goorkhas declared, they saw Major Macintyre's party in possession. While his men were forming up, they suddenly became aware of their mistake, and dashed down among the astonished Sylhoos, but the opportunity was gone, and they only succeeded in giving them a volley, as they dived into the jungle below. A few guns and spears were taken, and 7 or 8 of the enemy were seen to fall, but the effect of a surprise, so completely after their own fashion, must have had a very demoralizing effect on the Kookies. Colonel Macpherson returned to camp

the same evening, and next morning the village was re-occupied by two companies of his regiment.

11. On the 18th the head-quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved up to Vanoonah's. Just as they were starting, sharp firing was heard in our rear. Two parties of Goorkhas, under Captains Battye and Becher, at once dashed down the hill. Within half a mile of camp they came upon three of their own men, who were bringing up letters from Vanoonah's ghat, and had been attacked from behind an ambush. They found one Goorkha mortally wounded, having been struck by five bullets, and the two others standing over him, keeping at bay some 20 or 30 of the enemy, of whom they had each accounted for a man, when assistance arrived. The Kookies fled, and were pursued for some distance, another of them being eventually killed. I am sure His Excellency will agree with me that these two rifle-men, by name Lulleet Bum Mull and Martbur Thappa, displayed courage and good conduct of the highest stamp, and that they are deserving of the Order of Merit, for which they will be recommended in due form.

12. On the 19th, I established my head-quarters at Vanoonah's village, which is at an elevation of 2,800 feet, and on the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Macpherson started with three companies and five days' provisions on a raiding expedition to the east, at a right angle to our line of advance. Early on the third day after his departure, he reached the village of Lal Heera on the next range, distant eight miles as the crow flies, across a deep and difficult valley. On the 22nd, he made his way through another village to the one marked on the map "Lalpooethel," six miles further east as the crow flies. He met with faint resistance, and having destroyed the three villages referred to, and an immense amount of grain, returned to Vanoonah's on Christmas day. On the 20th I despatched Major Macintyre with one hundred rifle-men and three days' supplies, no more coolie carriage being available in a north-easterly direction up the valley of the Kahoo Doong, in which lay the villages of Vanooyeh and Van Shuma, both of which he destroyed, with rice granaries supposed to contain 8,000 maunds. He also captured 50 gyals or tame bisons, which constitute the chief wealth of the Looshaies, and are valued at upwards of 100 Rupees each. Of these, 25 broke away, but the rest were brought into camp. The reports of Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and of Major Macintyre, regarding their proceedings, are appended.

13. All the grain that falls into our hands, viz., unhusked rice, which we have not the time or the means to render fit for consumption, is found stored in houses on the jooms or patches of cultivation where it has been harvested, and, I believe, constitutes the whole stock in hand of the Sylhoos. It is of this year's growth, and requires to be dried before it undergoes the tedious process of husking, which in these countries is performed by the women, according to the daily consumption of the household. Were it not for this fact, our progress would be very different.

14. On the 26th, I sent on 100 of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the site of an old village (Vanooyeh's), three miles north of the Kothier Klang, and on the 27th moved on there myself with the head-quarters of that Regiment, and the half company of Sappers, being followed next day by the half battery of Artillery. This is a severe march of 12 or 13 miles along the ridge, and, though the coolies do it in one day, returning the next, I have established a post half way. I hope to work elephants on a portion of it, but the difficulty of feeding and watering these animals is so great, and it takes so much time to make roads for them, that as yet they have only been employed between Upper and Lower Burkhul (2½ miles), between Demagiree and Hyslop's ghat (4 miles), and between Vanoonah's ghat, to within a short distance of Vanoonah's village (7 miles), being altogether something under 14 miles on the whole line of communication. This difficulty in using the elephants, the sickness amongst the coolies that arrived early in the season, as well as the quarantine necessitated at different places by the outbreak of cholera among the Nepaulese coolies, and its spread to Demagiree, have hitherto deprived us of nearly a fourth of our means of land transport.

16. On the 30th I marched with half the 2nd Goorkhas across a water shed to the village of Van Hoolien on the hill marked in the survey map as Savoonga, the proper name of which is Towrong. Further up the hill is another village of the same name, which a party under Major Macintyre occupied on the 31st. The enemy stockaded the approaches and defended it for a few minutes, slightly wounding one Goorkha. Yesterday, while destroying the jooms in the vicinity of this, one of Rutton Poosa's men was killed, and another wounded.

17. Every endeavour has been made to induce the Sylhoos to come in and listen to terms. Proclamations in Bengali and Burmese, which it was hoped some of their captives might be able to read, have been put up in villages which they are known to have re-visited after our departure; and conversations have been held with them from a distance, but to no purpose. They continue their opposition, such as it is, and we have no alternative but to proceed in our work of destruction, which must bring them to starvation.

Report dated Sylhoos Savoong, 29th January 1872.

2. On 1st January, I was joined at the village of lower Hoolien, on the Towrong range, by the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers. The day following, I moved with the whole of the advanced force three miles further up the range to the village of Upper Hoolien. From this place, which is 4,000 feet high, or rather from a peak beyond it 700 feet higher, where the survey had cleared a station the day before,—for even at this elevation, though the undergrowth is not so great, the hills are clothed with forest to their summits,—a fine view could be obtained of the surrounding country. Sylhoos Savoong, the capital of the chief, lay ten miles to the east, or a little to the north of east, but separated from us by a deep and difficult valley, intersected by the head-waters of three rivers (running like the ranges north and south) two towards Cachar, and one into the Kurnafu, and a confusion of minor ranges and spurs involving as we afterwards found ascents and descents, aggregating in this comparatively short distance 4,200 feet of the latter, and 3,300 feet of the former. Further to the east, and on the third and fourth ranges from the one on which we stood, were to be seen the most important of the Howlong villages, and our direct road to their country was clearly through Savoong's. About ten miles due north stood the deserted village of Lal Gnoora, and eight miles beyond that again a large and newly-built one belonging to the same chief, one of the sons of Savoong. The road to these villages was a comparatively easy one along the Towrong range, and I determined on destroying them before turning eastward.

3. Captain Battye, with two companies 2nd Goorkhas, was ordered to proceed at once and occupy the deserted village. On the 3rd January, Colonel Macpherson joined him with two more companies of the Regiment, and the day following marched and attacked Lal Gnoora's, which he found strongly stockaded, and in taking which he lost one Goorkha, killed, and an officer (Captain Battye) and nine men wounded.

The village was burnt and a large quantity of grain destroyed. Colonel Macpherson's report is appended, and I beg strongly to endorse his recommendation of Major Macintyre, for gallant conduct on the 4th instant. This officer has been in the advance all through the expedition, and his eye for country as well as the care and skill with which he works his men, have rendered his services with the column invaluable. The claim to the order of merit put forward by Colonel Macpherson on behalf of riflemen Indrajeet Thappa will be duly submitted as soon as a committee can be assembled.

4. During the 4th and 5th, raiding and reconnoitring parties were sent out in different directions from Upper Hoolien, and on the 6th I moved with two companies of Goorkhas, half battery of Royal Artillery, and the half company of Sappers to Lal Ngoo, a village on the road to Savoong's, situated on a ridge in the valley to which I have already referred. This march of seven miles took the troops as many hours, and the coolies were not up until three hours later.

Where the path did not ascend or descend at an angle of 35° , it followed the tortuous bed of a mountain torrent overhung by trees and precipices, and blocked up with rocks and boulders, through which we waded and stumbled for three miles, chilled by the cold clammy atmosphere, and feeling that fifty determined men might do as they liked with us, for there was no possibility of protecting our flanks. The Looshais engineer their tracks with considerable skill, and at tolerable gradients along the top or face of a range, and keep to the high ground as much as possible, but when they have to cross a valley, they do so by the shortest lines, and a day's journey, such as I describe, is a fair specimen of its kind.

5. On arriving within 1,000 yards of Lal Ngoor, an open joom or clearing on a spot where a bend of the hill afforded a view of the village and its defences, gave me an opportunity of using the artillery for the first time. Colonel Hills' 7-pounder steel guns, which are carried by coolies, and keep up with the Column on any ground, fired some very effective shots, while a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Captain Nash, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-master-General, worked round under cover, and drove out the enemy.

6. On the 9th I was rejoined by Colonel Macpherson, and the head-quarters 2nd Goorkhas.

The same day the post of Upper Hoolien was abandoned, as being off the direct line of communication, and the village of Lal Shumah to the south-east of it was occupied as a halting ground between Kothier Klang and Lal Ngoor; the whole distance between these places being about eighteen miles by road.

7. I may here mention, in the order of time that the particulars reached me, another attempt of the enemy to way-lay a convoy. On the 6th instant, while a small guard of the 2nd Goorkhas and a few Sappers were marching in charge of coolies along the Towrong range, they came suddenly upon some thirty Kookies in the act of preparing an ambush. There were only four Goorkhas in front, who at once dashed at the enemy, drawing the fire of the whole party, and yet killing one and wounding two without any loss to themselves. Such conduct needs no comment, and is the third or fourth instance of the kind. It is due to the material training and matchless spirit of this regiment, that the Column has suffered so little at the hand of the Sylhoos, who, I feel sure, would have given us very much more trouble had they met with the slightest success in their encounters with small bodies and in their attacks on our line of communications. I am happy to say that not a single follower has been killed or wounded up to the date of this report, our only losses having been among the fighting men.

8. On the 11th I started for Sylhoo Savoong with 200 Goorkhas, the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers, intending to reach it the same day, but the march was a difficult and tedious one, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, finding we had still an ascent of 2,000 feet before us, and expecting more than usual opposition at the head-quarters of the tribe, I determined to halt. For the sake of water, the spot selected was just above a stream. It was covered with jungle, but the force has now had considerable experience in bivouacking, and enough space was soon cleared to enable us to get through a very unpleasant night, for the thick mist which gathers in these valleys immediately after sunset penetrates everything, and the drip from the trees as it condenses can only be compared to rain. The wood in such places is too damp to burn; and altogether, the situation, not unfrequent in this campaign, is trying to the strongest. Next morning a dose of quinine was administered to every soldier and follower, and after a steep ascent of two hours, we occupied Sylhoo Savoong without a shot being fired. The village, which consisted of between 300 and 400 houses, had been burnt on the 7th instant. It occupied a fine position, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, with the river Kloong-Doong or Dullesurree flowing under it to the east, and two tributaries, one of the Gootur, and another of the Kurnafulee, rising at its western base.

10. On the 13th January, Captain Lewin proceeded with an escort of 50 Goorkhas to put Rutton Pooca across the Kloong-Doong, which river is the

boundary between the lands of the Sylhoos and Howlongs. I have already mentioned that Rutton Pooea is at enmity with the former, but allied by marriage and other ties to the chiefs of the latter, whom he has always confidently declared he could bring into camp whenever we reached this point. Captain Lewin returned with his whole party next day, having failed to carry out his object. A small village on the other side of the river was burnt at his approach, and there were so many signs of Sylhoos having fled in that direction, that Rutton Pooea declined to go any further, saying that to do so might precipitate a collision with the Howlongs, and put it out of his power to mediate. He begged to be allowed to proceed by a more southerly route, and urged that we should not cross the Kloong-Doong before the 25th. As we had barely one day's rations in camp, and it was necessary to my plans to have a reserve of ten days at least before moving, I consented, and the chief started next morning, accompanied, as far as it was safe for him to go, by Subadar Mohamed Azim of the police, an officer whose services with the expedition have been most valuable.

The only conditions to which I referred, as the grounds on which we could treat with the Howlongs, were the restoration of the captives, and an unmolested march through their country.

11. As the 2nd Goorkhas had recently done very severe work, having since the 3rd instant marched over some sixty miles of bad road, carrying everything on their backs except their cooking-pots, and, when not marching or fighting, been employed at long distances from camp destroying jooms, it was necessary to give them a few day's rest. During the next week, parties were sent out in various directions for reconnoitring and survey purposes.

12. On the 20th, I moved out with head-quarters and 160 of the 2nd Goorkhas, half battery Royal Artillery and half company Sappers, five miles in the direction of Lal Jeeka, the village of one of Saroonga's sons, whose name it bears. The next day, after a march of seven miles, I attacked and occupied it. Naturally a strong position, it had been elaborately stockaded, and without artillery, could not have been taken without a certain number of casualties, had the Sylhoos defended it even for a few minutes. I thought too, that it was advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to use the guns, for the sake of the moral effect they are likely to produce on the minds of these savages, who have hitherto been so ignorant of our power. Colonel Hills' battery was therefore brought into action, and, at a distance of 700 and 1,000 yards, fired ten rounds of shell and shrapnel, with a precision that soon put the enemy to flight, and enabled the Goorkhas to pull down the defences and enter the village without loss.

13. It being an object to economize the rations at Lal Jeeka, and to employ every available coolie in bringing up supplies on the main line, I sent back the artillery on the following day to Sylhoo Savoong, and on the 23rd, returned there myself, leaving Colonel Macpherson with orders to remain till he was rejoined by a company of his regiment under Captain Battye, which had proceeded on the 22nd, as an escort with Major Macdonald and Captain Tanner of the Survey Department, to a range of hills about four miles to the north, and overlooking Bypari Bazaar.

15. Nearly a month ago, or as soon as we were in a position to show that the Sylhoos were not too formidable for us, and that such a step was not dictated by any doubt as to our ability to reach them, I pressed Rutton Pooea, through Captain Lewin, to send a message from himself to the Howlongs, advising them to come to terms. The chief made the usual objections to do anything at once, and said he would open his mouth in counsel when we reached the Kloong-Doong, but I insisted on the messengers going, if only to give evidence of the futile efforts of the Sylhoos to oppose us. They started accordingly, but I learnt about a week later that an accident had prevented their reaching their destination. I urged Captain Lewin to make the chief send again, and two more men were despatched, who so far fulfilled their mission that when Rutton Pooea and Subadar Mohamed Azeem were on the way to the Howlongs after the failure to communicate with them across the Kloong-Doong, referred to in

para. 10 of this letter, they met these men and some Howlongs returning with the child Mary Winchester, who was made over to the Subadar, and brought back by him to Rutton Poosa's village, near Demagiree, while the Rajah continued his journey, and has since reported that Vandoola, and some other powerful chiefs have declared their willingness to give up all their captives. He expressed a hope that the rest would follow their example, and begged me not to invade Howlong territory until the 28th instant, when he would appear in camp. Taking the unconditional surrender of Mary Winchester as an earnest of their desire to come to terms, I thought it advisable to accede to this request. The date fixed has passed without his return, but, considering the extent of the Howlong country, and the slow progress of Kookie councils, I am not surprised that he has been unable, in so short a time, to get the whole tribe to be of one mind with regard to our demands.

17. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Looshais, or Kookies, for the former term, properly speaking, applies only to the family from which the chiefs of all the so-called tribes are descended, appear to me, in spite of their misdeeds, very far removed from the savages they are supposed to be. They live in comfortable houses, on high and healthy ranges. Their mode of cultivation yields the most abundant and certain crops. They are surrounded by pigs and poultry, goats, and gyals (a domesticated bison). They fish and shoot, and brew both beer and whiskey. Their domestic and tribal arrangements appear most happy, and altogether their condition contrasts very favorably with that of many of our own subject races; so much so, that I am not surprised to hear the majority of their captives, whom they treat as their own people, would look upon a return to civilization as a doubtful boon. The men are of middle height, well limbed and fair, with the Indo-Chinese type of face. Most of those who have hitherto fought against us, are armed with flint muskets, but I imagine a spear or javelin, and the universal dao, are the more common weapons; we have seen no others.

18. Mary Winchester has been forwarded to Chittagong, where she will remain in charge of the Commissioner until the wishes of Government are known with regard to her. She is described as a very pretty girl of six or seven years of age, with hazel eyes and good features. She talks nothing but Kookie, smokes a pipe, and orders about the Looshais with an air of authority, which shows that she has been well treated.

19. I must bring to His Excellency's notice the very great assistance I have derived from the new system of army signalling with flags. On many occasions I have been able to send instructions to detached parties and posts at distances of ten and twelve miles, and to receive replies in a few minutes, which otherwise must have taken three or four days in transmission, and have given extra and trying work to the troops detailed for carrying orders. It appears to me that in mountain campaigns in this country, the system of army signalling, when properly carried out, must be of the very greatest utility, and I venture to express an opinion that every British officer should learn it as part of his drill, and that an apparatus for night signalling, under a specially qualified officer, be attached to every expedition that may in future take the field.

20. With the exception of sixteen, unfit for work, the whole of the elephants with this column have been working regularly since the 22nd January, on seven stages along my line of communication. On this side of the Sahjuck, road-making has been steadily carried on by the 27th Punjab Infantry and the half company Sappers which I placed at Colonel Doran's disposal, and I am much indebted to this officer for the efficient arrangements made by him for opening out a good elephant path as far as Lal Shumah.

21. I have already explained, for His Excellency's information, the nature of my communications as far as Vanoonah's ghat, the highest point on the Sahjuck to which water carriage has been employed. In advance of that place eight posts are now established, at each of which a company of not less strength than 50 men is stationed. From these posts the necessary escorts for elephants and coolies,

consisting as a rule of a section, are furnished. Each post is protected by a rough stockade of heavy timbers, and these have been efficiently and rapidly constructed by the Sappers, assisted by the fatigue labor of the troops under the very zealous superintendence of Lieutenant Hyslop, R. E.

22. The Commander-in-Chief will have learnt from my telegrams that cholera has occurred at Demagiree, and the stations below it. In nearly every detachment arriving at Chittagong through the Sunderbuns, one or two cases took place, the first being among the 2nd Goorkhas, and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, which troops formed the advanced part of this column. Amongst the coolies and followers despatched by sea route, I have not heard of a single case during the voyage. No serious outbreak, however, took place until the disembarkation of the Nepaulese coolies on the 7th December, when 297 men arrived, having lost 14 of their original number since their departure from Dobree.

Subsequent to their arrival, there have been several outbreaks of the disease.

Every precaution has been taken to isolate all men attacked, and to prevent the spread of the disease, considerable delay and confusion in the movement of both troops and coolies being occasioned by these necessary measures; putting men into quarantine, who were urgently required in the front.

I am afraid that in the low belt of moist and thickly wooded country, extending from the sea coast to the first range of high hills, cholera must be looked upon as endemic, and I much fear that, despite all precautions an occasional, though I trust not a serious, recurrence of the disease must be expected.

23. The health of the force in other respects has been satisfactory, though the change in the weather, the monotonous diet and want of shelter, added to the very hard work that both troops and coolies have lately been doing, are beginning to tell, and sickness is steadily on the increase.

In addition to the 70 miles of road constituting our main line of communication in advance of Demagiree, columns have gone over an aggregate of 200 miles to the right and left of it, and attacked and destroyed 20 villages, the looms of which frequently lay at long distances from them, and the search for which had to be carried out with all military precautions, entailing severe exertions on both officers and men.

Report dated Chittagong, 30th March 1872.

My last report was submitted on the 29th January, from Sylhoo Savoong.

2. It was my intention the following day to have made a forward movement into the Northern Howlong country, and orders had been issued accordingly, when intelligence reached me that Mahomed Azeem, the Police Subadar, to whom I have already referred, had followed Rutton Pooea to the village of Sypooea, the brother of Vandoola, the chief of the southern section of the tribe. The Subadar, whose instructions were on no account to put himself in the power of the Howlongs, but whose mistaken zeal admitted of much excuse, wrote to say that the whole tribe was most anxious to submit, that the chiefs were ready to come in and give up their captives at Demagiree, but would not approach the advanced portion of the force at Sylhoo Savoong, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and other reasons.

3. On this, Captain Lewin urged upon me very strongly the advisability of remaining stationary still longer, suggesting that the commencement of hostilities with the Howlongs, while the Subadar was in their country, might endanger his life or liberty, and pointing out very forcibly the many political advantages to be gained by the success of Rutton Pooea's mission, and the opening of communications with the chiefs, as compared with the results of merely punitive measures, to which we should otherwise be reduced. His arguments, recorded in a memorandum on the subject, appeared to me so unanswerable, that I again delayed the advance, to the confusion of all my commissariat arrangements.

4. Neither the numbers of troops or coolies at my disposal allowed of my continuing the chain of posts which connected my line of communications up to Sylhoo Savoong, beyond that point, and my plan was to start with 10 days' supplies, sending back for more, according as circumstances might demand or permit. For this purpose, the requisite number of coolies had been taken off the posts below and collected at the front in readiness for the move on the 30th. With these additional mouths to feed, every day's delay of course helped to reduce the accumulation of stores, and it became necessary to redistribute the coolies on the line, some having to go back three or four stages.

5. On the 5th February, I heard that the Subadar had returned to Demagiree, which left me free to advance, but it was not till the 11th, that I felt myself in a position to take advantage of it, having determined not to do so till I had twenty days' supplies in reserve at Sylhoo Savoong, so as to be quite safe in case of any interruption of communications in rear.

6. The Sylhoos had recently fired on two or three convoys, and on the night of the 3rd, had made an attempt on the pickets at head-quarters, when a Goorkha was severely wounded. It seemed, therefore, highly probable that they would be more active in their attacks when they saw that we were engaged with the Howlongs as well.

Colonel Doran, Commanding at Lal Shumah, finding them becoming troublesome, sent out parties of his regiment to make reprisals, one of which surprised an encampment of the enemy and pursued them with great spirit and success—killing four, wounding three, and making three prisoners. This happened on the 4th February, and was followed by the best results.

7. The information brought by the Subadar was not satisfactory. The Southern Howlongs were prepared to do every thing we desired at Demagiree whenever Captain Lewin and myself returned there, but would not come to the camp. From the Northern Howlongs there was no message whatever, so I determined to attack them.

8. After providing a sufficient garrison for Sylhoo-Savoong, I found I was able to advance with the following troops:—

300 2nd Goorkhas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peshawur Mountain Battery.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Company Sappers and Miners.

This small column was barely sufficient for the work before us, and it was all I could afford, and all I could feed.

9. I may take this opportunity of remarking that the force placed at my disposal for the expedition did not exceed what was absolutely required to achieve its objects satisfactorily. A reference to the accompanying map will show how it was disposed on the date of my move against the Howlongs, with the troops above detailed. The original advance from Demagiree was necessarily to the N. E., for the reason that the principal villages of the Sylhoos, the first and nearest tribe to be dealt with, were in that direction, as were also those of Sookpilal, and the northern and most important section of the Howlongs, and because I started with the idea of an ultimate junction with General Bouchier's column. The settlement with the Southern Howlongs I determined to leave to the last, but as my chain of posts from Kassalong upwards was almost parallel with their border, and therefore liable to attack from them along its whole length, as well as by the Sylhoos in their own country, it was necessary to garrison each of these posts with 50 men, so as to allow of sufficient escorts with the coolies daily passing up and down the line of communication. I moreover thought it advisable to keep a wing of a regiment at Demagiree ready to move, when possible, against the Southern Howlongs, and to act as a support not only to the troops in front, but those in rear, for more than once I received intimation from thence of threatened attacks on Barkhul and Kassalong. I may also point out that in advance of Demagiree we were operating within four or five (Kookie) day's journey of the

whole of the Sylhoo and most of the Howlong villages, some sixty in number; and, considering their raiding propensities, can only ascribe the absence of combination and greater enterprise in their attacks upon convoys to the severe and rapid blows administered at the very commencement of the campaign.

10. I knew that there was no intention to contest the passage of the Dullessurree river, and could see that the nearest villages beyond it were deserted, except by a few men ready to burn them at our approach. On the 11th, I moved forward a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the Sappers under Colonel Macpherson to occupy one of these. After a severe march of thirteen miles in a north-easterly direction, he bivouacked within a short distance of Lienrikoom and Choongmama, which were close to each other, and which the Howlongs burnt immediately they saw the troops, though not a shot was fired during the day.

11. On the 12th, I followed with the remainder of the column. From Sylhoo Savoong to the Dullessurree is a steep descent of 2,300 feet, the path then ascends 1,500 feet, runs along a ridge for a short way, and again descends 1,100 feet into the bed of a stream, which it follows for a couple of miles; another spur of 1,200 feet is crossed, and a final ascent of 1,600 feet on to a rolling upland, the drainage of which flows into the Dullessurree on the west and Kolodyne to the east, and on which the two villages were situated, finishes a day's journey that took the greater part of the coolies twelve hours to accomplish.

12. On the 13th the force halted, and the whole of the coolies were sent back to Sylhoo Savoong for more supplies. The same day two reconnoitring parties had proceeded a short distance out of camp, when they were hailed by some villagers. Captain Lewin happened to be with one of these, and after some trouble induced the Howlongs to approach and converse, and finally to return with him. They said that they did not wish to oppose us, and that their chiefs were ready to come and make their submission. On being informed that until the latter presented themselves we should continue our advance, one or two among them who appeared to be Karbarees or head-men replied that they would take the message to Lalboorah and Benkœa, and started at once.

13. On the 14th I moved the force to Choongmama, and resolved to modify my plans so far as to establish a post there. To the east of it, and beyond the deep valley of the Kolodyne, at a distance of one and two days' march, were the villages of Benkœa, Sangboonga and their mother, the widow of Lalpitang, consisting of three or four hundred houses each. On the Mowee Klang, and about as far to the north, were four others belonging to the brothers Lalboorah and Jatoma, containing altogether about a thousand houses. The ranges on which these two great groups of villages stood were between four and five thousand feet high, and had been so well cleared for cultivation that they could be ascended through a succession of jooms and open ground likely to afford full scope for both our artillery and rifle fire, and inviting attack under the most favorable circumstances. The weak point of our position was that in moving against one we should be exposed both in flank and rear to the other. I counted though on the chiefs remaining at home to defend their own hill sides, as the Sylhoos had done, and hoped that a post at Choongmama (where the roads to the two points of attack met almost at a right angle,) sufficiently strong to allow of a sortie if necessary, would check any serious attempt to annoy our rear; a rough stockade was accordingly constructed.

14. On the 15th, I sent out reconnoitring parties of the 2nd Goorkhas in both directions, one under Major Macintyre, accompanied by Major Macdonald of the Survey, towards the north, and the other under Captain Battye, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to the east. The former returned in a couple of hours, with all the information required. The latter on reaching a stream just below camp came upon a small body of the enemy, who said that their chiefs were then on their way to make their submission, and that, if they were met by a large armed party, they would probably get alarmed and go back; Captain East halted, and sent for instructions, on which I directed him to return to camp.

15. On the 16th Sangboonga and Benkœa arrived, preceded by their Karbarees, who said that under Rutton Poon's assurances, the chiefs were anxious to make their submission, and comply with our demands. On discussing with Captain Lewin what those demands should be, he expressed his opinion that the restoration of the captives and an oath of friendship towards the British Government, with the pledge to commit no more raids, and to allow us free access to their country now and always, were the only terms we should insist on. He thought that to demand hostages for future good behaviour, or to propose any conditions that might not be complied with, or be evaded hereafter, would be impolitic. Though both these chiefs were concerned in the Cachar raids of last year, he deprecated the imposition of any special penalty on that account, as likely to alarm them, and put them to flight. They were represented to be in the most abject fear of treachery on our part. The old story of Lall Chokla, the chief who is said to have given himself up at Sylhet or Cachar many years ago, on a promise or expectation of pardon, and to have been afterwards transported for life, was revived, and it was quite clear that no considerations whatever would have any weight against those of personal safety, of which they said, they could not be sure until Captain Lewin had sworn friendship. Before taking the oaths, our ultimatum had to be given, and on this depended whether they remained or absconded. If they absconded, there would of course be no further hope of seeing them, or any other of the Howlong chiefs, and, together with the captives, we should lose the opportunity of showing that our object was not retaliation, but security against future raids, and to instil into them some ideas of our policy in addition to our power, which had been amply demonstrated. In a congratulatory telegram, dated only a few days before his death, the late lamented Viceroy, while doing me the honor to express his pleasure at the recovery of Mary Winchester, had referred to the liberation of the captives as one of the main objects of the expedition. This object would certainly be sacrificed by a persistence in punitive measures. The Howlongs had removed all their grain and property out of our reach, and, with the example of the Sylhoos before them, as well as the most exaggerated ideas of our guns and rifles, it could not reasonably be supposed that they would stand and take any punishment by fighting. We might burn their empty villages, or they would probably do so themselves immediately we advanced, but then our present ability to hurt them would end. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I determined to accept their submission on the terms proposed by Captain Lewin, and the next day that officer, to whom I left all personal communications with the chiefs, went through the required ceremonies with Sangboonga, Benkœa, and Choongmama, each of whom, in addition to the usual peace offerings of elephant's tusks, gongs, and gyal, presented him with either his gun, dao, or plume of bhimraj feathers (worn only by chiefs), as tokens of allegiance and friendship. They expressed a wish that Captain Lewin should settle on the Sirthay or Demagiree range, where they might come and see him, which they could not do while he lived at such a distance as Kassalong or Rangamattea.

16. On the 18th Lalboorah, Jatoma, and Lienrikoom, who together with those already named, represent the whole of the Northern Howlong villages, came in and made their submission on similar conditions. The same day the first instalment of captives was sent in. From the evidence of the latter, Captain Lewin was satisfied we should get all that survived of those that were taken from Alexandrapore and the adjacent garden, the only places on the Cachar side that the Howlongs are known to have raided. They, the captives, in describing their adventures subsequent to being carried off, said that some days before reaching the limits of the latter tribe, the Kookies broke into three or four parties, and that of these one only, to which Mary Winchester and some twenty of their number belonged, came as far south as Sangboongas. It may therefore very fairly be assumed that the others went to more northern villages, and that Sookpilal or his sons, through whose country the raiders must have passed, which they could not have done without invitation or consent, shared in the expedition, as well as its results. Each tribe, I believe, has its own raiding ground, which is very jealously

preserved. As a rule, the Shendooes prey on Arracan and the southern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Howlongs on the country to the south and east of the Kurnatfooles, while the Sylhoos attack Hill Tipperah. The more northern tribes resort to the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, and having the credit of doing so, would naturally object to incur suspicion, and the chances of a visitation for raids in which they did not participate; and would certainly prevent them.

17. On the 19th, Major Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, started for Benkoa's village, from which he returned on the 21st. The day after, he proceeded with another party of the same regiment under Lieutenant Hill to the villages of Lalboorah and Jatoma on the Mowee Fan Klang, one of the peaks of which, 5,200 feet high, and known as Silam, had long been a conspicuous object in our front, and on which it was important to erect a survey station.

18. On the 23rd, leaving Colonel Macpherson and the greater part of his regiment at Choongmama to wait the return of Major Macdonald, I marched with the remainder of the force to Sylhoo Savoong, intending to hasten back to Demagiree to bring matters to a conclusion with the Southern Howlongs.

19. Immediately after the submission of the chiefs, and during the remainder of the time that the force was at Choongmama, the camp was crowded with Howlongs (men, women and children), and a brisk trade in every kind of local produce was carried on. The impression left on our minds was, I think, that the Looshaies could bear comparison with most eastern races in physique, natural intelligence, and character. Their thews and sinews and well turned limbs indicated health and freedom from want or toil; their faces showed a happy genial disposition, without any expression of cruelty, and very little of courage. They were all clad in home-spun cotton; the sheets or plaids worn by the men being often a dark tartan, and the highland sporan a frequent article of apparel among them.

20. On the 24th, Captain Lewin received intimation that all the Sylhoo Chiefs were assembled at Lal Jeeka, and that there was some division in their councils as to whether they should submit or make a combined attack when we commence to retire. In either case, I thought it better to halt till Colonel Macpherson rejoined me, which he did on the 26th.

21. On the 27th, Lal Gnoora and Lal Jeeka, the sons of Savoonga, Vanooyah, Vanloolah, and three other chiefs, representing the whole of the Sylhoo tribe, made their submission, under the same forms and conditions as the Howlongs. Savoonga excused his absence on the grounds of old age and illness arising from his recent troubles and wanderings, but his sons said he too would come if we insisted on it, which I did not think it necessary to do. Having suffered all the punishment we could inflict, the giving in of the Sylhoos at this stage of the expedition was most satisfactory evidence of a real desire for friendly relations with us. The chiefs said that their followers were completely scattered, and it would take time to collect, and make over their captives, of whom they acknowledged to a very few. In reply to Captain Lewin's enquiries as to why they had so persistently opposed us, and shut their ears to the repeated messages of peace conveyed to them, they said that their young men would fight in spite of their elders, that Lemashilong had told them the most alarming stories of our intentions, and that they, the chiefs, were afraid to put themselves in our power.

22. On the 28th, Major Macdonald, with an escort of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, and accompanied by Sylhoo Karbarees, who undertook to see them beyond their own border, started towards Byparee Bazaar. They were provisioned for thirteen days, and were, if possible, to reach a peak called "Riek" in Sookpilal's country, and from thence return by the Lysrah Klang, completing, it was hoped, the communication between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts. The same day I resumed the march towards Demagiree, with the head-quarters of the brigade, the two guns Peshawur Mountain Battery, and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, leaving Colonel Macpherson, with the

remainder of his regiment, to withdraw along the line, according as the stores at the different posts were removed or consumed, until he reached the Rai Jan Klang range, where he was to wait for Major Macdonald's party, or until further orders, which would depend on the arrangements for the embarkation of his corps for India.

23. I pushed on with my staff by forced marches to Demagiree, on arrival at which place I learnt from Captain Lewin, who had preceded me by a day, that the Southern Howlongs had sent a certain number of captives, but that the chiefs hesitated about coming in to make their submission personally. He recommended a show of force in the direction of Sypooea and Vandoola, whose villages were said to be three and five marches respectively to the east of Rutton Pooea, and expressed his opinion that immediately we advanced, they would present themselves.

24. Leaving the officer commanding at Demagiree in communication with Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who was to proceed to Chittagong for the purpose, to carry out the gradual withdrawal and embarkation of the rest of the force, I started on the 7th with the following troops:

One gun Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, v. c.

Two Companies 4th Goorkhas, under Captains Hay and Hinde.

Two Companies 27th Regiment P. I., under Colonel Irvine and Major Ogilvie.

The column marched forty miles over as bad a country as we had yet encountered, and on the third day, after a final ascent of more than four thousand feet, reached Sypooea's village, the chief himself coming out to meet Captain Lewin, and at once doing all that was required of him.

25. Vandoola, the brother of Sypooea, and their cousin, Vantonga, who together represent the whole of the Southern Howlongs, were said to be hourly expected, and their further hesitation to come in seemed so unlikely, that I halted during the 10th and 11th. As they did not appear in that time, I made another forward movement on the 12th, and was met at the Kloong or Dullessurree river by Vantonga, whose captives were brought into camp at midnight, weeping bitterly at parting with their captors. The next morning Sangliena, the eldest son of Vandoola, presented himself, with excuses from his father, who was said to be ill. Rutton Pooea and Sypooea declared that such was really the case, and that they would vouch for the father fulfilling the engagements of the son, whatever they might be. I felt that the most satisfactory settlement of the doubt would be to continue my advance, but Vandoola's villages were still two, if not three, long marches to the east,—much further than I had anticipated; the heat was becoming excessive, and the coolies were quite exhausted by five months' continuous labor. My supplies, moreover, were barely sufficient, and hasty retirement under any circumstances was to be avoided. I therefore decided on accepting the young chief's submission on behalf of his father, and, accompanied by him, returned to Sypooea's. He took the oaths next day, and agreed to give up thirty captives, which Captain Lewin is confident will be made over in due time. The relationship of Rutton Pooea to Sypooea and Vandoola, (he is married to their sister) will, I hope, now that our power has been demonstrated, prove the means of bringing the two last within the same pale of civilization as the first. Sypooea is a very distinguished looking and intelligent Looshai, who so far succumbed to the animal magnetism of Captain Lewin, as to express a desire to accompany him and Rutton Pooea on a visit to Calcutta, which the latter chief is quite prepared for.

26. During the 14th and 15th, Captain Tanner, of the Survey, by dint of very hard walking, reached a peak to our south, 5,300 feet high, and added considerably to the valuable work he had already accomplished. On the 16th, I commenced the return march to Demagiree, which the troops reached on the 19th, the two companies 4th Goorkhas and the Artillery proceeding down the river the same day. The head-quarters and six companies of the 4th Goorkhas, the whole of the

2nd Goorkhas, the company of Sappers and all the ordnance stores had already been despatched towards Chittagong, where the head-quarters, 4th Goorkhas and six companies embarked for Calcutta on the 18th. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, had proceeded to Chittagong, where by means of the telegraph, he arranged for the downward despatch of troops and coolies, so that they should reach that place as required for embarkation, and that no crowding, which at this season of the year is specially to be avoided, should take place at any of the posts along the line. The same system will be pursued until the last cooly has been embarked, and there will not at any time be collected at Chittagong more than six hundred men of the cooly corps. On arrival at Demagiree, I found that all that remained for me to do was to establish a small stockaded post, to hold one hundred men, near Rutton Pooea's village, and to provision it for seven months. Having satisfactorily arranged this matter, I started on the 20th from Demagiree, and arrived at Chittagong on the 24th.

27. The force under my command had now accomplished its task, and I may sum up briefly the results of the four months' campaign as being,—the complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs, and their solemn engagement on behalf of themselves and tributaries for future good behaviour; the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the liberation of upwards of one hundred British subjects who had from time to time been made captives. In addition, the operations of the column, which by frequent departures from the main line of advance, as shown by the red lines on the map, covered a large area, enabled the officers of the survey to triangulate three thousand square miles of country, more than half of which was surveyed in detail, and also to complete the connection between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts.

28. Political and military considerations have been so mixed up in the conduct of this expedition that, though I have been compelled to refer a good deal to the former, the very able civil officer with whom I have been associated in endeavouring to carry out the objects of Government, will submit in his own department a full report shewing the important part he has so successfully played. It is due to Captain Lewin's strong personal influence over these tribes, his knowledge of their language and habits, added to his patience and sagacity in dealing with them, that a single chief submitted or a single captive was recovered. In expressing my thanks and acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from him, I am bound to record my belief that if he were located with two or three hundred men for the next year, or even a few months on the Demagiree range, while the impressions of our power and of the friendliness of our intentions are still fresh, he would bring the Sylhoos and Howlongs into the same relations with us as Rutton Pooea and his men, to the permanent pacification of at least a portion of this frontier. Such a measure would be quite feasible without any increase to the local police force, as the nature of the position in question, apart from political considerations, would render unnecessary so many of the present small posts which seem only to invite attack. It would also, in addition to its other recommendations, insure the health and efficiency of a certain number of men who are now every year prostrated by fever at a time when their services are most wanted.

29. As my periodical reports of the progress of the campaign will have shown the difficulties, privations, exposure, and sickness which the force has had to contend with in fighting its way through an unknown country, which presented unexampled physical obstacles to military operations, and which offered no resources whatever that could be turned to account, I have only now to commend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the admirable spirit and devotion with which those difficulties were overcome, and for which my thanks are due to every corps and department and to every officer and man under my command.

I. The three fine regiments, composing the Infantry of the column, viz., the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. O., the 27th Regiment,

P. I., under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, and the 4th Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tytler, v. c., were pushed to the front in the order of their arrival, and, though the submission of the Southern Howlongs deprived the two last of the same opportunities as the first, their posts and patrols were always liable to attack, and all shared equally in the cheerful performance of the most harassing duties for a period of nearly five months.

II. The (half) Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c., with coolie carriage, accompanied the head-quarters of the brigade throughout the expedition, and kept up with the infantry over the worst description of ground, coming into action whenever required, with a certainty, celerity and effect which induces me to venture the opinion that for mountain warfare the 7-pounder steel gun is unequalled.

III. The third company Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R. E., worked all through the campaign with a willingness and intelligence worthy of the distinguished regiment to which they belong.

IV. The Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, under Mr C. P. Crouch, rendered very valuable services, which have been referred to in my former reports.

V. The medical department, of which the duties were necessarily very severe, was most ably administered by the senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who, in addition to his own work, as well as that of the head-quarter camp, performed the office of Deputy Inspector-General with a care and foresight which relieved me of all anxiety, and for which I cannot sufficiently thank him. Surgeons W. C. Smith and G. C. Chesneye, in medical charge of the 27th Regiment P. I., and 4th Goorkhas, respectively, and Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, who acted as Medical Store-Keeper at Kassalong to Dr. Allen's complete satisfaction, and who displayed much energy and judgment during the prevalence of cholera at that place, and Staff Assistant Surgeons E. R. Johnson and C. J. W. Meadows, also rendered excellent services.

VI. The Commissariat Department, under Major A. Mackenzie, assisted by Captain C. Case and Lieutenant C. Hallett, maintained its high character in the face of difficulties which, I believe, to be without precedent in the annals of Indian expeditions. The staff at his disposal was insufficient for the long line of communication, and a great deal of the work of the department had to be done by officers commanding posts, yet little was left to be desired, and Major Mackenzie is entitled to my hearty acknowledgments for the untiring energy and the cordiality with which he carried out my plans and wishes.

VII. The Survey Department, under Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, with whom was associated Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Surveyor General, achieved results which I have already referred to, and which Major Macdonald's report more fully describes. These officers were almost invariably present with the head-quarters of the brigade, and, in addition to their other duties, afforded me much valuable advice and assistance. Major Macdonald attached himself to the 2nd Goorkhas throughout the campaign, and took part with them in all their encounters with the enemy.

VIII. The Coolie Corps, under Major G. A. Brown on which so much depended, surpassed my highest expectation. Notwithstanding sickness and the continued strain on their powers, the men, particularly the Punjabees, labored to the end with a spirit and discipline that reflected the greatest credit on Major Brown, who was ably assisted by Captain C. H. Palmer.

IX. The Hill Coolie Corps, employed on the canoe service between Burkhul and Demagiree, which at one time threatened to break down, owing to the desertion of the men, was brought into perfect working order by Captain F. H. Hood, and I am much indebted to him, and to Mr. Cochran, the Deputy Commissioner Hill Tracts, who under great difficulties, kept up the coolies to the required strength, for their exertions in a matter of vital importance to the force.

* X. The telegraph line to Demagiree was rapidly erected under the orders of Mr. Flindell, Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hare. It proved of the greatest service, and has throughout been most efficiently worked.

80. In addition to Captain Lewin, whose political services I have before acknowledged, and Mr. H. Hankey, the Commissioner, to whose energetic measures of assistance and unflagging interest in its welfare the expedition owes so much, I would beg specially to recommend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, the following officers:—

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, c. b., v. c., 2nd Goorkhas, whose services, and those of the officers and men of the distinguished regiment he commands, are recorded in almost every page of my reports, and to whose high character and reputation I feel I can add nothing. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, Commanding 27th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tyler, v. c., Commanding 4th Goorkhas, who, in addition to the charge of their own corps, exercised important commands on the line of operations, and who gave me the most active support throughout. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c., Commanding Peshawur Mountain Battery, who with his guns played a prominent part in the campaign. Major A. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissary General, Major G. A. Brown, Commanding Coche Corps, Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, and Surgeon Major F. F. Allen, Senior Medical Officer, all whose names are mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, acknowledging the services and efficiency of their respective corps and departments. Major D. Macintyre and Captain A. Battye, 2nd Goorkha Regiment and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R. E., who have been so frequently noticed in my periodical despatches.

Finally, I would beg to commend to His Excellency's protection my own staff, whose labors and anxieties for the last six months have been incessant, viz:— Captain C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, whose services have been second to those of no other officer under my command. I need only refer to the nature of the expedition and the constant movements of troops and coolies up and down a long line of communication by road, river, and sea to shew what the duties of his department have been; to the clearness, promptness and tact with which those duties were carried out, as well as to the active assistance in the field rendered me by this able and accomplished officer, I am indebted for any measure of success that may have attended the operations of the column.

Captain C. E. Bates, Brigade Major, to whose energy, ability and official experience as such I can bear the highest testimony, and who also rendered valuable service in the Quarter Master General's Department in the Southern Howlong expedition, where he was the only staff officer present with me, and when detached from head-quarters both at the beginning and close of the campaign, for the purpose of facilitating the movements of troops.

Captain J. G. Cockburn, my Aide-de-Camp, who, in addition to his own duties which he discharged with a zeal and intelligence worthy of a higher post, made himself most useful in signalling, and by his previous experience on the Brigade Staff, both in quarters and in the field, added materially to my assistance in every department of the command.

No. 481.—*The 1st May 1872.*—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon-Major Arthur James Payne, M.D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowanepore and Dullunda,—for one year under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 485.—*The 2nd May 1872.*—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Wintle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 263 of 1872,—*Excelsior*, 14th April 1872.

* * * * *

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 26th April 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that an additional plot of land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of a public market within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, an additional plot is required.

It is recorded in the Collectorate Register as Holding No. 134, Plock No. XVII., South Division, and numbered No. 5-1, Jaun Bazar 1st Lane

It is 7 cottahs more or less in area, and is bounded on the North by the pucca wall of Holding No. 133, the property of Sreemutty Peary Monce Dassee; on the West and partly on the South by the pucca wall of Holding No. 298, the property in charge of Mr. A. Cavorke; on the East and partly on the South by the site already acquired for a public market.

A plan of the land above described can be seen at the Office of the Justices for the Town of Calcutta.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 166.

The 1st May 1872.

Leave of Absence—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Bose, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Dacca Division, for three months, on private affairs, under Supplement F, Section 5 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 167.

Mr. E. W. H. Staples, Local Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Nuddea Rivers Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the above rule.

No. 168.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Bhattacharjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, for four months, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the above rule.

No. 169.

The 4th May 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the

Presidency Circle on the 1st May 1872, before noon.

No. 170.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Dinagapore Division on the 24th April 1872, before noon.

No. 171.

Baboo Preonath Bannerjee, Assistant Engineer Third Grade, joined the Dinagapore Division on the 24th April 1872, before noon.

N. 172.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 212, dated 10th July 1871, for "1st February 1870," read "1st February 1871."

No. 173.

The 7th May 1872.

Notification.—The following rules, relative to the construction and management of Provincial, District, and Imperial Works, are published for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:—

Rules for the guidance of District Magistrates and Heads of Departments, District Committees, and Engineers entrusted with Local Works constructed from Local, Provincial, or Imperial Funds.

The following rules are promulgated for the guidance of District Committees, District Magistrates, Local Heads of Departments, and Engineer Officers, in regard to the design and professional superintendence of all works constructed from Local Funds and local works constructed from Provincial or Imperial Funds. Committees under Act X of 1871 (B.C.) not having yet been fully constituted, and rules regarding the proceedings of these Committees not having been laid down, the present rules principally apply to districts where Committees have been otherwise constituted, but it is believed that these rules are generally adapted to regulate the professional scrutiny of all local works in all districts, and they will accordingly be observed till any other rules are prescribed under the Road Cess Act:—

1. The rules here laid down in no way supersede the ordinary rules regarding budget sanctions under which the necessary funds are allocated. They refer only to the preparation and examination of plans and supervision of works.

2. The works of District Committees will be carried out by the District Engineer and subordinate establishment under the general control

of the District Committees in all cases in which the Committee desire it, and every case in which the cost exceeds Rs. 1,000, unless the sanction of the Commissioner to another course is first obtained.

3. The Provincial Superintending Engineer will be the referee and professional adviser of the Commissioner on all points connected with the material improvement of the several districts within his circle; he will also exercise professional supervision over all works executed by District Engineers, and he will be responsible that in the execution of works and in the submission of accounts, District Engineers conform to all rules laid down for their guidance.

4. In respect to projects for district works, the Superintending Engineer's duties will be confined to aiding the District Engineer by his instructions or opinion in the preparation of designs and estimates, and to reporting to the Commissioner on all original works likely to cost over Rs. 2,500 each, or on which his advice may be specially asked.

5. It will be the duty of Superintending Engineers to make regular tours of inspection at least once a year; on those tours they should bring to notice of the Chairman of District Committees any matters connected with the construction, cost, or carrying out of works which may call for immediate notice, and should suggest such remedial measures as may be considered necessary. A report of each inspection should be made to the Commissioner, a copy being sent to the Chief Engineer.

6. In all personal matters, such as the discipline of the Provincial Public Works Establishment, the District and Superintending Engineers will exercise the powers vested in them by the Public Works Code; but in questions of leave and transfer of establishment they will consult the Chairman of District Committees, and in case of any difference of opinion refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division previous to submitting the question to the Chief Engineer in the usual course.

7. The District Engineer will be the adviser of the District Committee on all contemplated works.

8. The District Engineer will prepare estimates and drawings for district works when required to do so by the Chairman of the Committee. Such demands should not be in excess of the powers of his establishment.

9. In the execution of works, the District Engineer will be responsible to, and subject to the professional supervision of, the Superintending Engineer under the rules of the Public Works Code; but he will be guided by the instructions of the Chairman of the Road Committee in respect to the time and mode of carrying on his work and in everything except professional details.

10. In regard to all works costing more than Rs. 1,000 the Committee are to obtain the approval of the District Engineer to the plan and estimate before the work is sanctioned. In the

event of difference of opinion reference is to be made to the Commissioner whose decision will be carried out.

11. In the case of original works likely to exceed Rs. 2,500 each, the approval of the Commissioner will be necessary before the work is commenced, and the Commissioner may, if he thinks it desirable, consult the Superintending Engineer. If the work is likely to cost more than Rs. 10,000, the project must receive the professional approval of the Superintending Engineer. If the Superintending Engineer objects on professional grounds to any work likely to cost less than Rs. 10,000, and in all cases when the work is likely to cost more than that sum, the Commissioner will submit the project to Government with his opinion thereon and that of the Superintending Engineer before according his approval thereto.

12. During the year the Commissioner may sanction, on the application of the Committee, any modification of the proposed items of outlay, provided these rules are not thereby infringed; that is to say, the new sanction must have the same authority as if the whole sum proposed to be spent on the works had been originally allotted to it.

13. No "work" either original or repair shall be put in hand until a detailed estimate, with drawings when necessary, shall have been sanctioned under these rules, and a specific assignment of funds within the budget provision shall have been made. In the case of ordinary repairs to unmetalled roads, the estimate may take the form of a mileage rate; and to meet the case of petty and unforeseen repairs, the estimate may be for a lump sum, or so much per month as thought proper.

14. Estimates for works and repairs shall embrace the cost of all petty supervision beyond that of the authorized district establishment.

15. The cost of every survey other than that which can be carried out by the fixed District Establishment shall be considered to be a "work," and shall be covered by a sanctioned estimate and a specific assignment of funds.

16. A certified copy of every Resolution of the Committee sanctioning an estimate or appropriating funds for works to be performed by him shall be communicated to the District Engineer. The funds necessary to carry on the work shall be, from time to time, paid into the Government Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department, such payments being treated in the accounts of the District Road Fund as "advances," to be recovered by work done.

17. On receipt of instructions to that effect, the District Engineer will put the work in hand and carry on the same to completion under the direction of the Chairman and subject to the professional supervision of the Superintending Engineer as provided in Rule 9.

18. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to report to the Chairman, at the earliest possible date and before expense beyond the sanction is incurred, every case in which a sanctioned estimate is likely from any cause to be exceeded. Every such report shall show the cause to which the excess

is attributed, and the probable amount of the excess.

19. On the completion of each original work the District Engineer shall submit to the Chairman of the District Committee a completion report of the same. If the work shall have cost over Rs. 2,500, the report shall be sent through the Superintending Engineer who will note his remarks thereon. In the case of repair works, the completion report shall be an annual one for each road or set of buildings to be submitted within one month after the close of each working year.

20. For district works carried out by the Public Works Establishment, the District Engineer will obtain funds and keep his accounts in the manner and form prescribed for the Public Works Department, or in accordance with such modifications thereof as may be duly authorized; but he will prepare and render to the Chairman of the District Road Committee monthly a schedule in the form annexed showing the outlay incurred during the past month and total up to that date against each estimate sanctioned, including such charges for establishment, tools, and plant, &c., as may be duly authorized from time to time. At the back of the schedule will be a memorandum showing the sum paid into treasury during the year, as per advice received, to the credit of the Public Works Department the total expended and the balance available.

21. The schedule will be submitted to the Chairman in duplicate with all needful vouchers, and the Chairman will return to the District Engineer one copy countersigned by him, which the District Engineer will attach as a voucher to his monthly accounts to be submitted to the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

22. The District Engineer should not collect or receive local revenue on behalf of the Committee; all such collections should be paid over direct to the Collector of the District to be credited by him to the District Road Fund.

23. All Provincial and Imperial works local to one district and not specially provided for are here

called local works. A provincial road running through several districts is not a local work, but any portion of such a road or any other works appertaining to several districts or between two districts may be made a local work by special order of Government, and by such special order any large or other works in a district may be treated as not local.

24. In regard to the construction and repair of local works defrayed from Provincial or Imperial Funds, the relations between the Magistrate of the district or other local head of a Department, and the District Engineer will be, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as those between the Committee and the Engineer as laid down in Rules 1 to 21.

25. Proposals for the construction of all Provincial and Imperial works of a local character will ordinarily come from the Magistrate-Collector of the district, except in the case of works exclusively appertaining to a special department not under the Magistrate-Collector. In the latter case the Magistrate may either submit the proposal or leave it to be submitted by the Departmental Officer.

26. All proposals for new works will be submitted by the Magistrate to the Commissioner or by the local head of a department to his superior after obtaining the advice and assistance of the District Engineer. If the District Engineer thinks any work necessary, he will submit the proposal to the Magistrate or to the local head of the Department, who will exercise his discretion in regard to it. The Commissioner will submit such proposals as he sees fit to the department of the administration to which the proposed work appertains, or, if it belongs to no special department, he will either submit it to the Public Works Department of the Government or sanction it out of any funds placed at his disposal if it be within his power to do so. When the work is sanctioned and funds are provided by the competent authorities, the rules in regard to superintendence, &c., will be the same as those provided for local works of the District Committee under Rules 1 to 21.

ABSTRACT.				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
ORIGINAL WORKS—									
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
REPAIRS—									
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
Ferries						
ESTABLISHMENT						
TOOLS AND PLANT						
Total									

[P. W. D., BENGAL.	Schedule of Receipts and Expenditure incurred by the District Engineer, , on account of the District Fund, during the month of 187 .				Approved for Rs.	Chairman, District Committee.

Abstract Statement showing the amount held in deposit at credit of the District Road Fund at the close of 187

				Rs.	As.	P.
Balance at credit of Deposits in the	Treasury on 1st April last	...				
Amount paid in to credit of Public Works Department during current year to end of	.. .. .	...		
Ditto ditto ditto during month of	...					
Total						
Expenditure on account of the	District Fund during current year to the end of	.. .. .			
Expenditure during	as per this Schedule	... ..			
Total Public Works Expenditure of the year						
Balance at credit of the	District Fund held at credit of Deposits at the close of 187	... ..			

District Engineer.

Remarks and Signature by Executive Engineer.

I hereby certify that*_____

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BENGAL.

DISTRICT.

I have not allowed any departure from the measurements and specifications of sanctioned estimates, and that all existing estimates which are likely to be exceeded or to require revision are noted in the Audit Note which accompanies.

Schedule of Receipts and Expenditure for the month of _____ *187 .*

Engineer.

Audit, vide Cash Account Current.

Contr. of P. W. Accounts,
Bengal.

* Note.—Here add, if necessary, "with exception to those detailed in accompanying Statement."

No. 174.

Notification.—With reference to the orders from this Department No. 145 of the 18th April 1872. noted in the margin, „ 186 of the 23rd April 1872. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of Public Works Divisions in the Patna Commissionership.

2. The six districts under the Commissioner of Patna will be arranged in five charges, each charge including all Provincial and District Works and such Military and Civil Imperial Works as remain under this Government in each District. The designation and Head-Quarters are—

Patna District, Head-Quarters Patna (Bankipore)	
Gya ditto, ditto Gya.	
Shahabad ditto, ditto Arrah.	
Tirhoot ditto, ditto Mozufferpore.	
Sarun and Chumparun Districts, Head-Quarters Motahari.	

These arrangements will take effect from the 1st current.

No. 175.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dinagepore (late Rajshahye) Division, to be District Engineer of Patna.

Lieutenant G. Nolan, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Gya Division, to be District Engineer of Gya.

Mr. F. Macnamara, Local Engineer, Shahabad District, now on leave, to be District Engineer of Shahabad.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, to act as District Engineer of Shahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. A. Urquhart, Local Engineer, Tirhoot District, to be District Engineer of Tirhoot.

Captain J. May, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Ramghur Division, to be District Engineer of Sarun and Chumparun.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 107.

The 4th May 1872.

Leave.—Mr. W. A. Madge, Probationary Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Byturnee Division, for one month and eight days, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th February 1872.

No. 108.

The 7th May 1872.

Appointment.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, from the forenoon of the 4th May 1872, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

No. 109.

Leave.—Mr. W. Southon, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Patna Division, for ten days, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th March 1872.

Mr. W. Southon rejoined the Patna Division on the forenoon of the 19th March 1872.

No. 110.

Leave.—Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Hooghly Tidal Observation Division, for a fortnight, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1872.

No. 111.

Baboo Nobinbary Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, joined the Byturnee Division on the afternoon of the 24th April 1872.

No. 112.

Transfers.—Baboo Bishala Churn Mullick, Overseer, First Grade, from the 24-Pergunnahs Division to the Cossye Division.

Baboo Aushootosh Singh, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cossye Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division.

No. 113.

The Patna Division of the Soane Circle will hereafter be called the Eastern Soane Division.

No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, of the Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 81, dated 9th April 1872, availed himself of the leave, on private affairs, granted in the orders marginally noted, and reported his departure from India on the 26th April 1872. His name will be borne on the list of the Engineer Establishment in the Irrigation Branch in Bengal as a supernumerary in his Grade from that date.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

The 13th April 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
DACCA, Persl. Asst. to Commr.
The 23rd April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogooding, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govl. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr of Assam.
SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R.'s OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROBOD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONEY,
Commissioner.

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, RANGSHYME DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575

Total Chests	...	3,575
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2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts and the degree of B.A., having been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information.

It is further notified that the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts will take effect at the examination of December 1873, and those for the degree of B.A. at the examination of January 1875.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- I.—Languages.
- II.—History.
- III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
- IV.—Logic.
- V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—
 - (a) Psychology.
 - (b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages:—

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic; as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

- (a) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
- (b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

DEGREE OF B. A.,

At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following Courses, marked A. and B.:—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and modes of determining it: the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; forcing pump; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from the Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar system; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (a), (b), and (c), to be selected by the candidate:—

(a)

1. Mental Philosophy—Hamilton's Lectures,
2. Moral Philosophy—as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(b)

1. History of England—Student's Hume.

† Including experimental illustrations.

2. History of India during the Hindu, Mahammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(c)

1. Algebra ... } as laid down
2. Plane Trigonometry } in the Course for
3. Analytical Conic Sections. } Honors.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe,

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

- (d) Acoustics } as in Ganot.
- Thermotics }
- Optics }
- Magnetism }
- Electricity }

(e) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(f) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(g) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palaeontology.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

Regist. ar.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The candidates who may fail in obtaining free presentations may be admitted as students on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a further sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College curriculum to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few courses of lectures, may be admitted as casual students of payment of a fee of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' attendance upon any single branch of hospital practice. The cost of educating a casual student to compete at the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th April 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pangah ...	16,82,683½	97,858½	2,08,721	19,89,263½
French Kurkutch ...	8,950	.....	.....	8,950
Bombay " ...	62,087	.....	16,811	78,898
Madras " ...	31,710½	.....	.....	31,710½
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Bock...	3,61,366	.....	.....	3,61,366
Total ...	21,49,787	97,858½	2,25,532	24,73,177½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 18th Mar 1872.	REMARKS.
Ganjam	Bayanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans	Indian Mds. 50,000	
Godavery	Cocanada	...	
Kistna	Nizampatam	...	
Chingleput	Madras	294,236	
	Ennore	179,646	
	Covelong	...	
South Arcot	Merkapuram	50,000	
	Negapatam	14,400	
Tanjore	Katmavady	...	
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	...	
	Total	588,282	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737. *FOR ST. GEORGE GAZETTE*, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 6th April 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort-William, the April 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.

South—Kachari Pathar, Dugeer Hala, and Grant No. 93.

East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.

West—Dageer Hala and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Major,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBAGUR, DY. COMM. 'S OFFICE,
The 18th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Kahsi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhaty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East.—Luckesgong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhilaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhilaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, Colonel,
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMM. 'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Ninth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ অফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৯ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে নূবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিশ্চয় জন্য আগামি ৯ মে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত শিশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার চৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন্ ১৮৭২ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল শিশিয়ান বনিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিহিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন্ ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৯আপ্রিল।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

The following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May 11th	...72½ Boxes Gunpowder, at Moyapore Magazine [430]	Pandora.
" 11th	.. 3 Cases ammunition ditto ditto [H R L]	Timsah.
" 11th	.. 1 Parcel, [M H]	... Hector.
" 18th	... 1 Cake Spelter, [H]	... Burmah.
" 18th	... 1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.
" 18th	... 1 Case, A B [H M S]	... British Nation.
" 18th	... 2 Cases, J V G.	... Ditto.
" 18th	... 1 Cask, A B, [H & M S]	... Ditto.
" 18th	... 1 Case, [H M S] A. B. & Co.	... Ditto.
" 18th	... 1 Cask, [90] No. 39 (defaced)	... Ditto.
" 28th	... 1 Keg, [R J]	... Gainsborough.
" 28th	... 2 Cases, A. B. & Co., [M 18]	... Australia.
" 28th	... 1 Case, A. B. & Co., [76]	... Ditto.
" 28th	... 1 Case, A. B. & Co., [K S G S]	... Ditto.
" 28th	... 2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L	... Ditto.
June 15th	... 6 Tiles Copper, no mark	... Sir Robert Sale.
" 15th	... 3 Cakes Copper, no mark	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

The 7th May 1872.

NOTICE.

Date of Sale.	Marks on Packages.	Number of Packages.	Ships Names.	Consignees.
1872. May 18th...	No mark	... 1 Hogshead	.. Iron King	.. Gillander Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ...	ditto	... 1 Keg	... Gainsborough	... Order.
ditto ..	[Stores]	... 2 Cases	... Star of Denmark	.. Soroop Dhur Sons.
ditto ...	F [H] L	... 1 Parcel	... City of Mecca	.. Shaw, Jameson Co.
ditto ...	T. A. Taylor	... 1 Case	.. ditto	... Order.
ditto ...	[E. and Co.]	... 25 Cases	... Star of Persia	... Order.
ditto ...	[] VP []	... 1 Bottle	... ditto	... Order.
ditto ...	No mark	... 2 Iron Bedstead	.. ditto	... Order.
ditto ...	[H]	... 1 Case	... ditto	... D. Grob & Co.
ditto ...	[W K]	... 1 Parcel	... City of Edinburgh	.. M. Mackenzie & Co.
ditto ...	C. P. and Co.	... 1 Case	.. Yorkshire	... Order.
ditto ...	S C [C]	... 1 Cask	.. ditto	.. T. E. Thomson & Co.
ditto ...	[Bundookmara]	... 1 Grindstone	... ditto	.. J. Mackillican & Co.
ditto ...	[Dilkhoia]	... 1 Grindstone	... ditto	... ditto.
ditto ...	[H. C. & Co.]	... 1 Case	... ditto	... Order.
ditto ...	[J. D. & Co.]	... 1 Case	... ditto	... Order.
ditto ...	[S K M]	... 1 Parcel	.. ditto	... Schoene, Kiburn & Co.
ditto ...	[W. H. H. & Co.]	... 1 Drum	... ditto	.. W. H. Harton & Co.
ditto ...	[C M H] Husther & Co.	... 1 Case	... ditto	... Anstruther & Co.
ditto ...	[S T R] S, S	... 1 Parcel	... Star of Greece	... Ewing & Co.
ditto ...	[H]	... 1 Parcel	... Arcturus	.. Peel, Ross & Co.
ditto ...	A B & Co. [S W M]	... 1 Case	... Star of Greece	.. Mahomed Hossein.
ditto ...	D O S	... 1 Parcel	... ditto	... Peary Mohun Dass.

Date of Sale	Names of Packages.	Number of Packages.	Ships Names.	Consignees.
1872.				
May 18th	No mark	2 Casks (empty)	Star of Greece	Order.
ditto	F	2 Jars	Cardigan Castle	Findlay Muir & Co.
ditto	[J H C]	1 Case	Minia	Begg, Dunlop & Co.
ditto	[A M S M]	1 Parcel	ditto	G. Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto	L [G] R	1 Parcel	ditto	ditto.
ditto	G., Arbuthnot & Co.	1 Case	Red Gauntlet	Order.
	C G H.			
ditto	F. S. G.	1 Parcel	ditto	ditto.
ditto	P H [T F & Co]	1 Case	ditto	To address of Find-
				lay and Co.
ditto	Rangoon [W. C. & Co	3 Cases	ditto	Order.
	N.]			
ditto	A P	1 Parcel	Goodhope	ditto.
ditto	L P S	1 Parcel	ditto	ditto.
ditto	[S K M]	1 Parcel	ditto	S. Kilburn, & Co.
ditto	No mark	6 Bars Iron	Corinna	Order.
ditto	Ditto	1 Bar Iron	Holland	ditto.
ditto	Ditto	3 Fire Bars	City of Poonah	ditto.
ditto	Ditto	1 Bundle Iron	Star of Greece	Stuart Mackenzie,
				& Co.
ditto	X X in read (defaced)	1 Bundle Iron	ditto	Ram Chand Pyne.
ditto	W H & Co.	2 Bars Iron	Assaye	Order.
ditto	Ditto	3 Bundles Iron	ditto	ditto.
ditto	Ditto	39 Bars Iron	ditto	ditto.
ditto	No mark	1 Angle Iron	Star of Denmark	ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 7th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May 22nd	6 Cases, [C] Calcutta	... Nagpore.
June 19th	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennett, Rangoon	.. City of Cambridge.
" 19th	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	... Ditto.
July 1st	1 Case, A [M H, M I] B	... British Nation.
" 1st	2 Cases, J V G,	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 7th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Under Section 69 of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

The following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 23rd ...	2 Cases, B D	... Order	... Punjab.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Capt. Chute	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, [D] B S	... Order	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	11 Cases, [I] E D J	... "	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, [E W N]	... "	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	160 Cases, addressed	... His Excellency the Viceroy	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	55 Cases, [104] H H	... Order	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	...	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, [17] M	... G. E. Hotel Company Limited	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	4 Cases, addressed	... Maharajah of Koopurthula	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	12 Packages, [P] J C S	... Order	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, P & S] S P	... "	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1½ Piece Spelter, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, addressed	... A. Scott & Co.	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	6 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	50 Cases, [X]	... Ahmuty & Co.	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Casks, [J T C]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Sample, [M] C. C. & Co.	... "	... Fenella.
" 25th ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Monsieur Van Cntsem Consul des pay bas	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Charles Rutledge	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, [A. S. & Co., R P]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [G M M L] A. L. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Parcel, A P	... "	... Ditto.
" 25th ...	1 Case, [69] E. & Co.	... "	... Strath Clyde.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, S M, empty	... "	... S. S. Calcutta.
" 25th ...	1 Truss, no mark	... "	... James C. Stevenson.
" 25th ...	1 Truss, no mark	... "	... S. S. Scotland.
" 25th ...	2 Packages, no mark	... "	... Agra.
" 25th ...	1 Plate, iron, no mark, or S M C P	... "	... Royal Alexandra.
" 25th ...	1 Cake Spelter, R J & N	... "	... Botanist.
" 25th ...	1 Plate, iron, no mark, or E	... "	... Jeanie Douglas.
" 25th ...	1 Sample, H	... "	... Bertho.
" 25th ...	1 Cake Spelter V	... "	... Star of Scotia.
April 23rd ...	2 Cases, G P	... "	... Punjab.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, C C & H	... "	... Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cakes Spelter, B & A	... "	... Star of Scotia.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, Vice-Chairman.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4688	A 32580	50	Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Paul.
4684	A 32149	10	} The Proprietor, Allahabad Hotel.
	A 29221	10	
	A 00384	10	
	A 17415	10	
4691	A 91904	1,000	Chottay Lahl Doorgaperehad.
4692	A 53639	100	Bholanath.
4695	A 41519	50	} J. Pimm.
	A 76910	10	
4703	A 72851	50	Lt. H. Golding.
4704	A 79353	100	} Messrs. Kisson Moon Roy and Co.
	A 08096	50	
	A 86139	50	
	A 83867	50	
	A 98297	50	
4705	A 90178	50	} Baboo Troilokyanath Burrol.
	A 37285	20	
4706	A 86786	20	} Denonath Dey.
	A 93894	20	
4717	A 75311	100	Subulchunder Chunder.
4720	A 42149	100	} Munsoobornutram Calachurn Ram.
	A 05717	100	
4721	A 74422	1,000	B. W. Morton.
4722	A 74201	50	Gopalchunder Banerjee.
4733	A 96847	1,000	} Bully Chund Dutt.
	A 96848	1,000	
	A 96849	1,000	
	A 76320	100	
	A 76321	100	
	A 76322	100	
	A 76323	100	
	A 76324	100	
	A 76325	100	
	A 76326	100	
	A 76327	100	
	A 76328	100	
	A 76329	100	
4736	A 31537	10	} Woomachurn Ghose.
	A 28222	10	
	A 33394	10	
4740	A 82184	1,000	Ebrahim Solaman.

Notes partially or lost destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4686	A 65651	100	C. Christian.
4688	A 61835	10	Pundit Kedarnath Bhuttacharya.
4689	A 71168	100	} Herallol Nundy.
	A 10023	10	
	A 13363	10	
4690	A 41613	10	E. C. Craster.
4694	A 89317	10	} J. G. Reusa.
	A 73431	10	
4696	A 36411	20	} Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co.
	A 31149	10	
4697	A 96316	10	J. W. Robinson.
4699	A 80887	10	J. E. A. Eyre.
4700	A 76194	10	R. H. Horn.
4701	A 88131	20	} The Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.
	A 88132	20	
4702	A 70536	10	Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee.
4707	A 21073	10	Cursegee Dossabhoy.
4708	A 67884	20	} Madeley and Co.
	A 07525	20	
4709	A 10192	20	Solomon and Co.
4711	A 89156	10	} Gunganath Moulic.
	A 76195	10	
4712	A 04133	10	Juggat Chunder Banerjee.
4713	A 10024	20	Modosoodun Paul.
4714	A 01505	100	} Jodunath Mookerjee.
	A 01506	100	
4715	A 26328	10	Herallol Nundy.
4718	A 76053	10	Amrer Khan.
4723	A 91831	10	Rev. P. K. Chatterjee.
4725	A 53590	20	Joynarain Choony Lal.
4728	A 85477	20	} Robinee Nundun Sir-car.
	A 41397	10	

Wrongly joined.

4698	A 90009	} 10	J. Metherrall.
	A 90010		
4719	A 75033	} 10	Roodra Koomar Meitra.
	A 75029		
4726	A 60605	} 10	W. A. Scott.
	A 93105		
4734	A 50368	} 20	The Revd. J. T. Babonau.
	A 50365		
4737	A 87481	} 10	Trevor Lloyd.
	A 87480		

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 6th May 1872.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 30th April 1872.

NAMES OF CHOWKETS.	ONARCOAL.		WOOD CHAL.		PIECE GOODS, NATIVE PRODUCE.		PIECE GOODS, IMPORTED FABRICS.		HIDES.	COTTON.		COTTON SEED.		COTTON OIL.		INDIGO.		JAGGERT.		JUTE.		LIME.		MUSTARD SEED.		MUSTARD OIL.	
	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.		Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.	Number of boats.	Maunderage by canal measurement.
Bamungbatta...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitpore ...	57	22675	32760	9	2000	1100	18	4200	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah's Khel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samsokpota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ruse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidderpore ...	16	16575	5400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Bamungbatta...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitpore ...	38	15182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah's Khel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samsokpota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ruse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidderpore ...	56	20250	19000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

DRAPPA TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1872.

* Per bales. † Per hides. ‡ Per chests. § Per bales. ¶ Per bales.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

Notification.

CONSEQUENT on alterations made by the French Government in the charge for transit by French mail packets (Messageries Maritimes), the postage chargeable in India on letters sent by French packet to the "Dutch East Indies" has been raised from 5 annas 4 pie to 8 annas 4 pie per half ounce. (Pre-payment compulsory).

H. A. BROWN,

For Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India,

CALCUTTA.

The 30th April 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 4th May 1872.

Auchin, Mrs. E.
Anderson, J.
Allen, G. W.
Abrini, Dr.
Brett, A. C.
Browning, F. R.
Baddely, Mrs. H.
Barnes, W.
Burne, E. G.
Brown, Robinson and Co.
Barnes, H. D.
Beater, Mrs.
Boggs, R. M.
Belthaser, J.
Brassington, J. W.
Bowie, Mrs. A.
Blackwood, Captain.
Caley, H.
Clarke, Mrs. A.
Chamberlain, T.
Cumming, J. T.
Coreoran, Revd. D.
Constant, F. F.
Child, Mrs.
Comyn, A.
Cornelius, E.
Dymon, Mrs.
D'Grua, Mrs. M.
Doyle, C. W.
Drury, Miss H.
Drury, G. M.
Dragoon, S.
Drew, Dr. E.
Esuchief, E. M.
Essai, E. G.
Frizzle, R. W.
Goldstein, E.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goldstein, F.
Goldney, H.
Greig, W. W.
Hamilton, Mrs. M.
Harris.
Hiell, W. E.
Hinde, C. M.
Hawks, F. A.
Harris, Lt.-Col. Lloyd.
Janssey, Mrs.
Jackson, S.
Josephine, Miss.
Key, Miss E.
Lawrence, E.
Lawrie, J. W.

Lord, Mr. G. F.
Latour, Miss J. A.
Lock, Capt. G.
Mitter, P. C.
Muer, G. and Co.
Macleod, J.
Mackie, J. G.
MacFarlowe, J. K.
Muller, Mrs.
McDonnell, J. O., Asst.
Surgeon.
Mackay, W.
Nil Madub Pawn.
Owen, S.
O'Mullane, Mr R.
Pyne, Mrs G. W.
Perkins, W. W. H.
Pereira, Chas.
Perry, Lt. W. F. S.
Rosenfield and Co.
Beghlin, Mrs. J.
Reneare, H. P.
Rose, Mrs. H. A.
Robinson, F. D.
Ryan, R.
Rosseau, J. S.
Reed, Mrs.
Ravenshaw, C. W.
Smiggs, J.
Saunders, Miss.
Smith, P.
Semoody, D. and C.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, Miss.
Steriley, J. W.
Smith, G. B.
Smith, B. W.
Seymour, C. C.
Smith, A. E.
Simon, T.
Schaleh, V. H.
Steven, J. F.
Smith, Mrs. C.
Teayle, C. W.
Towers, R.
Thacker, Dr. W.
Vanrenen, Mrs.
Wright, W.
Wills, Miss.
Wallis, Miss.
Wilson, Mrs. Sarah.
Williams, Lt. W. B.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	For Steamer
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Nagapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel, and Bombay.	7 P.M.	8th May	Oriental.
France, Foreign Europe via France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 ..	11th ..	Meinam.
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemein.	7 ..	12th ..	Dacca.

The next Overland Mail via Bombay will close on Friday, the 10th May 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 9th.

3. Letters, &c. for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7.30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th May 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Narain } On Thursday, the
Sing and Umrit Sing, } 18th day of April
Insolvents. } instant, it was ordered
that Saturday, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent Narain Sing be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent Narain Sing at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Co., Attorneys.

In the matter of } On Monday, the 15th
James Wood, an Insol- } day of April instant, it
vent. } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

H. R. Fink, Attorney.

In the matter of Aga } On Monday, the 15th
Mahomed Hossain She- } day of April instant, it
rajee, an Insolvent. } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 1st day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Post-master of Calcutta.

to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Co., Attorneys.

In the matter of Ram Chhiv Nauth, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. M. Zorah, Attorney.

In the matter of Robert Reynolds Pinckney, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 27th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of William Henry Leatham, Junior, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 29th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the several matters of Bhoothnauth Mookerjee, Shibchunder Mullick and Company, William James Pittar, Johannes Agaley, Charles Anquetil, Denomouth Day, James Alexander Ayton, William Althusen, William Anderson, Ally Dugman, Thomas Adams and Rowland Allpart, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that twelve several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th April 1872.

In the matter of Catchick Johannes Lucas, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 13th day of May instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney.

In the matter of Parke Pittar and Thomas Alcock, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 8,35,650 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Catchick Johannes Lucas, at present of No. 67, Elliott's Road, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Jute Merchant at No. 20, Jackson's Ghāt Street, in Calcutta, and formerly as a Coal Merchant at Howrah, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney.

In the matter of Probodha Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 14th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, Attorneys.

In the matter of Probodha Chunder Mitter, of Joollangacha, in the district of Hooghly, and also of No. 42, Manick Bose's Lane in Calcutta; formerly and up to the year 1869, an Assistant book-keeper in the office of the Goosery Cotton Mills Company Limited; then and up to the year 1870, of Sooltangacha and No. 42, Manick Bose's Lane aforesaid, in no employment; then for about ten months, of Cawnpore in the North-Western Provinces in no employment; and afterwards and up to the time of his arrest of Sooltangacha and Manick Bose's Lane aforesaid in no employment; and now a prisoner in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 24th day of April last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers and Dignam, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th May 1872.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE

In the event of the following dividends remaining unclaimed for six months from this day, the same will be paid into Court:—

In the matter of BHOOTNATH MOOKERJEE, (Acton and Co.,) Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 18 per cent. 1st July 1870.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bachchee and Company ...	200 0 0	36 0 0	
City Press ...	57 0 0	10 4 2	
Englishman Press ...	117 13 0	21 3 4	
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company ...	8 0 0	1 7 0	
Shibchurn Mullick and Company ...	26 0 0	1 10 11	

In the matter of SIRCHUNDER MULICK AND COMPANY, Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 30 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bacharam Dey ...	200 0 0	60 0 0	
Iesur Chunder Manjic ...	41 5 3	12 6 3	
Kaibarnauth Mundle ...	7 0 0	2 1 7	
Kristochoitono Odhicary ...	120 0 0	36 0 0	
Punchanun Mookerjee and 2 others ...	200 0 0	60 0 0	
Prawnkisto Day ...	300 0 0	90 0 0	
Ramchurn Shoo and Preonauth Maunah ...	25 7 0	7 10 1	
Rajoomar Mullick and Company... ..	80 8 3	9 2 5	
Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty ...	201 0 0	60 4 10	
Radhanauth Bonnerjee ...	537 0 0	161 1 7	

In the matter of WILLIAM JAMES PITTAR, (JOHN CORFIELD AND COMPANY,) Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 8 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ahmuty and Company ...	84 8 0	2 8 7	
Berens, A. and H. ...	282 14 8	3 15 10	
Bissonauth Law and Company... ..	14 6 6	0 7 1	
Bowles, Major E. ...	5 3 0	0 2 6	
Burgoyne and Burbridge ...	186 12 0	5 9 8	
Davenport, J. T. ...	3,004 7 3	90 2 1	
Delhi Gazette, (Proprietor) ...	1,078 13 0	32 5 10	
Daily Examiner (ditto) ...	59 0 0	1 12 3	
Englishman (ditto) ...	724 10 8	21 11 10	
Hindoo Patriot (ditto) ...	450 0 0	13 8 0	
Iesur Chunder Mookerjee ...	285 0 0	8 8 10	
Indian Daily News ...	400 0 0	12 0 0	
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company ...	80 0 0	2 6 5	
Manton and Company ...	60 0 0	1 12 10	
Payne and Company ...	37 7 6	1 2 0	
Paul and Company, N. C. ...	75 15 0	2 4 5	
Sibbold and Company ...	84 6 0	2 8 6	
Thomson and Company, T. E. ...	52 0 0	1 9 0	
Thomas, R. W. ...	696 12 0	20 14 5	

In the matter of JOHANNES AGABHEO, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 16 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bagwan Dass ...	418 12 9	67 0 2	
Hurroobunder Mitter and others ...	258 0 0	41 4 6	
Gudadhur Bundopadhia ...	1,500 0 0	240 0 0	
Wallis and Company ...	200 0 0	32 0 0	
H. Cook ...	70 0 0	11 3 2	
J. Monteith and Company ...	70 0 0	11 3 2	

In the matter of CHARLES AUGUSTIL, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Auhrey, R. ...	292 1 6	2 14 9	
Bulloram Biswas and Company	600 0 0	6 0 0	
Reeby Dick ...	525 0 0	5 4 0	
Bohorun Lall ...	573 0 0	5 11 8	
Bathgate and Company	280 11 0	2 12 11	
Collins, B. S. ...	800 0 0	8 0 0	
Chalmers, Dr. A.	813 13 8	8 2 2	
Currie and Company	250 0 0	2 8 0	
Cook and Company	550 0 0	3 8 0	
Fatma Bagum	800 0 0	8 0 0	
Hamilton and Company	460 0 0	4 9 7	
Hanhart, J. G.	172 11 3	1 11 7	
Johnstone, W.	300 0 0	3 0 0	
Lulla Hursahar	566 0 0	5 10 7	
Monymohun Dutt	800 0 0	8 0 0	
Nittannud Ghose	300 0 0	3 0 0	
Proconno Coomar Paul	400 0 0	4 0 0	
Panioty, E. ...	100 0 0	1 0 0	
Smith, H. ...	1,746 1 10	17 7 5	
Swinhoe, T. B.	270 0 0	2 11 2	
Thacker and Company	124 12 0	1 4 0	
Wilson and Company, D.	438 10 9	4 6 2	
Wahid Butcher	80 0 0	0 12 10	

In the matter of DINONAUTH DAY, an Insolvent.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 12½ per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ahmud Bux ...	70 0 0	8 12 0	
Behary Loll Dheechutt	1,575 10 6	195 15 4	
Bulloram Day	221 8 0	27 11 0	
Gossain Doss Kaur	25 13 0	3 3 8	
Jasoramull Joscel	5 4 0	0 10 5	
Luckeymoney Doseee Sreemuty	3,748 14 0	468 9 9	
Madosoodun Doss and Parbutty Belce	139 5 0	17 6 8	
Madub Chunder Mookerjee	65 14 0	8 3 9	
Tincowree Sett	4,798 7 0	599 12 10	
Thomas Short and Short	738 9 3	92 5 2	
Tincowree Sett	4,842 15 0	605 5 10	
Madub Chunder Chatterjee	65 14 0	8 3 9	

In the matter of JAMES ALEXANDER AYTON, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim.	3rd dividend at 1½ per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bell and Finley	464 0 0	6 15 4	
Balmano, Mr....	400 0 0	6 0 0	
Hamilton and Company	1,387 13 0	20 13 1	
Huree Bhuggut	810 0 0	12 2 5	
Hunter, Mr. ...	184 0 0	2 12 2	
Kirchoffer, F....	7,000 0 0	105 0 0	
Luchmee	144 0 0	2 2 7	
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	563 15 0	8 7 4	
Mr. Clintoock, Morton and Company	3,000 0 0	45 0 0	
Owen, Captain S.	1,500 0 0	22 8 0	
Palmer and Company	3,000 0 0	45 0 0	
Nookey and Company	451 14 0	6 12 5	
Ramsoder Lahurry	1,791 10 8	26 4 0	
Stewart and Company	1,121 0 0	16 13 1	
Simpson, Wallace and Company	959 0 0	14 6 2	
Thacker and Company	75 0 0	1 2 0	
Udney, Mrs. G. (Senior)	100 0 0	1 8 0	

In the matter of **WILLIAM ALLHUSEN, an Insolvent.**

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	1st dividend at 66 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Atkinson and Sercomb ...	200 0 0	130 0 0	
Bathgate and Company ...	10 0 0	6 8 0	
Crompton, G. T. ...	15 0 0	9 12 0	
Golam Hossain (Khansamah) ...	83 0 0	58 15 2	
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company ...	10 0 0	6 8 0	
Mothoor Mohun Day ...	400 0 0	260 0 0	
Owen, Allhusen and Company ...	35 0 0	22 12 0	
Shawree Doss Roy ...	20 0 0	13 0 0	
Wilson and Company, D ...	10 0 0	6 8 0	

In the matter of **WILLIAM ANDERSON, an Insolvent.**

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 16 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dwarkananth Dutt ...	80 0 0	12 12 9	
Damon Sing ...	800 0 0	128 0 0	
Hamilton and Company ...	19 0 0	3 0 8	
Hedger, W. N. ...	804 0 0	128 10 3	
Hurkaru Press ...	20 0 0	3 8 4	
Jardine, Skinner and Company... ..	396 7 3	60 3 8	
Neskey and Company ...	28 0 0	4 7 8	
Thompson, R. Scott ...	25 0 0	4 0 0	
Tucca Sing ...	70 0 0	11 3 2	

In the matter of **ALLY DUGMAN, an Insolvent.**

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	1st dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Abdoollah Dugman ...	1,000 0 0	10 0 0	
Bank of Bengal ...	1,500 0 0	15 0 0	
Dinonanth Mitter ...	2,500 0 0	25 0 0	
Ditto ...	2,500 0 0	25 0 0	
Gobind Chunder Sen ...	2,500 0 0	25 0 0	
Hogg, C. S., Administrator of F. W. Brown and Company ...	20 0 0	0 8 3	
Isaur Chunder Sein ...	2,000 0 0	20 0 0	
Pertaub Chunder Johurry ...	3,000 0 0	30 0 0	
Ditto ...	700 0 0	7 0 0	

In the matter of **THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.**

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ashburner and Company ...	1,202 0 0	24 0 7	
Ackland, George ...	2,558 11 3	51 2 9	
Budden Chund Roy ...	34 4 9	0 11 0	
Backer and Company, Madame ...	360 6 0	7 3 4	
Baneymadub Mullick ...	511 11 0	10 3 0	
Crock and Gray ...	166 10 0	3 5 4	
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Company ...	42 2 3	0 13 6	
DeCosta, John ...	52 6 9	1 0 9	
Dhurmodoss Bonnerjee ...	6,000 0 0	120 0 0	
Darby, Captain B. W. ...	1,100 0 0	22 0 0	
John Davis and Company ...	405 1 9	8 1 8	
Giesborne and Company ...	24 15 9	0 5 0	
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	762 0 3	15 3 30	
Georoo Doss Dutt ...	147 15 9	2 15 4	
Gungagobin Sein ...	86 12 9	1 11 0	
Gungadhu Bonnerjee ...	1,004 2 3	20 1 4	
Henderson, Mackerdy and Company ...	2,360 10 3	47 3 5	
Hill, Captain Thomas ...	134 18 0	2 11 3	
James, Lyall and Company ...	1,537 6 0	30 13 0	
Jamieson and Company ...	229 7 6	4 5 3	
Jardine, Skinner and Company... ..	8,290 1 0	165 12 10	
Jasen Chunder Obatterjee ...	5,700 0 0	114 0 0	
Lackie and Company, C. S. ...	541 7 3	10 10 3	

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.—(Continued.)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Leach, Rawson and Company ...	4,840	1	9	86 12 10
L. and B. Bose ..	131	13	0	2 10 2
Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company ...	1,845	6	3	36 14 6
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company ...	244	2	3	4 14 2
Muddoosoodun Dhur ...	202	5	0	4 0 9
Nolit Mohun Doss ...	176	6	6	3 8 5
Nilcomul and Joygopal Gangooly ..	1,500	0	0	30 0 0
Nobocoomar Chatterjee ...	2,100	0	0	42 0 0
Okhoycoomar Dhur ...	75	4	9	1 8 2
Oliphant, W. S. ...	59	3	0	1 2 11
Paterson and Company ...	7,132	11	3	142 10 6
Purrier and Company ...	559	6	9	11 3 0
Pearce Macrae and Company ..	790	9	6	15 13 0
Prandfoot, Messrs. M. ...	486	6	4	9 11 8
Robinson, Balfour and Company ...	1,282	5	3	25 10 4
Reeve, J. W. ...	610	6	6	12 3 4
Scott, Thomas ...	2,159	7	0	43 3 0
Samachurn Mitter ...	269	8	8	5 6 3
Smith, Farie and Company ...	27	7	7	48 8 10
Schoene, Kilburn and Company ...	1,912	7	0	38 4 0
Sunta Sing ..	520	0	0	10 6 5
Simla Bank ..	1,829	8	9	36 9 5
Taruck Nauth Dutt ...	194	12	6	3 14 4
Tarriny Churn Goho ...	195	11	6	3 14 6
Wienholt Brothers ...	45	5	3	0 14 6

In the matter of ROWLAND ALLPORT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	3rd dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
E. M. Davieal, Captain ...	7,959	5	6	238 12 6
Richard Winter ...	1,736	14	0	52 1 8
Hill James ...	2,034	15	6	61 0 9
Moses Griffiths ...	1,789	1	0	53 10 9
John Turner ...	2,422	5	6	73 15 10
John Shepperd, Captain ...	552	13	9	16 9 5
A. D. Maingy ...	478	11	0	14 5 9
Tom Hunter ..	352	2	0	10 9 0
Fredrick Halliburton ...	219	11	4	6 9 6
Owners Ship <i>Aurora</i> ...	200	0	0	9 0 0
Pringle, John and Mary ...	437	11	5	13 2 1
Robert Buchan, deceased ..	492	5	4	14 12 10
P. M. Pherson; Captain, deceased ...	7	2	3	0 3 5
F. W. Hardwick, Lieutenant ...	4	8	1	0 2 2
A. L. Barretto and Company ...	10,534	6	6	316 0 6
Owners of the <i>Zoroaster</i> ...	19	11	0	0 9 5
Joseph Clarke... ..	86	11	9	2 9 8
William Anderson, Lieutenant... ..	8	1	2	0 3 11
Byramjee Cawasjee ...	7	3	0	0 3 5
Francis Ferroa ...	12	6	3	0 5 11
Elizabeth Shaw ...	363	?	0	10 14 4
Owners Brig <i>Margaret</i> ...	104	13	0	3 2 4
D. Oyle, N. M., Ensign ...	271	0	6	8 2 1
Seward, J. P., Lieutenant ...	207	14	6	6 3 10
O. Forbes, deceased ...	1,589	2	0	47 10 9
Jolkson and Wilson ...	228	6	4	6 13 8
Madeira P. <i>Zoroaster</i> ...	453	6	8	13 9 8
Owner <i>Hero Malonen</i> ...	933	13	5	28 0 3
Philip Maughan, Indian Navy... ..	30	0	0	0 14 5
J. H. Johnson, Captain ...	476	1	0	14 4 6
John Ludlow, Captain ...	95	11	0	2 13 11
Edward Sunderland, Lieutenant ...	44	14	0	1 5 6
Robert Law ...	33	11	0	1 0 2
Daniel Ross ...	453	10	9	13 9 5
J. Mitchinson... ..	176	5	8	5 4 9
Francis Desgranges ...	15,680	0	0	470 6 3

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1871.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

(1209—2)

Miscellaneous Advertisements.**Administrator-General's Office.****ESTATE J. D. HERKLOTS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantonugger, consisting of Turruffs Rogoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobshaw, and Ragubpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzahs, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzahs are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,400, and twenty mouzahs are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Rancee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1872. (1187—4)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE estate of MRS. ADRLAIDE MARY DELANONGERERE, deceased, late of the Town of Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edwin Delanongerede of Bareilly, having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1872. (1208—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of SERJEANT ALEXANDER KELLY, late Master Tailor of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, has come under charge of this Office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1872. (1212—1)

Notice.

WE have this day admitted Mr. THOMAS HENRY MOSELY a partner in our Firm.

GISBORNE AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1872. (1213—1)

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. A 78530.

„ A 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.
DEPT. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

**R. Scott Thomson and Company,
"Limited."**

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
F. STUART,
Secretary.
The 1st May 1872. (1214—3)

**Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and
General Purveying Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.
CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200—5)

Wanted

AN Inspector for the Cooch Behar Police. Salary, Rs. 150. Applications to be sent to the undersigned at once. None should apply who do not know English and Bengalee well.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,
In charge of the Supdt.'s Office, Cooch Behar.
The 19th April 1872. (1194—3)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late M^r. OSBORN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.
THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;
The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

To be **PREEMPTORILY SOLD** on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Court-house, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff and Ramlall Mookerjee is defendant.

The estates and interest of the said defendant Ramlall Mookerjee as mortgagee under and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Dey, of Coruwallis Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramlall Mookerjee of the other part, and which indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure to the said Ramlall Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Dey, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June 1868, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments, all that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little or more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callypersaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachce, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Government road called Callypersaud Dutt's Street; on the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoor Mohun Shome; on the East by the dwelling-house of Surroop Chunder Dutt; and on the West by the tenanted land of Nobin Chunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a Mowrosee Pottah, containing by estimation about two beegahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkeah, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah Police Section; on the West by the land of Jutedaharry Haldar; on the North, by the wall and land of Bunoo Khansama; and on the East by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one fifth part or share (the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares) of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the East by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadhur Bhuttacharjee; on the North by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the West by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten beegahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, Holding No. 223, Sub-division No. 13, Division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baliaghatah, in Mouzah Soorah, in Dehee Panchanogram, in the

Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the South by the Government public road called Baliaghatah Road; on the East by the Talpooker Lane; on the North by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the West by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadeit Hossain.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Beebee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Government lane and the house of Shaik Baboo Meah; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the West by the tenanted land of the said Hurrynarain Dey.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Beebee's Bagan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Dehee Panchanogram, Holding No. 1166, Division 3, Sub-division 22, and bounded on the North by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Dey; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the tenanted land of Brommoye Dassee; and on the West by the house of Puddoo Meah and the road called the Circular Road; and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramlall Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Dey is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramlall Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynarain Dey was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramlall Mookerjee the sum of rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest (including quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1 with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

NOTE.—The two last mentioned properties known as Beebee's Garden are subject to a prior mortgage. No part of the principal interest and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messieurs Gillanders and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 26th day of April 1872.

(1207—2)

Lost,

Four Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,500.

R. K. DAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending
30th April 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. Ac. P.		ASSETS.		Rs. Ac. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	2,20,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	1,40,78,899	8 0
Reserve Fund	...	15,33,076	1 8	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	55,16,049	1 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 2,97,91,365 8 0	5,08,92,415	0 10	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	42,77,698	8 7
General Treasury Balance at Branches	Rs. 2,10,91,019 8 10			Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	2,58,97,781	13 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and branches	...	2,42,39,680	0 9	Dead Stock	...	11,77,608	10 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	8,52,694	15 8	Stamps	...	14,599	6 0
Sundries	...	1,61,674	11 6	Balances with other Banks	...	9,03,107	13 3
				Sundries	...	2,58,638	4 9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,80,65,873 5 6	4,91,88,255	1 2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 3,60,92,381 11 9	"	
		10,07,72,480	14 6			10,07,72,480	14 6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd May 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

GRO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1911-1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII.,
corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—Postage annas 5.

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WASTE LAND RULES.

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

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APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 F.S.

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Revenue.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arabee Class. "C" lands in Mousah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 38	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0 0

COLL. 'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
20th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mousah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mousah Bamoon-gatchy.	2	East ...	A. R. P. 1 0 34	<i>From 1 mile 3,880 feet to 4,190 feet.</i> South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	<i>From 1 mile 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	<i>From 1 mile 4,650 feet to 4,975 feet.</i> South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land.	Cocoanut trees, 8. Tal, 1.
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	0 1 33	<i>From 1 mile 4,975 to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	2 0 14	<i>From 2 mile to 1,035 feet.</i> North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	East ...	3 1 3	<i>From 2 mile to 1,415 feet.</i> North—Corner of Fakcer Chand Bagdee's jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhohee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mango tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ...	0 2 2	<i>From 2 mile 1,415 feet to 1,635 feet.</i> East—Fakcer Chand Bagdee's land West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 6. South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 6.	Guava garden.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mousah Bamoon-gatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	<i>From 2 mile 1,635 feet to 2,190 feet.</i> South—Corner of Fakcer Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mousah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	<i>From 2 mile 2,410 feet to 2,735 feet.</i> North—Bamoon-gatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	A. R. P. 0 2 33	<i>From 2 mile 2,350 feet to 2,730 feet.</i> South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindara. <i>From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 2,940 feet.</i>	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhichary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden. <i>From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 3,095 feet.</i>	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0 3 7	South—Bamoongatchy Road. ... West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 2 mile 2,940 feet to 3,440 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 2. Guava garden.
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	East—Gobind Adhichary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10, West—Railway fencing. <i>From 2 mile 3,095 feet to 3,750 feet.</i>	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	South—B land of lot No. 12. ... North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 2 mile 3,440 feet to 4,440 feet.</i>	Tal tree, 1.
15	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1 0 26	South—Corner of Gobind Adhichary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 2 mile 3,805 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Mangoes tree, 3
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5 3 3	South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land. <i>From 3 mile to 485 feet.</i>	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1 3 32	South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan. <i>From 3 mile 485 feet to 1,165 feet.</i>	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1 1 39	South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sherbutty and Gooyee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 3 mile 1,525 feet to 2,165 feet.</i>	Bamboe clusters, 3.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1 2 25	South—B land and a foot-path ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor West—Railway fencing East—Shookdar and Jorip Shaik's land <i>From 3 mile 1,165 feet to 2,190 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael " 1.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others. <i>From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,690 feet.</i>	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 9 ... South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,590 feet.</i>	Tal tree, 1.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocconut tree, 1.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Baroo .. Mouzah Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	A. R. P. 6 0 23	<i>From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile</i> North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 8. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield. <i>From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.</i> North—End of miles 4 as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 8. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	<i>From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 12 South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut and other trees.
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Baroo ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	<i>From 4 mile 1,137 feet.</i> South—End of mile 4, as per plan North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhai and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut tree, 1 Mangoes. „ 1
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	<i>From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.</i> South—End of mile 4, as per plan North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhai and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut trees, 2
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 2 26	<i>From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	<i>From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.</i> North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindars' land South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing.	Mangoes trees, 2 Cocoanut „ 1 Date „ 1
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	<i>From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.</i> West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	Jack, Date,
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	<i>From 4 mile 3,562 feet to 3,860 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chirao Pan. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	<i>From 4 mile 3,822 feet to 3,822 feet.</i> North—Class B land South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	Bamboo clusters, 16
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 30	<i>* From 4 mile 3,822 feet to 3,762 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

Lot number.	Grassh.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
34	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	A. R. P. 1 1 37	<i>From 4 mile 3,955 feet to 4,580 feet.</i> South—Dwelling-house of Romony Dossee. North—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kally Coomar Banerjee and Romony Dossee. <i>From 4 mile 3,800 feet to 4,580 feet.</i>	
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 13. North—Dooliaparrah Road. West—Railway fencing. East Kally Coomar Banerjee's garden. <i>From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
36	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 3 14	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Bhuggobutty Churn Banerjee's and Annoda Gangooly's land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
37	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	1 3 13	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ramessur and Ram Kany. <i>From 5 mile to 400 feet.</i>	
38	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 0 8	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Ram Chunder, Ishan Chunder, and Puddolochun Mookerjee's land, rented by Mohesh Mistree. <i>From 5 mile to 385 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Kany Banerjee's land. <i>From 5 mile 425 feet to 1,325 feet.</i>	
40	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 2 23	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rajchunder Gangooly, Taruck Nath Ghosal, and Kally Churn Bhattacharjee. South—Road under Culvert No. 15. <i>From 5 mile 1,275 feet to 1,655 feet.</i>	
41	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	0 3 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 16. North—Bally Station and class A land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Kally Doss and Okhoy Chatterjee. <i>From 5 mile 405 feet to 1,315 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 2. Cocoanut, 1.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 1 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. South—Road under Culvert No. 15. West—Land belonging to Kally Doss Chatterjee, Ram Kany Banerjee, Shib Chunder Bhattacharjee, and Rajchunder Gangooly. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 5 mile 1,325 feet to 1,665 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry trees.
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 7	North—Class B land of lot No. 41. South—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Land belonging to Ramessur Mookerjee and Bacharam Gangooly. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 5 mile 1,065 feet to 2,815 feet.</i>	
44	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 43. North—Brickfield. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 6 mile to 80 feet.</i>	Date trees.
45	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Woothurparah.	7	East ...	0 0 25	South—End of mile 6 as per plan. East—Hurry Nath Chatterjee's garden. North—Woothurparah road. West—Class A land.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ...	A. R. P. 0 0 26	<i>From 6 mile to 80 feet.</i> South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	3 2 22	<i>From 6 mile 110 feet to 1,800 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe and other trees, 4.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	<i>From 6 mile 85 feet to 360 feet.</i> South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byrany's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, 2. Date, 2.
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West ...	1 3 30	<i>From 6 miles 360 feet to 1,275 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byrany, Horomony Baco, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 3	<i>From 6 mile 1,275 feet to 1,875 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	<i>From 6 mile 1,800 feet to 3,375 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Breenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik, Dhonoujoy Poramanik, Bisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandal, and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1. Date, 1.
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	<i>From 6 mile 1,890 feet to 2,460 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal, 1.
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	<i>From 6 mile 2,460 feet to 2,990 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 3 13	<i>From 6 mile 2,990 feet to 3,390 feet.</i> North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	<i>From 6 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
55	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	4 3 11	<i>From 6 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boree ... Mouzah Bhudderally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	A. R. P. 8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8 2 39	<i>From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Mouzah Koneenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mouzah Koneenagore.	8	East ...	4 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4 2 3	<i>From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	5 0 38	<i>From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.</i> South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	<i>From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 60. South—End of mile 8, as per plan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
63	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	<i>From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	<i>From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.</i> East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 28	<i>From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 37	<i>From 8 mile 3,470 feet to 4,150 feet.</i> North—Class B land and corner of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3,
67	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boree ... Mouzah Koneenagore and Boarah	9	East ...	1 0 11	<i>From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanai Zemindar.	Date
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 3 32	<i>From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zilbah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ...	A. R. P. 0 0 32	<i>From 8 mile 5,095 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Road. East—Kader Nath Banerjee's garden. West—Municipal Road.	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 27	<i>From 9 mile to 1,070 feet.</i> North—End of road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging to Pitamber Chatterjee, Taraprosono Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road.	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	<i>From 9 mile 1,065 feet to 2,245 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshannj Zemindars and Bremot her land. West—Municipal Road.	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ...	3 2 15	<i>From 8 mile 2,620 feet to 4,160 feet.</i> North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goorudass Mookerjee, Bisambhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Issur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing.	
73	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	<i>From 8 mile 4,160 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Ramcoomar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72.	Seemool,
74	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ...	1 3 2	<i>From 9 mile to 1,100 feet.</i> West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing.	
75	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	1 0 35	<i>From 9 mile 1,120 feet to 2,040 feet.</i> North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No. 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others. East—Railway fencing.	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	East ...	2 1 1	<i>From 9 mile 2,320 feet to 3,480 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan.	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	5 3 11	<i>From 9 mile 2,050 feet to 4,375 feet.</i> South—Boundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Malah.	11	East ...	4 1 15	<i>From 10 mile 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Rishra Road North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut tree, 2.
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	<i>From 10 mile 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Rishra Road North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut tree, 2.
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 18	<i>From 11 mile to 1,780 feet.</i> South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 28. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Block.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Appraisal Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
81	Hoochly ...	Serunnah Boro ... Mousah Mahesh.	12	West ...	A. R. P. 3 3 38	<i>From 11 mile to 1,800 feet.</i> South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mousah Mahesh and Bullabpore.	12	West ...	0 3 23	<i>From 11 mile 1,820 feet to 2,200 feet.</i> North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	<i>*From 11 mile 1,800 feet to 3,500 feet.</i> North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuc- kerbutty, Hurriah Chunder Day, Koy- lash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mousah Bullabpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	<i>From 11 mile 2,200 feet to 3,380 feet.</i> North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 82, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mousah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	<i>From 11 miles 3,380 feet to 3,955 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mousah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	<i>From 11 mile 3,955 feet to 4,055 feet.</i> North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bippro Doss, Moheah Moochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mousah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	<i>From 12 mile 3,000 feet to 3,320 feet.</i> North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
"	ditto ...	ditto ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chun- der Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOCHLY,
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of **Class B** land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyate 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
88	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosapore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East	A. R. P. 0 0 38	From 14 miles 4,705 feet to 4,875 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
89	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 0 31	From 14 miles 5,155 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjee. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjee.	
90	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 14	From 15 miles to 882 feet. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobehara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjee and others.	
91	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosapore and Boroe. Mouzahs Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto	4 2 1	From 15 miles 882 feet to 2,925 feet. North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khooregachy. South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 13. Cocoanut, 1.
92	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosapore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	West	0 0 22	* From 14 miles 4,680 feet to 4,840 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
93	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 3 3	From 14 miles 4,840 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. East—Railway fencing.	
94	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 82	From 15 miles to 1,080 feet. North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolall Banerjee, Bosh Annee, somindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
95	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosapore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto	0 2 11	From 15 miles 1,080 feet to 1,402 feet. North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolall Banerjee's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Madoosoodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Billah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
96	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosarpore and Beroe, Mouzaha Chuck and Saunkerpore.	16	West	1 1 32	From 15 miles 1,402 feet to 2,202 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 46. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others. From 15 miles 2,210 feet to 2,970 feet.	
97	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	2 0 1	South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing. From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
98	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Beroe. Mouzah Khooreegachy.	16	East	7 3 2	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land, which has been sold. From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.	
99	ditto	ditto	16	West	7 2 13	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles to 1,000 feet.	
100	ditto	ditto	17	East	6 0 20	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles to 2,030 feet.	
101	ditto	ditto	17	West	6 2 7	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles 1,940 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
102	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Beroe. Mouzaha Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East	9 2 0	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto	ditto	17	West	9 3 16	From 16 miles 3,070 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 17 miles to 2,200 feet.	
104	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Beroe. Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East	7 0 20	South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 17 miles to 2,200 feet.	
105	ditto	ditto	18	West	7 0 21	North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet.	
106	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Beroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East	11 1 37	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 17 miles 2,210 to 5,280 feet.	
107	ditto	ditto	18	West	9 0 21	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles to 2,350 feet.	
108	ditto	ditto	19	East	8 0 36	North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoes tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
109	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro.	19	East	A. E. P. 2 1 33	From 18 miles 2,350 feet to 2,150 feet. South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 2,150 feet to 2,515 feet.	Mango tree, 2.
110	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	0 8 0	South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 2,515 feet to 4,098 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
111	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoooodan Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 4,098 feet to 4,680 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
112	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjee's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others. From 18 miles 4,720 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
113	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro.	19	ditto	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nidheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles to 3,850 feet.	
114	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro.	19	West	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No. 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 3,850 feet to 4,625 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
115	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 5,040 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 3; and date trees.
116	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boro.	19	ditto	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles to 1,400 feet.	
117	ditto	Pergunnah Boro.	20	ditto	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles 30 feet to 1,560 feet.	Sundry fruit trees.
118	ditto	ditto	20	East	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Ram Khan and others. From 19 miles 1,560 feet to 2,195 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
119	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 26	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road. From 19 miles 1,575 feet to 1,985 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
120	ditto	ditto	20	West	1 0 13	South—Road under Culvert No. 59. North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Doss and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 9; and sundry trees.

	Dist.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
121	Hogghly	Pergunnah Boroo Mouzah Nobogram.	20	West	A. R. P. 1 0 5	<i>From 19 miles 1,935 feet to 2,345 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others.	
122	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 0 26	<i>From 19 miles 2,380 feet to 2,760 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Biswas East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others.	Cocoanut, 1.
123	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	4 0 37	<i>From 19 miles 2,760 feet to 3,990 feet.</i> South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
124	ditto	ditto	20	East	1 1 39	<i>From 19 miles 2,210 feet to 2,730 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
125	ditto	Pergunnah Boroo Mouzah Khulainee.	20	ditto	1 3 27	<i>From 19 miles 2,730 feet to 3,350 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 124. North—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
126	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	2 0 3	<i>From 19 miles 3,350 feet to 3,990 feet.</i> North—Culvert No. 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others.	
127	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	3 3 4	<i>From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others.	Bamboo clusters 22.
128	ditto	ditto	20	West	2 0 25	<i>From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 4,710 feet.</i> North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others.	
129	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 25	<i>From 19 miles 4,710 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others.	
130	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 1 16	<i>From 20 miles to 125 feet.</i> East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan.	Date trees.
131	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 1 0	<i>From 20 miles 125 feet to 550 feet.</i> North—Corner of land belonging to Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others.	Sundry fruit trees.
132	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 2 38	<i>From 20 miles 550 feet to 715 feet.</i> North—Corner of Brojo Bahary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brojo Bahary Bose's land.	

Lot Number.	Village.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
133	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroo Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	West	0 2 20	<p><i>From 20 miles 715 feet to 875 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 132 East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing. West—Ditch.</p>	Sundry fruit trees.
134	ditto	ditto	21	East	2 1 30	<p><i>From 20 miles to 1,180 feet.</i></p> <p>West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
135	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 25	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,250 feet to 1,840 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Land of lot No. 133. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khul. South—Station land and road.</p>	
136	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 3 30	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,840 feet to 2,860 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Up to north end of relinquished C land. East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.</p>	
137	ditto	ditto	21	West	1 3 18	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,150 feet to 2,015 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.</p>	
138	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 12	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,015 feet to 2,375 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	
139	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 2 24	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,375 feet to 3,095 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
140	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 1 8	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,060 feet to 2,520 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	
141	ditto	ditto	21	West	0 3 24	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,095 feet to 3,475 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 6.
142	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 0 11	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,475 feet to 3,925 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
143	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	3 0 20	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,925 feet to 5,360 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	
144	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 2 10	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,520 feet to 3,220 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 143. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Muzah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mls in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 20 miles 8,220 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
146	Hooghly	Pergunnah Burce ... Mouzah Khulsinea.	21	East	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No. 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 430 feet.</i>	
146	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 800 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
147	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Khulsinea and Dabeepore.	22	West	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 430 feet to 1,230 feet.</i>	
148	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Dabeepore	22	East	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. <i>From 21 miles 900 feet to 1,200 feet.</i>	
149	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,250 feet to 1,440 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees
150	ditto	ditto	22	East	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,490 feet to 1,600 feet.</i>	
151	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 0 13	South—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,210 feet to 1,550 feet.</i>	
152	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>* From 21 miles 1,675 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	
153	ditto	ditto	22	East	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabeepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Dass Biswas. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>† From 21 miles 1,550 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
154	ditto	ditto	22	West	3 0 87	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 4,150 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
155	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Dabeepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 4,200 feet.</i>	
156	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number	Dist.	Pergunnah and Mousah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of L.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 21 miles 4,220 feet to 5,220 feet.	
167	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha Mousah Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East	2 1 30	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 21 miles 4,170 feet to 5,220 feet.	
168	ditto	ditto	22	West	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles to 1,260 feet.	
169	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mousah Gungna.	23	ditto	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles to 1,275 feet.	
170	ditto	ditto	23	East	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 1,280 feet to 3,300 feet.	
181	ditto	ditto	23	West	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 22 miles 1,295 feet to 3,415 feet.	
182	ditto	ditto	23	East	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 3,415 feet to 5,220 feet.	
183	ditto	ditto	23	ditto	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 22 miles 3,300 feet to 5,220 feet.	
184	ditto	ditto	23	West	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From miles 23 to 1,260 feet.	
185	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 23 miles to 1,230 feet.	Date trees.
186	ditto	ditto	24	East	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 23 miles 1,290 feet to 2,350 feet.	
187	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mousah Kudalya Mat.	24	West	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73. North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
188	ditto	ditto	24	East	0 2 39	From 23 miles 1,800 feet to 2,220 feet. South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Musiroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Musiroodeen and others.	
189	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	8 1 18	From 23 miles 2,220 feet to 2,520 feet. South—Corner of Moulvie Musiroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

No.	Station	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Rail-way.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
170	Hoghly	Pergunnah Arpha Mouzah Kodalya Mat.	24	East	1 1 30	From 23 miles 3,680 feet to 4,600 feet. South—Corner of Lal Chand Newjee's land, and 21 land of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newjee and others. From 23 miles 2,340 feet to 1,530 feet.	Tamarind and Mango trees.
171	ditto	Pergunnah Arpha Mouzah Kodalya Mat and Laldanga.	24	West	5 3 6	South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 23 miles 4,560 feet to 5,280 feet.	Babla garden.
172	ditto	Pergunnah Arpha Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 21. as per plan. East—Kutchia road. West—As per plan. From 23 miles 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	Mango, Seena, and Babla trees.
73	ditto	ditto	24	East	1 3 28	South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 21. as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLN.'S OFFICE,
The 12th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 16th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Jayste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisements in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
174	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West	A. R. P. 3 1 33	From 24 miles to 1,400 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 4.
175	ditto	ditto	25	East	3 3 7	From 24 miles to 1,400 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
176	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	25	West	1 0 12	From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoonut and other sundry trees.
177	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	0 1 24	From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet. South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick. East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land.	Cocoonut and Tal trees.
178	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	1 0 26	From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet. South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantation garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahiruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 3 and Date trees.
179	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 18	From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet. South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
180	ditto	ditto	25	East	6 3 23	From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Date trees.
181	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 0	* From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
182	ditto	ditto	25	West	3 3 15	From 24 miles 3,760 feet to 5,360 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 8, 1872.

Lot Number.	Dist.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ...	A. R. P. 14 2 1	* From 25 miles to 5,280 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan North—ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	East ...	14 1 14	† From 25 miles to 5,280 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	From 26 miles to 900 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	3 0 11	From 26 miles to 1,300 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East ...	5 1 19	From 26 miles 800 feet to 2,920 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	4 1 2	From 26 miles 1,250 feet to 2,980 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
189	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto ...	1 3 10	From 26 miles 3,010 feet to 3,885 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87 North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
190	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	From 26 miles 2,950 feet to 3,950 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87 North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	From 26 miles 3,985 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
192	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	East ...	2 3 36	From 26 miles 3,950 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Sheikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
193	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 35	From 27 miles to 1,400 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 93 South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Coconut trees.
194	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	West ...	3 1 27	From 27 miles to 1,400 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 93 South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 9, Coconut and other trees.
195	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Salanee, Hariah and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	3 0 12	† From 27 miles 1,125 feet to 3,940 feet. North—B land of lot No. 196 South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Lot No.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mousah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
196	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Namajee.	28	West	A. R. P. 9 1 21	From 27 miles 2,940 feet to 3,540 feet. North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A, class land. West—As per plan. * From 27 miles 1,485 feet to 2,950 feet.	
197	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Salanee, Horish, and Namajee.	28	East	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 195. South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 27 miles 2,960 feet to 3,710 feet.	Data and other trees.
198	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Namajee.	28	ditto	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land. From 27 miles 3,640 feet to 4,140 feet.	Babool and other trees.
199	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Alleeckojah.	28	West	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Goolool Krishna Ghose. From 27 miles 4,140 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
200	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Alleeckojah and Hosenabadi.	28	ditto	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing. North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan. From 27 miles 4,100 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 2.
201	ditto	ditto	28	East	1 2 30	North—End of mile 28 as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow. From 28 miles to 1,025 feet.	Babool trees.
202	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Alleeckojah.	29	West	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 29 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles to 1,260 feet.	
203	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 29 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and Railway fencing. From 28 miles 1,200 feet to 2,375 feet.	
204	ditto	ditto	29	East	2 2 23	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 28 miles 980 feet to 2,350 feet.	
205	ditto	ditto	29	West	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others. † From 28 miles 2,350 feet to 4,050 feet.	
206	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss. From 28 miles 3,980 feet to 5,080 feet.	
207	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Alleeckojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto	2 3 24	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles 2,375 feet to 3,595 feet.	
208	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousah Alleeckojah and Gogobanta.	29	East	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoooodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Illah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
208	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Aymakolah and Aliskojah.	30	East	A. R. P. 8 0 31	* From 28 miles 3,885 feet to 5,240 feet. North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 100 feet to 1,810 feet.	
210	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 1,625 feet to 5,280 feet.	
211	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Aymakolah and Porosottumpore.	30	ditto	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 20 feet to 1,850 feet.	
212	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West	6 3 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 29 miles 1,755 feet to 5,280 feet.	
213	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Aymakolah and Porosottumpore.	30	ditto	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 30 miles to 2,960 feet.	
214	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Porosottumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles to 5,280 feet.	Pepul tree.
215	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Porosottumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttapore.	31	West	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 30 miles 2,950 feet to 3,290 feet.	
216	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Woojee and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 3,290 feet to 3,805 feet.	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzab Bhorutpore and Duttapore.	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No. 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 3,865 feet to 4,440 feet.	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219 South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nanth Mookerjee and Dhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 4,440 feet to 4,990 feet.	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 5,005 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others. West—Railway fencing. From 31 miles to 2,350 feet.	Bamboo cluster 1, Mangoes and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 8, 1872.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
222	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West	8 1 38	From 31 miles to 2,565 feet. North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
223	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 28	*From 31 miles 2,565 feet to 3,055 feet. South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee.	
224	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 9	† From 31 miles 3,055 feet to 3,280 feet. North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose.	
225	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	1 2 21	From 31 miles 3,155 feet to 3,335 feet. North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others.	Cocconut, Tal, Mangoes, and Tamarind trees.
226	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	4 2 4	From 31 miles 3,335 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 32 as per plan. South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
227	ditto	ditto	32	East	1 1 29	‡ From 31 miles 2,250 feet to 2,600 feet. North—Public road South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdes, Anghore Chand, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 4.
228	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 3 16	§ From 31 miles 2,660 feet to 3,240 feet. North—Restored land South—Public road. East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoes, Cocconut and Babool trees.
229	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo	32	East	2 0 17	|| From 31 miles 3,470 feet to 3,880 feet. North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Biso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing.	
230	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	4 1 23	From 31 miles 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
231	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo and Goorjahah.	32	ditto	2 2 39	From 32 miles to 850 feet. North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	
232	ditto	Mouzah Goorjahah.	32	ditto	1 1 8	From 32 miles 1240 feet to 1,910 feet. North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank. East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
233	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan and Oboteepere, Mouzah Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	32	ditto	7 2 27	From 32 miles 1,910 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaikh's land North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

|| From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number	Muzah.	Pergunnah and Mousah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* From 32 miles to 5,280 feet.	
234	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawan and Choteepore, Mousahs Goorjah, Makhaldes, and Tulandoo.	33	West	12 3 34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan. From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.	
235	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mousah Makhaldes.	34	East	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 33 miles to 2,310 feet.	
236	ditto	ditto	34	West	4 2 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet.	
237	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mousahs Makhaldes and Kanyan.	34	ditto	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet.	
238	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mousahs Makhaldes and Kanyan.	34	East	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 34 miles 1,850 feet to 5,280 feet.	
239	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 34 miles 1,830 feet to 5,280 feet.	
240	ditto	ditto	35	West	6 0 28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
241	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousahs Kulsee, Nishiragurh, Kolesondah, and Hagnydan.	36	ditto	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
242	ditto	ditto	36	East	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.	
243	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mousahs Kolesondah, Hagnydan, and Jokarbeel.	37	South	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan. From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.	
244	ditto	ditto	37	North	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd April 1872.

DEBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ~~unimproved~~ plot of ~~Class C~~ land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be sold at the Patna Collectorate on the 29th May 1872, corresponding with the 1st July 1872.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Remarks.
					Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
329	542	Purayokhas, pergunnah Muniar.	A R P 10 2 30	..	..	..	Rs 1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGIES,
Offg Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ

اسی تصویر کے دو سے اطلاع دیجاتی ہے کہ تکرہ اراضیات مفصلہ ذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کے جسکی درکار سرکار کو نہیں ہے بتاریخ ۲۸ مئی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۹ جیٹھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ میں نیلام کیا جائیگا فقط ۔

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پائی بندے شرائط مفصلہ ذیل کا کرنا ہوگا ۔
شرائط اول

اگر تعداد زر زمین یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو کل تعداد زر زمین فوراً داخل کے جاگی ۔
شرائط دوم

اگر تعداد زر زمین سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فوراً داخل کیا جائیگا اور اگر باقی روپیہ نیلام کے پندرہویں روز وقت دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے اوس پندرہ روز میں روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرہویں روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکی بعد پہلے کچہری کے اول روز کے دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار میں ضبط کیا جائیگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار ناقدار کے ذمہ واری پر مکرر نیلام کیا جائیگا فقط ۔

شرائط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاخراج نیلام ہوگی اوو قیمت مطہرہ سرکاری سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولی بولیگا اوسکی نام نیلام ختم ہوگی ۔

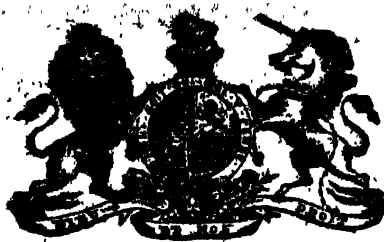
نمبر محاللات مع درجہ نمبر توزیع نام محال اور پرگنہ ترجمہ بحساب اگر مالگذاری سرکار قیمت مطہرہ قبل نیلام نقشہ

محاللات سرکار ۲۲۹ نمبر ۵۴۲ نمبر ۱۰ ۲ ۳۰ پول جمع مشغفے سڑکی میزان ۱۰۲۲

یہ زمین لاخراج نیلام ہوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان بورہ نمبر ۳۳۹ مع مرقعہ ۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ کے و یاد داشت کٹکٹری نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقعہ ۲۱ مذکور

ای: سی: منگلی
افیسایٹنگ کلکٹر

تصویر بتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع



APPENDIX. (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estates and Pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount fallen into arrear.	REMARKS.
349	Mouzah Chachra and others, Pergunnah Ghora-ghat.	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder Bose, Sorup Chunder Bose, and Bankar Dassya.	Rs. As. P. 4,122 9 4	Rs. As. P. 1,300 14 5	Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehak Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund „ 6-12-0

Total 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joajkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,376 7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 692-8-0
Road Fund „ 6-15-0

Total 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brij Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brij Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Nao, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshi Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brij Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Rutton Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ramhurry Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkumar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Ramperganah Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-8.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H. ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو وقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاڑی اور جو سب دھرمی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ مارچ تاریخ میں دیں ہونے سے باقی مالگذاڑی کے بطور مجریہ آگین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ می تاریخ ۲۷ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ •

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۷۰۔ محال مہراجا پرگنہ شاہجسکے خانہ مالگذاڑی میں نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھ و بابورام کمار سنگھ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۵۲۲-۱۰-۸ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱۴۰-۱۳-۱ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۸۱۹۔ محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونہ جسکی خانہ مالگذاڑی میں نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰-۶-۳ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوگا •

ایچ: الگچاندہ
کلکٹر

تحریر تقاریر ۹ فروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fulee.

Nowjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jannarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, alias Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY.
Collector.

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دی جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جی نرائن سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر واقع محال

مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہٹ کے توڑیج میں مندرج ہے بعلت مفرویت و غیر حاضری مدعا علیہ مذکور

تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجشنبہ

کچھری کلکٹری ضلع ترہٹ میں نیلام ہوگا •

شرایط نیلام •

۱۔ اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہ تو کل زر نیلامی بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا •

۲۔ جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحساب فیصد ۲۵ فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام

کے پندرہویں اور دوپہر تک کہ اوسمیں اور نیلام بھی محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوگے اگر اس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے

پچر یا جس روز کچھری کہلی اوس روز دوپہر تک داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہ ہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ

سوخت ہو کر بعد اجرائی اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجوابدہی خریدار خطا کار نیلام ٹانے عمل میں آویگا •

۳۔ جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بویگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا •

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع۔ محال مہراجا پرگنہ دھورور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذاڑی میں نام نٹھو سنگھ و کار و سنگھ وغیرہ کا مندرج

ہے اور مبلغ ۴۰۹-۱-۴ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال میں حق و حصہ جی نرائن سنگھ

مدعا علیہ مقرر کا واقع مواضع مہیاور ستم نگر عرف بیگا و بیرپور گوبی متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۱

و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکت ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا •

ایف: ایم: ہلیڈے

کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Gobardhun, pergunnah Gynaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma is 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Eetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agnee, Khanumjaun, Mirza mam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamat Enamee Khanum orf Bebee Junnoo, Mussamat Ushroonissa Begum orf Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoounissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum orf Behee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoounissa orf Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoounissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoounissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoounissa, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,

A. C. MANGLES, Offg. Collector.

The 10th April 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ میں بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دہوی جو از روی دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر اوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا •

بندوبست استعماری •

نمبر ۱۵۹ توزیع محال بڑا گوہر دھن پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری دیگ نرائین سنگھ و کشن دت نیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۴۸۶-۱۸-۱۸ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نرائین سنگھ و کشن دت نیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۵۱-۱۴-۵ بابت حصہ چوہا مہتوں و جیتن مہتوں و جانیکی مہتوں و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و مرزا اغانے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا مہجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان و مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و نیم چند مہتوں و سوماری مہتوں و ٹیکم مہتوں و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا قادر علی ٹوندن سنگھ و لالہ دمہر لعل و دیگ نرائین سنگھ و موان مہتوں و بالکسن مہتوں و گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں و دولار مہتوں فہر سایلان کا بھلت باقی مالگذاری نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گونساین داس لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری دیگ نرائین سنگھ و کشن دت نیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و امرت مہتوں وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نرائین سنگھ و کشن دت نیواری و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و غیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۸۸-۱۰-۶ بابت حصہ مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علی و مرزا قادر علی و مرزا اغانے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا مہجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید النساء و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و ٹوندن سنگھ و دیگ نرائین سنگھ و جیان مہتوں و جانیکی مہتوں و چوہا مہتوں و نیم چند مہتوں و سوماری مہتوں و قویال مہتوں و بالکسن مہتوں گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں و دولار مہتوں غیر سایلان کا بھلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور بھانہ مالگذاری مرزا مظہر علی و پھل سنگھ و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و غیرہ صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۷-۷ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ موان مہتوں و بالکسن مہتوں و گلاب مہتوں و وزیر مہتوں وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۳۵-۵-۳ بابت حصہ مرزا محمد علی و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا اغانے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و چوہا مہتوں عرف دمڑی مہتوں و ٹوندن سنگھ و گوندہ سنگھ و متگدھاری سنگھ اصل بنفسہ والے ہر دیو نرائین سنگھ نالغ و کشن دت نیواری و دیگ نرائین سنگھ و مرزا مہجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بنی جان غیر سایلان مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا •

س
کلکٹر

نمبر ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddes will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Jaishto 1279 B.S. for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 119.—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,811-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidaugh Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
78	1st class, permanent-ly settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jan Thakoor <i>Sevat</i> , Gopikanto Bose, and Poorno Chandro Banerjee.	Rs. As. P. 1,163 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnassa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. MURRAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 5, Act No. 18 of 1862, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up for public sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 18th June 1872, corresponding with the 1st Chait 1276 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 30th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mousaha Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9
Balance share of sudder jumma of the under-mentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,418	5	10

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

J. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector,*

SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Health of Up-Country Coolies in Assam.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

The proceedings of this Government noted below, regarding the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the laborers in the Rungagora and Doolahat tea gardens, and regarding the system of recruiting and passing coolies for Assam.

Emigration Proceedings, December 1871, No. 70, paragraph 13.

„ „ February 1872, Nos. 38-39B.

„ „ March „ „ 15-18.

Also—

Letters Nos. 41 and 43, dated respectively the 13th and 15th April 1872, from the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

1. THE reports on the Rungagora tea gardens in Upper Assam had shown that the death-rate among the coolies had been extremely high; 22 coolies had died out of a mean strength of 97 in the year 1869, and 35 had died out of a mean strength of 180 coolies in the year 1870—that is to say, from 20 to 25 per cent. of the coolies died off year by year. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that this garden should be at once inspected, and that a special report should be made upon its present condition and the probable causes of the high mortality among its coolies. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Clarke, accordingly inspected the garden on the 12th January. He found the death-rate to be still high, but he reported his inability to account for this mortality, as Rungagora was “one of the nicest gardens he had ever seen, and was apparently well

managed." The Deputy Commissioner remarked, however, that Rungagora garden possessed no hospital. Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, inspected the garden on the 18th February; he endorsed the Deputy Commissioner's opinion. He found the treatment of the coolies to be "everything that could be desired, but he observed that almost all the coolies appeared "to be weak and debilitated," and he felt certain that they must have been so before leaving for Assam. Dr. Partridge noted that from 1867 to the present time many deaths had occurred on the Rungagora garden from diseases consequent on a debilitated state of body, and he expressed his opinion that the "excessive deaths for the "past years had been solely due to the state in which the coolies had been "first sent up."

2. In the Doolahat garden of Upper Assam the death-rate for the first six months of 1871 was reported to have been 18 out of 144, or at the rate of about 18 per cent. per annum, during the healthiest part of the year. Report was called for, the garden was inspected; it was found by the Assistant Inspector of Laborers to be well ordered and well appointed. Both the Assistant Inspector and the garden manager attributed the excessive mortality of 1871 to deaths which occurred among an exceptionally bad batch of coolies who came to the garden in the end of 1870.

3. Reference was made to the Superintendent of Labor Transport and to the Medical Inspector of Laborers at Calcutta. In regard to the Rungagora garden, Drs. Grant and Macnamara report generally on the way in which laborers for Assam are examined, on their general state of health when examined, and on the fact that "up-country" coolies, as they are called, cannot bear the climate of many Assam gardens. In regard to the Doolahat garden and the two batches of coolies which are said to have been so bad in the year 1870, Dr. Grant reports specially that both these batches consisted entirely of "up-country" coolies, and he shows that the Medical Inspector's certificates filed in the Calcutta office fully show that the men of these two batches were "in very good health at the time" they were passed in Calcutta.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the explanation afforded by Dr. Macnamara, taken with the fact that out of 13 deaths which occurred in the Rungagora tea garden in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months in the garden and only four had been less than a year, shows that the mortality on that garden was not mainly due to the weak health of the coolies when they started for Assam.

5. In dealing with these papers His Honor remarks that another grave question forces itself on our consideration, namely, whether the so-called "up-country" coolies, as distinguished from Dhangurs, should or should not be allowed to proceed under contract as laborers to Assam. The Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, and the Ex-officio Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Laborers in the districts of Nowgong, Kamroop, and Durrung, and in the sub-divisions of Mungledye, Sooteah, North Luckimpore, Jorehaut, Golaghat, and Sebsauger, should be called upon to take special note of the comparative healthiness of the two classes of coolies at their coming inspections, and they should report at the end of the year whether "up-country" coolies are really less able to resist the climate and the work required of them than Dhangur coolies. There is no doubt whatever in the Lieutenant-Governor's mind that Hindoostanee coolies do not thrive in Assam; almost all the tea planters say they wish they never had a Hindoostanee laborer. The Lieutenant-Governor notes this fact as the result of his personal inquiries on the spot. His Honor would be glad to have the opinion of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and that of some of the leading firms and gentlemen interested in tea, as to whether it would not be better to stop all coolie emigration to Assam from the Hindoostanee districts above Bhaugulpore to the eastern tea districts.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution, with the papers "read," be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1871.

PARA. 13.—Taking the different inspection circles in the order in which

Number.	Name of garden.	Mean of year 1869.	Deaths.	Imported.	Mean of year 1870.	Deaths.	Imported.
12.	Hatipote	202	18	45	378	25	27
33	Morianee.	42	2	20	135	11	43
34	Hurwal	57	5	...	110	14	...
36	Diffo	259	90	...	171	15	...
43	Sonarri	53	4	37	108	20	58
57	Hooloongoori	281	40	...	269	34	127
59	Naphooah	93	7	68	114	21	...
61	Lawjan	38	1	...	90	10	66
70	Rungagora	97	22	...	180	35	121
80	Ginjon	...	...	25	49	7	...
87	Doondoona	189	19	...	254	20	127
69	Elungamurah	166	19	18?	189	21	126
102	Talup	68	10	...	160	16	115
103	Doolahat	...	...	...	99	31	97
107	Koebong	85	11	...	87	9	31
	Total	1,610	248	213	2,380	289	948

the returns are submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Upper Assam the total number of laborers under contract was 20,338, of whom 725 died and 413 deserted and 33 were imprisoned. The increased number of desertions is referred to an increase in the number of importations; desertion, as a rule, occurring among new arrivals. The total importations were 2,385. At the end of the year 17,170 remained under contract. The statement in the margin gives the mortality of fifteen selected gardens in Upper Assam for the two years 1869-70. Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, Rungagora, and Doolahat tea gardens, show excessive rates of

mortality, and should be at once inspected and their present state and the causes of the mortality now shown specially reported on. The number of importations in some of these gardens, side by side with the high rate of mortality, is painfully suggestive. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn from the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore that the coolies in the Upper Assam division have been remarkably healthy in the first-half of 1871.

No. 114, dated Gowhaty, the 25th September 1871.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 52T of the 24th August last, I have the honor to forward

Received with Luckimpore letter No. 159, 18th September 1871.

copy of a letter from Captain Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, North Luckimpore, reporting the result of his inspection of the Doolahat tea garden, and to express my concurrence in the conclusions arrived at by him; and I respectfully solicit the attention of Government to that part of his letter which reflects on the system of recruiting coolies.

No. 373, dated Luckimpore, the 14th September 1871.

From—A. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., Asst. Commr. and Asst. Insptr. of Laborers, North Luckimpore.

To—The Deputy Commr. and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that I, on the 12th instant, visited the Doolahat factory, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your memorandum No. 152, dated the 2nd idem, and made a full and careful inquiry into the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the imported laborers there during the last half-year. Mr. Stewart, the manager, informed me that the coolies who have died belonged almost exclusively to a batch which he received towards the end of last year, and which were exceptionally bad. I saw the remainder of this batch, and having mustered all the imported coolies in the garden, was able to contrast them with other batches. The result quite bore out the manager's opinion as to these particular coolies; and I cannot but record my own in the matter, which is, that the fact of such coolies ever having seen Assam reflects anything but credit on the system under which they were recruited. Judging from their appearance, they could not have lived to an old age in any climate; but to send them to Assam was simply to lessen their chances of living still further. I carefully inspected the lines, and could see nothing to find fault with either in their construction or sanitary condition. The huts are rather out of repair, but this will be seen to, Mr. Stewart says, as soon as the dry season commences. Mr. Stewart has not at present all the medicines that he ought to have, but he tells that he has indented for a supply. The coolies get good drinking water from a stream which runs near the factory, and can buy all the provisions they require from a golah on the spot.

I have seen both the Deobhel and Cinnatolia gardens, in which I believe the death-rate in the last half-year was low; and I certainly think that Doolahat, both as regards its site and sanitary advantages generally, can bear comparison with either. The previous returns

from this garden again do not indicate any thing like exceptional insalubrity. I am of opinion therefore that Mr. Stewart has assigned the true reason for the high rate of mortality which has attracted the notice of Government; and that there is no ground for the appointment of a committee under section 112 of the Coolie Act.

No. 159, dated Debrooghur, the 18th September 1871.

Memo. by—W. S. CLARK, Esq., Depy. Commr. and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.
COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam with reference to his No. 436 of the 28th August 1871.

There appears to the undersigned no necessity for calling a Committee under section 112.

No. 3344.

EXTRACT from Captain Phillips' report forwarded to the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, for such explanation or remarks as he may wish to offer.

No. 72, dated Gowhatty, the 13th March 1872.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 13 of Government resolution dated 2nd December last, on the half-yearly returns of laborers employed in the tea gardens in this division, received with your memorandum No. 3933 of the same date, I have the honor to forward the annexed copy of a letter,* and enclosures, from the Protector of Laborers, Upper Assam, reporting the result of his inspection of the Rungagora tea garden in the district of Luckimpore, as required by the resolution above quoted.

2. I think it very desirable that more care should be exercised in passing coolies for Assam. It is no use whatever taking sanitary precautions here if we are to receive men constitutionally unfitted to stand the climate of any part of Assam.

No. 50, dated Debrooghur, the 22nd February 1872.

From—DR. T. D'O. PARTRIDGE, Offg. Insptr. of Laborers, Upper Assam, Debrooghur.

To—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

IN accordance with No. 109, dated Gowhatty, 24th January 1872, requesting that I would take steps in the matter of the high death-rate in the Rungagora factory belonging to the Upper Assam Company, and under the management of Mr. Moran, I proceeded there and made a thorough inspection of the garden and lines on 18th February 1872. I beg to entirely endorse the Deputy Commissioner's remark made in his inspection return dated 12th January 1872 as to the appearance of the garden, &c. I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor; they almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving. They have now been over two months on the estate and been doing but light labor, and the manager informs me that they have to some extent improved in health.

2. On coming up the river they had cholera on board the steamer. Two had to be left behind at Debrooghur ill, and another died before reaching Rungagora; whilst the others, as above stated, arrived in a weak condition. This has not been the first and only time in which coolies have arrived at this factory in such an unfit state, and it is all due, I consider, to their being in the first place recruited, apparently, without a due regard to their state of health on enlistment.

3. Their treatment is every thing that can be desired in the factory, and no complaints of ill-treatment or of insufficiency of food or excessive work have been made. Consequently I beg most positively to state that neither the manager of the tea garden of Rungagora nor the tea garden itself is in my opinion at fault, and that the excessive death-rate for the past years has been solely due to the state in which the coolies have been first sent up.

4. On reference to the list of deaths from 1867 up to this present time, it will be noticed that many have taken place from dropsy and similar anæmic diseases owing to a debilitated state of body, and not, in my opinion, due to any thing connected with malarial poisoning contracted here, though of course a weakened constitution is much more ready to take in malaria than a strong one,—hence these coolies have not had a fair chance of becoming acclimatized. I therefore do not think it necessary "to convene a Committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of this garden," the cause not being due to any thing connected with the garden in question, but to the state of general debility and unfitness for labor that the coolies arrived in; and not only this last batch, but for the past three or four years the manager informing me that he has repeatedly made complaints with regard to the state of health in which the coolies have arrived, though apparently without effect.

Total coolies 235, during the half year 30th June 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Dhona	Man	Nagpore	1	The	1870, August...	8th January	Cholera	
Borlobi	ditto	Bengal	32	Upper As-	" April ...	14th	Dysentery.	
Fagorah	ditto	ditto	45	sam Tea	" " ...	23rd March	Fever, remittent.	
Parbottes	Woman	Nagpore	37	Company	1869, September	13th	Poisoned.	
Boly	Man	ditto	21	Limited	1870, April ...	18th April	Diarrhoea.	

Total coolies 255, during the half-year 31st December 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Mengl	Man	Bengal	40	The	1870, April ...	22nd July ...	Dysentery.	
Jogou	Woman	Nagpore	28	Upper	" " ...	23rd	Old age.	
Golbahar	ditto	Bengal	13	Assam	1871, March ...	1st October	Syphilis.	
Toobah	ditto	Nagpore	55	Tea Com-	1870, April ...	16th	Dropsy.	
Bulace	ditto	ditto	25	pany	" " ...	25th	ditto.	
Beeronjee	ditto	Bengal	11	Limited.	1871, March ...	20th Nov.	Dysentery.	
Bodhoa	Man	ditto	10		1870, April ...	30th	ditto.	
Chotsu	Woman	Nagpore	49		" " ...	15th Dec.	ditto.	

Total coolies 235, during the half-year 30th June 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Dockonee	Woman	Bengal	13	The	1868	24th Feb	Syphilis	
Beesomber	Man	ditto	45	Upper	"	19th April	Dropsy.	
Mongrath	Woman	Nagpore	14	Assam	1870	27th May	Cholera.	
Khedonle	Girl	ditto	12	Tea Com-	"	8th	Fever	
Kasmolu	Man	Bengal	16	pany	1869	4th June	Dropsy.	
Loleetah	Girl	ditto	7	Limited	1870	20th	Fever	
Ramdial	Man	ditto	53		"	27th	Dropsy	

Total coolies 251, during the half-year 31st December 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Booram	Man	Bengal	43		1870, April	16th July	Anasarca.	
Sockhra	ditto	ditto	23		1869, June	31st	Dysentery.	
Madhob	ditto	ditto	27		"	11th Sept.	Fever, remittent.	
Moniah	Girl	ditto	44		1870, March	19th	Anasarca.	
Somasee	Woman	Nagpore	16		" April	24th	Fever, remittent.	
Konjon	Man	Bengal	29		"	24th	Dysentery.	
Pectamber	ditto	ditto	58		1868, June	29th	Pneumonia.	
Kortah	ditto	ditto	13		1869, February	20th	Dysentery.	
Beharee	ditto	ditto	22		1870, March	8th October	Hepatitis.	
Heerah	Woman	Nagpore	32		" April	25th	Debility.	
Chamroo	Man	Bengal	39		" March	19th	Fever, remittent.	
Beesoor	ditto	ditto	17	The	1869, February	16th	Dyspepsia.	
Pormessur	ditto	ditto	18	Upper	"	9th	Anasarca.	
Bhumlah	ditto	ditto	30	Assam	1870, April	6th	Dysentery.	
Moley	ditto	ditto	47	Tea Com-	"	13th	ditto.	
Somon	ditto	ditto	49	pany	"	17th Nov.	Diarrhoea.	
Soolon	ditto	ditto	44	Limited.	"	4th	Anasarca.	
Kudar	ditto	ditto	51		"	21st	Dysentery.	
Dohin Sing	ditto	Nagpore	24		1869, February	8th	Anasarca.	
Jhomok	ditto	Bengal	12		1870, March	24th	Fever.	
Moley	ditto	ditto	.....		"	14th	Dysentery.	
Sonjob	Woman	ditto	19		1870, April	24th	Fever.	
Korimon	Man	ditto	28		"	4th	Dropsy.	
Monglee	Woman	ditto	35		1869, February	20th	Debility.	
Suroon	Man	ditto	25		"	7th	Hepatitis.	
Kasee	ditto	ditto	.....		"	6th July	Dysentery.	
Gorohoe	Woman	ditto	.....		"	26th October	Diarrhoea.	
Jhow	Man	ditto	.....		"	14th Nov.	Dropsy.	

Total coolies 126, during the half-year 30th June 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Atdoon	Man	N. W. Province.	33	1868	14th January	Dropsy.
Doyal	Boy	ditto	38	"	4th April	ditto.
Gopal	Man	ditto	23	"	3rd June	Dysentery.
Monglah	ditto	ditto	5	"	4th	Cholera.
Ahomad	ditto	ditto	21	"	9th	Dropsy.
Raj Balle	ditto	ditto	18	"	15th	Cholera.
Dockon	ditto	ditto	12	1869	23rd	ditto.
Ramsoron	ditto	ditto	4	"	24th	di to.

Total coolies 99, during the half-year 31st December 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half-year.
Bahonre	Man	Bengal	30		1869	6th July	Diarrhoea.	
Mengile	Woman	ditto	8		1868	30th "	Fever.	
Bader	Man	ditto	14		1869	18th Sept.	Dysentery.	
Bomon	ditto	ditto	47		1868	15th Oct.	Fever.	
Hordial	ditto	ditto	33	The		4th "	Diarrhoea.	
Bedal	ditto	ditto	3	Upper	1869	5th "	Fever.	
Bamtehal	ditto	ditto	29	Assam		23rd "	Dysentery.	
Jomoh	Woman	ditto	15	Tea	1868	24th "	Anasarca.	
Bockoree	Man	ditto	9	Company		24th Nov.	Fever.	
Bambaron	ditto	ditto		Limited.		17th "	Dysentery.	
Seeroton	ditto	ditto	23		1869	16th "	Anasarca.	
Chufdra	Woman	ditto	52		1868	5th "	Dysentery.	
Subdrah	ditto	ditto	30			29th "	Cholera.	
Doreah	Man	ditto	8		1869	1st Dec.	Anasarca.	

Total coolies 152, during the half-year ending 31st December 1867.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Joree	Man	N.-W. Provinces	1865	July 1867	Fever and dropsy,
Bogan	ditto	ditto	"	" "	
Heeramon	ditto	ditto	"	" "	
Bodhoa	ditto	ditto	"	" "	
Soroopa	ditto	Madras	"	October 1867	
Holomot	ditto	N.-W. Provinces	"	" "	
Amroo	ditto	Madras	"	November 1867	
Taree	Woman	N.-W. Provinces	"	" "	

Total coolies, 140, during the half-year 30th June 1868.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	* Date of death.	Cause of death.
Tetaree	Woman	Bengal	1865	January 10th	Dropsy.
Gowree	ditto	ditto	"	" 14th	ditto.
Karto	ditto	ditto	"	March	Cholera.
Akbor	Man	ditto	"	May	Dropsy.
Doteah	Woman	Nagpore	"	"	ditto.
Jatoo	ditto	ditto	"	"	Dysentery.
Modha	Man	N.-W. Provinces	"	June	Fever.

Total coolies 157, during the half-year ending 31st December 1863.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Districts.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Akbor	Man	N.-W. Provinces	17	1868	4th August	Dysentery.
Kasim	ditto	ditto	31	"	20th September	Cholera.
Prokass	Boy	ditto	41	"	5th October	Fever.
Sockia	Woman	ditto	43	"	5th "	Dysentery.
Hodona	Man	ditto	37	"	1st November	ditto.
Hurros	ditto	ditto	22	"	10th "	ditto.
Surna	ditto	ditto	1	"	1st "	ditto.
Sumlali	ditto	ditto	26	"	8th December	ditto.
Sodassee	ditto	ditto	25	"	"	ditto.
Satodobe	ditto	ditto	49	"	9th "	Cholera.
Nodras	Woman	ditto	50	"	4th "	Dysentery.

No. 109, dated Gowhaty, the 24th January 1872.

From—J. J. S. DRIBERG, Esq., Offg. Personal Asst. to the Commissioner of Assam.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore.

WITH reference to the remarks regarding the high death-rate at the Rungagora tea factory entered in your mofussil diary of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Commissioner to say that unless you have very good reason to the contrary, it is your duty, in the face of

this high rate of mortality amongst the coolies, to convene a Committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of the garden for human habitation.

2. As Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, has taken charge of his appointment, you should send that officer an extract of the remarks in your diary commented on, and a copy of these orders, with a view to his taking the necessary steps in the matter.

Extract from a diary from MAJOR W. O. S. CLARKE, Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, dated 11th January 1872.

MARCHED to Rungagora factory. This is the garden on which report is called for owing to high death-rate in first half-year of 1871. I found a high death-rate, 8 per cent., again in the second half-year. I cannot account for this, for it is one of the nicest gardens I have ever seen, and is apparently well managed. This will be subject of report and I need not go into the matter here. I inspected the lines—there was no hospital—the food, water, &c., leaving the coolies till to-morrow, as it was late.

12th January.—I inspected the laborers this morning: things generally satisfactory.

No. 1283, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
in the Judicial Department,

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter (No. 72 of the 13th instant), with its annexure, from the Commissioner of Assam, reporting on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district; and with reference to the remarks therein made, in respect to the weak and unfit state in which coolies are despatched to Assam, I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate with medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea on the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would also wish to know what kind or standard of health is required by these officers before passing the coolies proceeding to Assam for employment as laborers on tea gardens.

3. I am to beg that you will impress on the medical inspectors of laborers the very grave importance of this inquiry, and request that a clear and early report may be submitted by them for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1284, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 72 of the 13th instant, submitting a report on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district.

2.. In reply I am to point out that it appears from the returns submitted by you that out of the thirteen deaths which occurred in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months on the garden and only four had been less than a year. It is not quite clear therefore to the Lieutenant-Governor that original weakness is the cause of the mortality on this garden.

3. No information has been submitted by you as to what hospital accommodation is available for the coolies in this garden. This information ought not to have been omitted from the special report under notice, and I am to request that the information may be supplied in the next report submitted by you.

4. Your remarks, as well as those of Dr. Partridge, the Officiating Inspector of Laborers, in respect to the weak and unfit state of the coolies despatched to Assam, will be communicated to the medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea; and I am to ask that any specific information available in Assam, regarding the unhealthiness of laborers on specific steamers (besides the *Punjab* and *Simla*) during the past season, may be forwarded.

5. The special reports required on the Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, and Doolahat gardens, should be submitted without delay.

No. 43, *Calcutta*, the 18th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, Esq., Superintendent of Labor Transport.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1288 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copies of reports from the medical inspectors of laborers at Calcutta and Kooshtea, Drs. Macnamara and Ayres. I would add that from all I have experienced and gathered through others on the subject under inquiry, I must concur in what has been urged by Dr. Macnamara respecting the change for the worse that may come over the health and appearance of laborers even during the voyage to Assam. I have always understood—and this impression has been confirmed by what I have seen and learnt from others—that, as a general rule, jungly or dhangur coolies suffer most during transit, but do well on the garden; on the other hand, so-called “up-country” coolies may not suffer so seriously on the voyage, but they do not stand the climate of the tea districts so well as coolies of the dhangur or jungly class when they are comfortably settled on the gardens.

Dated the 6th April 1872.

From—F. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., Medical Inspector of Laborers.

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 4th April, covering correspondence from the Government of Bengal regarding a report by the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, upon his inspection of laborers at the Rungagora tea garden.

The Inspector of Laborers writes as follows :—“ I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor. They almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving.” It is with reference to this part of the report that the Lieutenant-Governor desires information as to the standard of health required by the medical inspectors at Calcutta and Kooshtea. I carefully examine each cooly who has to pass my inspection, and I unhesitatingly affirm as regards the adult male coolies that not a single one in a bad or unfit state has been passed by me for Assam since my return to duty in February 1871. I do not affirm that all the men are picked men, for if only such were to be taken, emigration would be practically stopped. On this point I hope I may be allowed to refer to paragraph 24 of a minute by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st April 1869. I may, however, say that since that minute was written more precise rules than those which were formerly in force have been laid down for the guidance of the medical inspector; and I unhesitatingly affirm that, as directed by rule 7 of those for the guidance of medical inspectors, I carefully examine each laborer before he or she is placed on contract, and that I reject those who are not in a fit state of health, and not able in point of physical condition to journey to, and work for hire in, the tea districts. I can further state that the great mass of the men are in sound health when they leave for Assam or Cachar.

My experience in examining these coolies is now so great that I should indeed be guilty of wilful blindness if I allowed bad and unfit men to pass. Knowing as I do the gauntlet of inspection which the coolies have to run after they leave me, and the tendency, if not on the part of the officials in Assam, yet at any rate of the managers of gardens, to find fault with the coolies, it would be nothing less than infatuation on my part to be careless in the performance of this duty.

* * * * *

I would point out that the coolies are inspected by the civil surgeons of districts before they reach me; and though, looking to the fact that some time often elapses between their inspection and the arrival of the coolies in Calcutta, and to the possibility of coolies being changed after this inspection, civil surgeons could fairly be held responsible for the fitness of all the laborers who come to Calcutta. Yet the civil surgeons who pass these coolies must also have been guilty of great negligence if Dr. Partridge's charge is a correct one.

The coolies, before being inspected by me, are almost uniformly passed by an agent for the garden. On the part of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., this duty is performed by Mr. Cruikshank, one of their assistants. Mr. Cruikshank has been a long time in Cachar; he is practically well acquainted with the class of men who are needed for work in the tea districts, and that his

examination of the coolies is a most careful one, I am able to testify from the notes which he is in the habit of making on the pass list. I append a letter from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. upon this point. It is quite impossible that Mr. Cruikshank should have passed men in the bad and unfavourable which Dr. Partridge insists on.

It is only of the men that I have affirmed that none but those who are in good health are placed upon the effective list;—I cannot speak so decidedly as regards the women. Many of the women are suckling or pregnant, but they must be allowed to proceed with their husbands. Further, as the women are not put to hard field labour in the tea districts, it does not seem necessary to insist upon the same standard of robust health in their case as in that of the men. Moreover, the medical examination of the women cannot be made so strict as that of the men; they cannot of course be stripped for it as are the men: consequently a weakly woman may accidentally pass me and be placed on the effective list.

The medical inspector is called on to certify to the good state of health of the coolies at the time they pass his inspection, but he is not called upon to give an opinion as to whether the coolies whom he passes are of such a constitution that it may be predicted they will certainly maintain their health in Assam or Cachar.

It is a well-known fact—one which has been recognized and discussed over and over again—that up-country coolies, as they are called by managers of tea gardens (viz., coolies of aryan descent), will not keep their health in the greater number of gardens in Assam. No matter how nice the garden itself may look, and notwithstanding the greatest care for the coolies on the part of the managers in Assam, this class of coolies is speedily attacked with fever, enlargement of the liver and spleen, become bloodless, suffer from diarrhoea, get dropsy, and die. Nor are the three months which elapsed between the arrival of the gang in question at Rungagora and their inspection by Dr. Partridge insufficient for the development of disease amongst such coolies. Three weeks or a month, or even a shorter time than this, will tend to convert a fine healthy body of men into miserable fever-stricken wretches. In some gardens, however, these up-country coolies do very well, as Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. informed me yesterday that much to their surprise some managers were now beginning to ask for coolies of this class.

Dhangur (non-aryan) coolies withstand the evil influences of the Assam climate much better than do up-country coolies, yet even in the case of dhangurs the medical inspector can only say that at the time when he sees them they are in good health; it must be that many of them will fail in Assam. Many of the men are from 30 to 40 years old, and correspond constitutionally with Europeans of 40 to 50 years of age. They have from their birth lived in the highlands of Central India, and have lived upon a diet very dissimilar from that which they take to when they leave for Assam, and which indeed would not be fitted for them in the new circumstances of their life. These men are taken from their homes, they are often in a depressed state of mind, and are sent off by steamer to the jungles of Assam, to a climate totally different to that in which they have been reared from their birth. Many of such men cannot but fail, weak points in their constitution becoming rapidly developed into disease; but I would represent that the Medical Inspector cannot be held responsible for such failures. Even during the voyage to Assam the evil influences of the change of climate may begin to show themselves.

This was fully recognized by Mr. Ainslie's commission in 1867-68. The commission wrote:—"After a long and trying journey, especially where there has been much sickness on board, it is not surprising that the appearance of the emigrants should be altered very much for the worse, and that the description of them, as they were at the time of embarkation, should not apply to their state on arrival."

The last batch of coolies sent to the Upper Assam Company's garden were mixed coolies; it contained so many up-country men that the managers complained of them to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. It is to these coolies that Dr. Partridge more particularly refers. I regret it did not occur to him to institute a comparison between the sick and death-rates on the company's gardens at Maijan and Rungagora; he would have found that in the case of the latter the rate is considerably higher. Yet these gardens are under the same management, and they are impartially supplied with coolies of the same class; indeed this very batch of coolies was sent up for the Maijan garden, and were only diverted on their arrival in Assam to the other gardens because labor was most wanted there.

Dr. Partridge makes no mention in his report of these coolies being for the most part up-country men,—men who are peculiarly liable to suffer from the climate of Assam. Possibly his limited experience in the district has not as yet enabled him to assure himself of this fact. I think I may venture to predict that after he has had one or two years' experience in Upper Assam he will be more cautious in expressing opinions on this subject. I believe too he will learn that there are many gardens in Assam in which, though the coolies are most carefully looked to, and though the garden may itself be in a high state of cultivation, yet coolies, especially up-country coolies, will fall away in health from the time of their arrival to labor on it; and he will probably come to acquiesce in the opinion of Mr. Ainslie's commission as to the change in the appearance of the coolies, which even the voyage to Assam may bring about. I sincerely hope that longer experience in Assam will at least lead the Inspector of Laborers to credit that a gang of coolies may present a very deplorable appearance at the time of his inspection, though they were conscientiously and carefully inspected by the Medical Inspector of Laborers in Calcutta four months previously.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

From—Messrs. Begg, Dewar & Co., Agents, Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.
To—F. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., M.D., Medical Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam.

Referring to our conversation with you to-day, regarding the batch of coolies sent up for this company in November last per steamer *Burma*, and forwarded by our Superintendent to the Rangagora garden, we beg to state that these people were examined and passed by us previous to their despatch to Assam, and that we were satisfied at the time with their general appearance and suitability for the work required of laborers on tea gardens in that district.

No. 43, dated Calcutta, the 15th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, Esq., Superintendent of Labor Transport.
To—The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In reply to your memorandum No. 674 of the 19th February last, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The two batches of coolies referred to as having been despatched for Assam, the first at the end of November and the second early in December 1869, have been traced by me.

Both batches consisted of what are usually termed "up-country" coolies, that is, laborers from Arrah, Lucknow, Jounpore, Ghazee-pore, Chupra, Benares, Patna, Hazareebaugh, Cawn-pore, Sultanpore, Gya, Behar, Gourruckpore, &c., and not *dhangurs*. Both batches were inspected and passed by Dr. W. J. Palmer when he was officiating for Dr. Macnamara, then on leave.

To the care with which Dr. Palmer examined coolies during the period he officiated, I can bear testimony; and the medical inspector's certificates of health relating to the batches in question, now filed in this office, show that the coolies were in very good health at the time. There were no rejections, only one man being noted as "oldish, selected by planter;" and the absence of cholera is specially remarked by Dr. Ayres on the paper.

After the full reports (marginally noted) bearing on this very subject which have been submitted already, it does not appear necessary to dwell here

(a) Dr. Macnamara's report, dated 8th April 1872.

(b) Dr. Ayres' report, No. 21, dated 8th April 1872, forming enclosures to this office letter No. 41 of the 13th April 1872.
J. G.

at length on this question; but I would submit that if the arguments and explanations urged in the medical inspector's reports above quoted are applicable to coolies inspected in Assam only four months after their despatch from Calcutta, they must apply with greatly increased force to coolies

inspected and reported on after a very much longer period.

Artizan Classes at the Dacca Normal School.

No. 1505, dated Fort William, the 11th April 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your No. 519, dated 9th February, calling for a scheme

for an artizan school at Dacca, I have the honor to forward copy of the correspond-

ence noted in the margin for the information and orders of Government.

2. I am of opinion that the scheme recommended by Mr. Clarke and the head-

master of the Dacca Normal School is well deserving of a trial, and I accordingly

solicit that a grant not exceeding Rs 900 be sanctioned for the erection of a workshop in the Normal School premises, and the purchase of tools and wood,

together with a monthly allowance of Rs. 78 for a foreman, carpenter, and artizan scholarship stipends, as applied for in Mr. Clarke's 11th paragraph.

3. Baboo Dinoo-nath Sen, the head-master of the Normal School, has shewn great interest in the undertaking and an intelligent appreciation of the objects to be attained by it; and I quite agree with Mr. Clarke that the financial control over the artizan work and the general superintendence of the department should be placed entirely in his hands under the general supervision of the Inspector.

No. 724, dated Fort William, the 23rd February 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

Refers to the Inspector's No. 2280, dated 4th October 1871.

Under orders from Government, the Director requests that the Inspector will be so good as to send up a scheme for an artizan school at Dacca, as promised in his letter referred to above.

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In continuation of paragraph 4 of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinoonath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinoonath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinoonath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinoonath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

Baboo Dinoonath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

Refers to the Inspector's No. 4047, dated 17th February.

BEFORE passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In reply to your No. 724 of 23rd February 1872, I beg leave to represent that I did not promise in my letter No. 2280 of 4th October 1871 to send up a scheme for an artizan school, but that I did carry out what I did promise, as appears by my No. 4047 of 17th February 1872.

2. I regret not to have yet received your approval of my advance of the Rs. 100, of which sanction was requested in my No. 4047 aforesaid, as it leaves me in doubt whether I am at all on the right tack, or whether I may not have started altogether in a wrong direction.

3. I submit herewith copy of letter No. 12, of the head-master, Dacca Normal School, of 12th March 1872.

4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, i.e., between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentry work.

6. I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

7. But it must be distinctly understood that the present carpentering work is merely a variety, and is taken up as amateur work; it necessarily will be thrown aside after a time, and there is no good reason to suppose that any of the young men at present practising carpentering will ever labor as artisans; they will stick to their trade of pandits. Though even in this case it may be hoped they will be at least none the worse for having learnt how to handle a saw, chisel, and plane.

8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 3 each, the grant to hind Government only from month to month, but the intention being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill an house than half of those at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whom means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 5 per month, but if I cannot (and the head-master, Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutchra shed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs. 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme, would be—

Capital account.			Monthly expenditure.	
		Rs.		Rs.
For worksh-ed	...	400	For foreman carpenter	18
For tools and wood	...	400	Twenty artizan scholarships...	30
Refunds to my circle fund balance	...	100		
Total	...	900	Total	78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success is sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, planing tables, and other improved machinery, when, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—BABOO DINOONATH SEN, Head-Master of the Normal School.

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan on which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following:—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able to use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country.

3rd.—Working with them will develop habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and to set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.
From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division,
To—The Director of Public Instruction

In continuation of paragraph 4 of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinooath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinooath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinooath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinooath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

I was lately much struck by the fact that in a village I lately visited, where the population was about half Mahomedan half Hindoo, none of the Hindoos appeared to be engaged in productive labor. The actual cultivators, cow-keepers, fishermen and boatmen, were to a man Mahomedans. The Hindoos existed on sub-divided landlord rights, or on the labor of some members of each family employed at a distance as writers, agents, clerks, &c. I doubt whether the Hindoos as a body in this village obtain a better income than the Mahomedans. I think a cultivator earns often his Rs. 10 per month more easily than an educated Hindoo; and I fancy that the case of this village is not an uncommon one in East Bengal.

Baboo Dinooath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction,
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 4047, dated 17th February.

Before passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

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To—The Director of Public Instruction.

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4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, i.e., between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentry work.

6. I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

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8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 8 each, the grant to bind Government only from month to month, but the intention being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill up more than half of these at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 8 per month; but if I cannot (and the head-master, Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutchah shed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs. 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme would be—

Capital account.			Monthly expenditure.		
		Rs.			Rs.
For workshed	...	400	For foreman carpenter	...	18
For tools and wood	...	400	Twenty artizan scholarships...	...	60
Refunds to my circle fund balance	...	100			
		—			—
Total	...	900	Total	...	78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great a want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success is sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, planing tables, and other improved machinery, when, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—BAROO DINOONATH SEN, Head-Master of the Normal School,

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following:—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country.

3rd.—Working with them will develop habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

good order by themselves. When necessary, they will borrow other tools from the general set, which will remain under the charge of the foreman, and be kept in use by him.

I shall have, in the second place, to admit two classes of students. One to consist of such as may have passed the vernacular or the minor scholarship examination and are desirous of qualifying themselves as professional artizans. They will learn mathematics, natural philosophy, and surveying with the Normal School students, and during the rest of the school hours attend the workshop. The other class will consist of the ordinary students of the Normal or other schools, who will attend the workshop for two hours on alternate days, either in the morning or after school hours. I believe a sufficient number of pupils for the professional class may be attracted by the offer of art stipends—say of Rs. 5 for the first and second years, and of Rs. 10 for the third year. The amounts thus paid to them may be expected to be more than repaid by the work they will do. To the students of the amateur class rewards for efficiency in work will have to be given, after examinations held annually, in the shape of prizes consisting of collections of primary tools, costing from Rs. 5 to 20 each. The number of art stipends for the professional class will at first be limited, say to five or ten, but the amateur class may consist of any number of pupils.

The pupils, after they are admitted, will have to be divided into parties, each consisting of three, who will have charge of separate pieces of work. After they have worked in parties for a short time they will have to be set to work singly and independently. When we shall have a sufficient number of advanced pupils of the professional class, parties of new pupils of the amateur class may be placed under their charge. It will not do, I believe, to introduce the principle of division of labor at first, as for instance a riving for one party, planing for another, and morticing for a third, and so on. This will only create confusion at the beginning; but it may be gradually adopted as we advance. Copies of written directions for the use of ordinary tools and for the ordinary operations may be given to each pupil as he is admitted, and directions how to proceed about a work may also be given to each party as it is placed in their hands.

Having commenced with carpentry, we may gradually proceed to working in sheet metal, casting brass and the softer metals, forging iron, casting iron, and turning metals of all kinds. The industrial school may, for a number of years, confine itself to these branches only. In each branch only such works will have to be turned out as are likely to find a sale. Lists of such works will have to be drawn up for each branch, progressively arranged; and preparing all those articles either in parties or singly will be the course of training to be gone through by each pupil. The whole of these branches may be so divided as to comprise a three years' course.

The professional class will have to go through the whole course, but to the other pupils may be given the choice of a branch to commence with, at which they will have to work for one year. They may be allowed to take up the other branches also if they like.

We can have only an ordinary country artizan to appoint as foreman, to direct and assist the pupils, put handles or frames to tools, and do delicate or difficult work. Selecting a proper collection of improved European tools, and showing their use, will doubtless be a matter of great difficulty. This can be done best and most easily only by an artizan from England. But I hope with the aid of books, and by occasionally inspecting during the holidays railway and other engineering workshops in this part of India, the foreman and I will be able to do all that can be done in this respect by one who has not had practical experience in an English workshop.

It will be a long time before I am able to carry out fully the plan sketched here. It will greatly depend upon the profits we are able to make by the sale of the articles we prepare, because I shall have to pay my way through all long. The work done by beginners, even with the aid of an experienced teacher, will necessarily be very slow and of an inferior description at first. But if a plan how to proceed is adopted after mature consideration, and be patiently and perseveringly adhered to, I believe we may expect to succeed in the end.

The first thing I did, while opening the industrial school, was to appoint a foreman on Rs. 18 a month,—an experienced artizan named Kantu mistry, who, though an old man and incapable of much hard labor, is recognized as the best carpenter in Dacca, and is well acquainted with the manipulation of iron and other metals. He is to some extent acquainted with European tools and methods of work, having served for ten or twelve years in the Calcutta Mint, and for about an equally long time under the English Engineer who managed the sugar and rice-mills which were in operation in Dacca some years ago.

I then brought some English-made blades of tools from the bazar and had the handles put on by the mistry. I had thus five sets of the most necessary tools prepared, each consisting of one sixteen-inch hand-saw, one jack flow, three chisels of sizes, one rule, and one mallet; to these will shortly be added a trying or longer plane, a square and a gauge. With these the pupils now work. I have written to Messrs. T. J. Thomson and Company for a grindstone and a set of about 25 or 30 tools, which will form the nucleus of the set that I shall try to make as complete as possible with which the foreman will work.

On the 27th ultimo I admitted thirty students and divided them into ten portions, each consisting of a teacher of the school and two students. After buying some cheap planks, I distributed the following work among them:—Seven tuktposhes (তুকতপোশ), one box for the globe belonging to the school, and two work benches. Some of these are finished, others are very near completion. Only the time at which I work with my party will require some time more.

As soon as all these articles are finished, they will be sold or made over to the parties who have contracted for them. I will then gradually place more and more complicated and difficult work in the hands of the pupils. I am preparing written directions for the use of ordinary carpentry tools, and for squaring, joining, morticing, &c., which I expect to place in the hands of the pupils soon.

The foreman attends at 11 o'clock, and during the school hours works at the tools, sharpening and putting in order the five sets used by the pupils, or preparing handles for new tools. From 4 to 6 P.M. the foreman and I work every day, measuring and marking out work for the parties, or directing and assisting them when necessary. The parties work on alternate days from 4 to 6 P.M., so that five parties work each day. After I get a grindstone to sharpen the tools quickly and have its frame prepared, I shall appoint another carpenter and admit ten parties more to work in the morning. I have not yet taken any pupils for the professional class, as I desire to know your opinion on the subject before I do so.

I am happy to inform you that there has not been any objection on the part of the teachers or the students who have taken admission into the industrial school to work with the carpenter, or receive instruction from him, though he is a very low caste and an uneducated man, according to the common acceptation of the word. Nor do the pupils feel any objection to carry with their own hands every day the plank, &c., with which they work to and from the room where they are kept for safety at night; this I consider is a great point gained. I have been assisted in this matter by the zeal and co-operation of all the teachers of the school, with only one or two exceptions, to an extent that I did not expect. Indeed, if it were not for the alacrity with which they have set to work, I would have met with some difficulty in getting students. But now almost all the students of our school, as also many from other schools, together with some gentlemen of standing, such as a pleader and a zemindar's superintendent, express a strong desire to join us. Some of them come now and then and actually work with us, though I have not thought fit to increase the number of pupils before I can arrange about the tools.

Some words of acknowledgment from you of the services of the Normal School teachers in this matter will go a great way to encourage them, and thus help towards the success of the institution.

No. 1542, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* forwarding correspondence regarding the artizan classes which it is proposed to establish in connection with the Normal School at Dacca.

* No. 1505, dated 11th April.

2. The scheme originates with Baboo Dinoonath Sen, head-master of the Normal School, who has already opened carpentry classes which he supervises himself, and at which some thirty students of the school, besides outsiders, already attend, and are learning carpentry out of school hours. It is proposed to extend the usefulness of these classes by granting small artizan scholarships to lads who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. The artizan scholars will attend the General Normal School lessons in arithmetic, drawing, and surveying only, and the rest of their time will be spent in learning the use of tools and in learning to work in wood according to scale and pattern. It is suggested that if the plan succeeds, the artizan classes may learn to work in brass or other soft metal and in iron.

3. One distinctive feature of the scheme is that the Inspector (Mr. C. B. Clarke) and Baboo Dinoonath Sen propose to take educated lads instead of unlettered boys of the carpenter caste as the raw material for their skilled artizans. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this is an improvement on some previous schemes for industrial schools; a lad who can read and write his own language tolerably well, and knows a little arithmetic, will, other things being equal, be more likely to make an expert carpenter or joiner than a boy who has never done anything according to rules at all. The Lieutenant-Governor has understood that there are in Calcutta Bengalees who, after leaving school, have taken to and become successful in the higher classes of handicraft. He recently heard an authentic instance of a Brahmin who, after passing the Entrance Examination, took to the trade of a plumber and is now a master plumber. His Honor thinks that some Bengalees are very practical men, and he has much hope that with education and enlightenment they will take to European arts.

4. The money required for the first year of the existence of these classes, which at the outset will be experimental, is—

Rs.	
18	a month for a carpenter.
60	„ for twenty (at Rs. 3) artizan scholarships.
<hr/>	
Total	78

A grant of Rs. 500 will be wanted for tools and materials, as well as Rs. 400 for a workshed in the event of the Normal School remaining in its present building. Hereafter, if Dacca artizan classes turn out well, and if the artizan scholars stay beyond one year, it may, as Mr. Clarke points out, be necessary to raise the scholarship stipend for the second and third year.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the grant asked for, debitable to savings under the grant for "Normal Schools." He considers that Baboo Dinoonath Sen's undertaking is in every way worthy of support and encouragement, and he wishes that the artizan classes should remain under the Baboo's direction, subject to such supervision and assistance as the Commissioner of Dacca, the Collector of Dacca, and the Inspector of the Eastern Circle, may be able to give. He would wish, however, that some at least of the artizan scholars should be Mahomedans if possible, for men of this creed constitute the majority of the working community in Eastern Bengal. A report on the working of these classes will be expected by the Lieutenant-Governor in February 1873; meanwhile any *ad interim* report which the Commissioner may be able to send will be received with interest.

No. 1543.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca and to the Collector of Dacca, with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that they may be able to aid in establishing and improving the artizan classes at the Dacca Normal School.

No. 1544, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1872.

FROM—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

TO—H. BEVERLEY, Esq., in charge of the Census Office.

WITH reference to the paragraph extracted on the margin from a letter

I was lately much struck by the fact that in a village I lately visited, where the population was about half Mahomedans, half Hindoos, none of the Hindoos appeared to be engaged in productive labor. The actual cultivators, cow-keepers, fishermen, and boatmen, were to a man Mahomedans. The Hindoos existed on sub-divided landlord rights, or on the labor of some members of each family, employed at a distance as writers, agents, clerks, &c. I doubt whether the Hindoos as a body in this village obtain a better income than the Mahomedans; I think a cultivator earns often his Rs. 10 per month more easily than an educated Hindoo, and I fancy that the case of this village is not an uncommon one in East Bengal.

written by the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, I am directed to inquire whether the returns of professions and the information compiled from the census papers do, so far as your compilation has yet proceeded, seem to bear out, for Eastern Bengal generally, Mr. Clarke's view that the Mahomedans

of an Eastern Bengal village generally are, while the Hindoos generally are not, engaged in productive labour.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs A. P.	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P.	£ s d.	£ s d.	
Total traffic for the week ..	119,599	1,55,170 4 11	16,973 18 11	606,689 0	3,31,354 14 6	30,374 4 0	47,348 2 11	
Or per mile of railway		144 8 10	13 5 0		238 10 8	28 14 3	36 19 3	
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	1,543,246	24,96,963 0 8	223,868 5 6	10,763,904 10	62,18,460 13 9	570,036 2 7	798,914 8 1	
Total for 16 weeks ...	1,663,846	26,52,133 5 3	245 862 4 5	11,430,593 10	65,49,821 12 3	600,400 6 7	848,263 11 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,973	1,58,474 4 0	14,536 16 1	685,551 20	4,72,713 10 5	43,332 1 8	57,966 17 9	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.. ..	123 13 8	11 7 1	.	380 7 3	33 17 4	45 4 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	1,731,998	26,33,759 9 9	241,427 19 3	10 409,900 20	62,98 243 0 6	577,333 18 11	818,766 18 2	

		Rs As P.	£ s d	Mds Pcs	Rs As P.	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	6,472	19,352 6 5	1,778 19 5	74130 0	22,734 15 6	2,084 0 9	3,888 0 2
Per mile of railway		56 7 10	7 18 7		101 9 9	9 6 8	17 4 10
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	70,279	2,48,919 4 6	22,817 12 0	1,081,500 30	2,07,990 10 8	27,316 7 2	50,133 19 3
Total for 16 weeks ...	85,751	2,68,271 10 11	24,591 11 5	1,166,636 30	3,20,731 9 9	29,400 7 11	53,991 19 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,454½	12,883 9 2	1,180 19 10	60,645 10	17,183 1 1	1,575 3 4	2,756 3 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		57 12 5	5 5 11		77 0 10	7 1 8	12 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	76,070½	2,73,053 11 8	25,220 5 1	911,825 0	2,71,047 5 10	24,846 0 3	50,080 5 2

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	29 360	22,533 13 9	2,085 12 1	124,608 27	12,571 14 0	1,794 1 9	3,850 13 10
Or per mile of railway	188	143 15 9	13 4 0	708 0	125 1 0	11 9 8	24 13 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	478 910	3,12,095 1 3	28,663 14 9	1,854 010 1	4,05,304 13 10	37,835 8 11	65,869 3 9
Total for 16 weeks	508,270	3,35,228 15 0	30,729 6 10	2,008,612 28	4,25,776 11 10	59,029 10 8	69,728 17 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,006	19,865 4 4	1,820 19 8	138,709 10	29,890 7 10	2,739 19 8	4,560 18 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	182	120 14 11	11 12 8	886 0	190 15 11	17 10 2	29 2 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	491,074	2,97,844 4 10	28,219 1 0	2,127,912 34	4,36,474 5 3	44,010 3 2	68,229 4 2

	Rs.	As.	P.	L.	S.	D.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Total traffic for the week	6,073	908	12	6	99	13	7	16,274	0	438	13	6	45	17	8	145	11
Or per mile of railway	238	85	9	7	3	11	2	64	20	30	10	9	3	1	4	6	12
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	13,287	2,012	15	6	201	5	11	37,177	80	1,133	15	0	118	7	11	314	13
Total for the 3 weeks	19,980	3,109	12	0	300	19	6	53,431	30	1,593	12	6	159	5	7	460	5
COMPARISON.																	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,579	1,194	12	6	119	9	7	10,495	0	318	3	3	31	16	3	151	5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270	42	10	9	4	5	4	374	33	11	5	9	1	2	2	5	3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,930	2,577	9	6	257	15	2	26,322	0	780	10	3	78	1	3	335	10

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 21st April 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.20	0.60	28th April 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.18	0.52	1.28	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	2.40	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	0.30	0.20	2.27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	0.95	ditto.	
	Jugutinspore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore ...	0.40	Nil	3.47	23rd April 1872.	
	Bhuddaruck ...	Nil	0.08	3.26	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree ...	ditto	Nil	0.15	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	21st April 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	1.42	Nil	2.11	23rd April 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	0.40	ditto	2.08	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	1.26	ditto	3.33	ditto.	
	Puchumba ...	0.46	ditto	1.57	ditto.	
	Ranchee ...	0.10	ditto	2.95	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	0.65	ditto	2.99	ditto.	
	Purula ...	0.36	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	0.60	ditto	1.95	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Chyabassa ...	0.95	ditto	2.26	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Nil	ditto	2.89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872	
	{ Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	3.43	28th April 1872.	
	Behar ...	0.21	Not received	2.80	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Barh ...	0.22	Nil	2.70	28th April 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.42	ditto	2.99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	1.23	ditto	2.47	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	0.79	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.98	ditto	3.88	ditto.	
	Chumparan ...	0.50	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Bettiah ...	Not received	ditto	1.20	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto ...	ditto ditto ditto
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	1.23	23rd April 1872.	Not received 1st to 21st April.
	Mozufferpore ...	0.24	ditto	2.82	ditto.	
	Durhanagah ...	Nil	ditto	1.16	ditto.	
	Soetamaree ...	2.70	ditto	4.95	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	0.10	Not received	3.72	21st April 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	0.10	Nil	3.12	28th April 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	Nil	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	0.05	ditto	2.79	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Buzar ...	Nil	ditto	2.21	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhuboosah ...	ditto	Not received	2.49	21st April 1872.	
	Benare ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	28th April 1872.	
	Bhankupore ...	1.50	ditto	2.26	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 31st March.
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Banka ...	0.50	ditto	2.36	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	Nil	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	0.38	ditto	2.56	ditto	
	Jamouie ...	2.03	ditto	3.60	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BURDWAN.	Begooerai ...	Nil	ditto	3.46	ditto.	
	Deognur ...	0.35	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Jaintara ...	0.50	ditto	2.17	ditto	
	Rajnehal ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	0.05	Nil	1.88	28th April 1872.	Not recorded 15th January to 4th February.
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.22	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	Nil	ditto	2.64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	0.22	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Rainpore Beaulah ...	0.24	Nil	3.43	23rd April 1872.	
	Nattore ...	Nil	ditto	2.79	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	0.31	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	Nil	ditto	1.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.15	ditto	1.94	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.21	ditto	3.62	ditto.	
	Jangipore ...	0.46	ditto	4.24	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.22	ditto	3.69	ditto.	
	Jamookandi ...	0.42	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
	Funna ...	0.75	0.35	3.65	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	0.01	1.09	3.48	ditto	
	Rungpore ...	0.45	0.68	2.44	ditto	
	Bhowanigunge ...	0.37	2.42	4.40	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	1.49	0.30	3.77	23rd April 1872.	
	Burdwan ...	0.10	Nil	1.97	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	0.16	ditto	2.25	ditto.	
	Onina ...	0.10	0.09	0.90	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.21	Nil	1.50	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.40	ditto	3.10	ditto.	
	Raueegunge ...	0.10	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
	Soore ...	0.57	ditto	3.88	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	0.10	ditto	4.63	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	0.18	0.57	6.52	ditto.	
	Jehannabad ...	0.01	0.01	4.44	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.07	0.55	4.22	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Rngr.'s Office ...	0.20	Not received	2.00	21st April 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.19	0.11	3.41	23rd April 1872.	
	Tamluk ...	0.03	1.67	4.75	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 31st April 1872.	Rain from 25th to 14th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PURNIAH.	Krishnagpur ...	0.02	Nil	2.25	28th April 1872	
	Bongung ...	Nil	0.19	1.60	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	0.16	2.54	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.98	Nil	3.70	ditto.	
	Choodangab ...	0.20	0.10	2.30	ditto.	
	Koochta ...	0.14	Nil	2.02	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Nil	9.62	12.60	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.10	3.30	4.78	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	0.60	Not received	4.20	21st April 1872	
	Nurail ...	0.06	ditto	3.86	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0.02	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	Nil	ditto	3.41	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.40	Nil	1.02	28th April 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0.03	0.33	4.35	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.03	0.17	3.71	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.05	0.20	3.41	ditto.	
	Barraekpore ...	0.15	0.61	6.26	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	0.63	3.95	ditto.	
	Barasat ...	ditto	0.61	3.87	ditto.	
	Satkuerah ...	0.30	2.08	5.24	ditto.	
Dacca.	Busseerhaut ...	Nil	1.62	5.16	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	0.03	2.02	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	0.30	1.95	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2.45	2.28	7.67	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	2.30	1.90	6.45	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	Nil	3.84	6.80	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	2.75	5.40	ditto.	
	Persepore ...	ditto	1.50	5.55	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	1.25	4.30	10.73	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	0.44	1.76	2.99	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	Nil	1.79	3.85	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	1.10	2.88	ditto.	Not received 16th to 21st April.
	Jamalpore ...	ditto	Nil	3.10	ditto.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,
	Atteah ...	0.43	1.30	3.27	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	2.37	0.28	6.47	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Sylhet ...	3.20	10.27	24.78	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	0.93	9.86	25.41	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	2.11	Not received	11.18	21st April 1872.	
	Kojah ...	1.93	13.63	24.04	28th April 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	1.50	2.10	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	1.99	2.83	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.16	21st April 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Kangamates Hill ...	ditto	2.56	5.04	28th April 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	0.30	3.27	6.23	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	0.94	2.75	2.49	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	1.46	1.92	5.18	ditto.	
	Akyab ...	Nil	0.20	0.30	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	2.34	3.41	10.01	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	1.21	4.41	10.21	ditto.	
	Goaiparah ...	1.26	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhoooree ...	2.05	Nil	5.75	28th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0.29	1.74	3.72	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	2.64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	2.36	1.18	6.16	28th April 1872.	
	Bunghoe ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	20th Feb. 1872.	
	Jalpigoree ...	3.50	2.18	8.44	28th April 1872.	
	Boda ...	0.33	0.55	2.98	ditto.	
	Tesepore ...	0.73	Not received	5.22	21st April 1872.	
SAMSAT.	Nowgong ...	8.62	2.90	25.22	28th April 1872	
	Mungledye ...	1.08	Not received	4.34	21st April 1872	Not received 1st to 14th April.
	Burpettan ...	1.60	ditto	3.42	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	1.35	ditto	6.07	ditto.	
	Soebangor ...	1.85	ditto	17.09	ditto.	
	Jorehaut ...	1.79	ditto	14.54	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.79	ditto	10.32	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	1.45	ditto	11.59	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.26	ditto	15.23	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.90	ditto	13.43	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	1.13	0.44	2.27	28th April 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	2.64	21.60	37.84	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	3.95	Not received	7.48	21st April 1872.	
	Samoogoodting ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th April to 4th May 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	28th	10	29.757	29.775	81.0	82.2	66	S by W	...	...	CS	
		16	29.685	29.663	82.2	84.0	64	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.745	29.763	82.6	84.0	66	S by E	...	...	CK	
	29th	10	29.745	29.763	82.6	84.0	66	S	...	...	CK	
		16	29.629	29.647	82.5	83.3	63	S W	...	0.73	CK	
		16	29.758	29.771	82.3	81.8	71	S W	...	...	K	
	30th	10	29.647	29.665	82.2	78.6	54	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29.647	29.665	82.2	78.6	54	S by W	...	...	K	
	May	1st	29.809	29.827	90.0	80.5	64	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.682	29.700	83.0	81.0	57	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.806	29.824	89.0	80.0	66	S	...	...	K	
	2nd	10	29.674	29.692	83.5	81.5	57	S by E	...	...	K	
		16	29.674	29.692	83.5	81.0	67	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.825	29.843	89.5	81.0	67	S S W	...	...	K	
	3rd	10	29.696	29.714	94.3	82.5	58	S S W	...	...	CS	
		16	29.843	29.861	89.7	81.2	66	S S W	...	...
	4th	10	29.703	29.724	94.5	80.4	52	S S W	...	...
		16										
SAVON ISLAND.	April											
	28th	10	29.773	29.779	91	84	73	S W	24.8°	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29.671	29.677	89	82	73	S S W	25.2°	...	CK	m
		16	29.765	29.771	87	82	79	S W	22.5°	...	C, CK	m, o, scuds
	29th	10	29.663	29.669	89	82	73	S S W	22.8°	...	K	b
		16	29.803	29.809	93	84	67	S S W	22.9°	...	KS	b, scuds
		16	29.673	29.679	90	82	69	S	18.2°	...	N	b
	30th	10	29.673	29.679	90	82	69	S S W	12.3°	...	N	b, m
		16	29.839	29.845	91	82	66	S S E	14.4°	...	N	b
	May	1st	29.727	29.733	89	81	69	S	7.9°	...	N	b
		16	29.818	29.824	92	83	67	S	11.3°	...	N	b
	2nd	10	29.719	29.725	89	80	66	S S W	5.3°	...	N	b
		16	29.842	29.848	91	82	66	S	12.9°	...	N	b, scuds
		16	29.744	29.750	90	81	66	S W	11.5°	...	N	b, m
	3rd	10	29.873	29.879	93	82	60	S	15.6°	...	CS	
	4th	10	29.729	29.735	90	82	69	S		...		
		16										
CHITTAGONG.	April											
	28th	10	29.794	29.885	88	83	76	S W	9.9°	...	K	b
		16	29.683	29.774	88	82	76	S W	17.3°	...	K	b, g
		16	29.760	29.852	87	83	79	S W	7.9°	0.40	K, KS, CK	b
	29th	10	29.668	29.760	86	81	83	S W	15.3°	...	KS	m, u
		16	29.789	29.883	76	74	90	N	7.6°	2.30	KS	u, g
		16	29.601	29.753	85	80	79	S	4.1°	...		b
	30th	10	29.601	29.753	85	80	79	N N E	3.7°	...		b
		16	29.806	29.901	82	77	78	S W	5.3°	...	K	b
	May	1st	29.708	29.800	87	81	76	S	4.4°	...	K, KS	b
		16	29.793	29.886	86	79	73	S E	13.0°	...	K	b
	2nd	10	29.671	29.763	85	79	68	Calm	4.2°	...		b
		16	29.790	29.883	86	78	68	S W	6.9°	...		b
	3rd	10	29.693	29.771	78	81	73	S W	3.2°	...	K	b
		16	29.824	29.915	89	82	73	S W	7.6°	...		b
	4th	10	29.679	29.770	88	81	72	S W		...		
		16										
MADRAS.	April											
	28th	10	29.842	29.872	88	79	65	S by E	20°	...		bc
		16	29.731	29.761	88	80	69	S E	13°	...		m
		16	29.773	29.803	91	79	68	S W by S	5°	...		m
	29th	10	29.652	29.682	87	78	66	N E	12°	...		bc
		16	29.700	29.730	86	80	75	N by E	14°	0.06		bc
		16	29.615	29.645	80	75	78	E S E	8°	0.21		bc
	30th	10	29.615	29.645	80	75	78	S W by W	8°	1.25		o
		16	29.618	29.673	77	71	95	N	14°	0.16		o
	May	1st	29.540	29.570	80	77	84	N	19°	2.54		o
		16	29.318	29.348	77	76	95	S E by E	24°	0.14		bc
	2nd	10	29.403	29.498	78	65	46	S by E	20°	0.17		bc
		16	29.754	29.784	85	77	68	S S E	15°	...		o
	3rd	10	29.675	29.705	85	78	71	S	12°	...		c
		16	29.805	29.895	86	76	64	S by E	13°	...		b
	4th	10	29.750	29.780	86	77				...		
		16										
CUTTACK.	April											
	28th	10	29.714	29.796	89	79	62	S S W	11.9°	...		cloudy
		16	29.566	29.647	93	79	61	S S W	7.0°	...	N, KS	fair
		16	29.724	29.808	88	79	65	S S W	5.0°	...	N, KS	cloudy
	29th	10	29.681	29.682	91	78	63	S W	11.0°	...		fair
		16	29.601	29.772	90	79	59	S W	17.0°	...		fair
		16	29.549	29.670	96	78	42	S	10.2°	...	N, KS	cloudy
	30th	10	29.549	29.670	96	78	42	S	4.0°	...	CK	fair
		16	29.760	29.841	92	79	54	S E	1.8°	...		fair
	May	1st	29.628	29.709	97	79	42	S E	5.8°	...		fair
		16	29.706	29.787	94	79	49	S	4.8°	...		fair
	2nd	10	29.576	29.657	96	79	44	S W	4.9°	...		fair
		16	29.686	29.768	92	78	51	S W	2.3°	...		fair
	3rd	10	29.696	29.677	96	78	42	S S W	5.7°	...		fair
		16	29.689	29.771	89	73	43	S W	7.0°	...		fair
	4th	10	29.678	29.659	97	79				...		
		16										
AYRAB.	April											
	28th	10	29.878	29.899	89	81	69	W	1	...		b
		16	29.769	29.790	88	79	65	W	1	...		b
		16	29.850	29.871	89	80	66	S W	1	...		b
	29th	10	29.727	29.748	88	79	65	S W	1	...		b
		16	29.840	29.861	87	79	68	S W	1	...		b
		16	29.697	29.718	89	80	66	S W	1	...		b
	May	1st	29.697	29.718	89	80	66	S	1	...		b
		16	29.896	29.917	87	79	68	S	1	0.20		b
		16	29.705	29.816	83	78	78	S S W	1	1.30		o, i
		16	29.887	29.909	77	75	90	S S E	1	1.00		b
	2nd	10	29.788	29.805	99	76	83	E	1	...		b
		16	29.864	29.885	83	78	78	E S E	1	...		b
	3rd	10	29.757	29.778	85	79	76	S W	1	...		b
		16	29.863	29.904	87	80	72	S	1	...		b
	4th	10	29.721	29.742	87	80	72	W	2	...		b
		16										

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

N.B.—The Parametria data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

CALCUTTA—FEBRUARY 1872.

...	72.8	Mean humidity of 16 years
...	72.9	Ratio ditto of 1872
...	0.1	Excess in 1872

68	Mean rainfall of 16 years
71	Actual fall in 1872
8	Excess in 1872

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1972

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[illegible]

The Lieutenant Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9 to 11 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced
 to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold
 some official position, are requested to bring an
 introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON

Belvedere.
The 6th May. 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Central Pollution Control Board

Act of the Governor General of
Canada in Council received the assent of His
Excellency the Governor General on the 25th
April 1921 and is hereby promulgated for
general information.

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THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."
- Short title.
- Extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.
- mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column herein contained shall affect any Statute, Act, or Regulation repealed, nor any usage or custom incident of any contract, not in provisions of this Act.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

- (a).—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal: "Proposal."
- (b).—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise: "Promise."
- (c).—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee': "Promisor" and "promisee."
- (d).—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise: "Consideration."
- (e).—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement: "Agreement."
- (f).—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises: "Reciprocal promises."
- (g).—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void: "Void agreement."
- (h).—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract: "Contract."
- (i).—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract: "Voidable contract."
- (j).—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable: "Void contract."

CHAPTER I.**OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.**

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

Communication when complete.

The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor; as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(b.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(c.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made. 6. A proposal is revoked—

- (1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;
- (2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;
- (3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or
- (4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

- (1) be absolute and unqualified;
- (2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTS, VOIDABLE CONTRACTS, AND VOID AGREEMENTS.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(a.) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(b.) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not "Free consent" defined.

- (1) coercion, as defined in section 15, or
- (2) undue influence, or
- (3) fraud, as defined in section 17, or
- (4) misrepresentation, or
- (5) mistake, subject to section 20.

Consent is said to not have been given in coercion, undue influence, or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1).—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2).—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1).—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2).—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3).—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4).—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5).—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to be willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

A sells to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness.

B, after and has just come of age. Here, the law would make it A's duty to tell B the truth.

A says to B, "I do not deny it, I shall assume responsibility for nothing. Here A's silence is not equivalent to speech."

A enters upon a contract. A makes a promise in prices which would be a disadvantage to the contract. A is not

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(a) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(b) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(c) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(d) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(e) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(c.) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

21. A contract is not voidable because it
Effect of mistakes as was caused by a mistake to law. as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because
Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact. it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

23. The consideration or
What considerations and objects are lawful and what not. object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

- it is forbidden by law; or
- is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or
- is fraudulent; or
- involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or
- the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(b.) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(c.) A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(d.) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(e.) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(f.) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(g.) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(h.) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(i.) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which he has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(j.) A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(k.) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

24. If any part of a single consideration for
Agreements void of one or more objects, or any considerations and objects unlawful in part. of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

25. An agreement made
Agreement without consideration is void— without consideration is void unless

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered unless it is in writing under the law for the time and registered, being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be a debt barred by Limitation law. charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section affects the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which consent of the promisor is freely given is void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration is to be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises for no consideration to give B a horse. This is a void agreement.

(b.) A, for natural love and affection to his son, B, Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise in writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(c.) A finds B's purse and gives it to him, giving A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(d.) A supports B in his expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(e.) A owes B Rs. 1,000 and A signs a written agreement to pay B Rs. 1,000 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

(f.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(g.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A desires that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not, A's consent was freely given.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, is brought for the recovery of the amount so awarded, one party to such contract against the other party, in respect of any subject matter so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Nothing shall render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any dispute which has already arisen, or any law in force containing references to arbitration.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(b.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(c.) A, who is a dealer in coconut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of coconut-oil.

(d.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rámnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(e.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(f.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void; and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or towards any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

OF CONTINGENT CONTRACTS.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(b.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(c.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when that event has happened.

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(b.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship has not returned within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a square. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears in the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional;
2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do;
3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(b.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

40. If it appears from the nature of the contract that it was intended that the parties to the contract should perform it, or that any person other than the parties to the contract should perform it, the promise must be performed by the person so intended, or by a competent person employed by the promisor on his behalf.

Illustration.

(a.) A promises to perform this promise, either by himself or by another person.

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(A.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors arising from such default in

(a.) B, C and D are joint promisors. Nothing in this section shall release B from recovering from his principal made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(c.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(d.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. A and B are only sureties for C. C fails to pay, and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

(e.) Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

(f.) B, C and D are joint promisors. A is the promisee. B does not know C. A releases C. A is not discharged from his liability to D.

(g.) A, B and C are joint promisors. A releases B. A is not discharged from his liability to D.

44. Where one person appears from the contract to be the promisee, and the performance rests, as an implied promise, on any of them, the consequences of such deceased person

jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time, and, if a place is specified, at that place.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on January 1st. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse at 11 o'clock, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

Illustrations.

(a.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(b.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle on account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(b.) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary. bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases :—

- (1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :
- (2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :
- (3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

of the contract ; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Right of person dealing with agent personally liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act upon belief that principal only will be held liable.

belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(a.) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(b.) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals ; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(b.) A the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and C the pretended consignee.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PARTNERSHIP.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

'Firm' defined.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account ; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(b.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving, by way of annuity, a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by

the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

longing to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss :

- (2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership :
- (3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business :
- (4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business :
- (5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners ; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners :
- (6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners :
- (7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members :
- (8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time :
- (9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court :
- (10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases :—
When Court may dissolve partnership.

- (1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind :
- (2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors :
- (3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person :
- (4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract :
- (5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners :
- (6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

Rights and obligations of partners in partnership continued after expiry of term for which it was entered into.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

General duties of partners.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting partnership.

Account to firm of benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(b.) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Obligations to firm, of partner carrying on competing business.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

Payment of partnership-debts, and of separate debts.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution. rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42

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Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances <i>bond facie</i> made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers...	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. X of 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of special procedure. Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure. In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts. In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references. The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed; shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases. 3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions. 4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following

meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation." "Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial." "Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

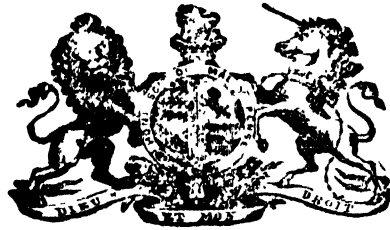
"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mokal Noabad, Mouzah Machookhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimrao Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimrao Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund „ 6-12-0

Total 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,376-7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund „ 6-15-0

Total 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, Coud. Depy. Collr., in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonoorain, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brij Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawuath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brij Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Nao, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parottee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty PEARL, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chaud, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshi Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brij Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondory, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Rutton Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibho Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanand Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,554-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Datta, Ramhurry Datta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjiban, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohan Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mausub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mausub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Cord. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H. ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاڑی اور جو سب دھرمی سنہ ۱۷۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ میں دیں ہونے سے باقی مالگذاڑی کے بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ می تاریخ ۲۷ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا پرگنہ شاہجس کے خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام دیوان رام جیوان سنگھ و بابورام کمار سنگھ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۵۲۲-۱۰۰-۸ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱۹۳-۱۴-۱ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوا

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونسہ جسکی خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام راجہ رام پوکاش سنگھ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰۰-۶-۳ باقی مالگذاڑی خاص نیلام ہوا

ایچ: آکچاندر
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ فروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

Nonjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurour; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jannarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, alias Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اسی تصور کے رو سے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دی جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جی برابری سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر واقع محال مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع تھرت کے توزیع میں مندرج ہے بعلت مفرو بیت و غیر حاضری مدعا علیہ مذکور تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ قمری روز بدھ شنبہ کچھری کلکٹری ضلع تھرت میں نیلام ہوا

شرایط نیلام

- ۱۔ اگر زر قیمت نیلام مورویہ سے زیادہ نہ توکل زر بیلامی بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا
- ۲۔ جب زر قیمت نیلام مورویہ سے زائد ہو تو زر بیعانہ بھصا فیصد ۲۵ فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام کے پندرہویں اور دو پھر تک کہ اوسمیں اور نیلام بھی محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوئے اگر اس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے مقرر یا جس روز کچھری کہلی اوس روز دو پھر تک داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہ ہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ سوخت ہوکر بعد اجرائی اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجاوردھی خریدار خطا کار نیلام نانے عمل میں آویگا
- ۳۔ جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بویگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جائیگا

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیار ستم نگر پرگنہ دھورور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذاڑ میں نام نہو سنگھ و کار و سنگھ وغیرہ کا مذکور ہے اور مبلغ ۴۰۹-۱-۴ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال میں حق و حصہ جی برابری سنگھ مدعا علیہ مقرر کا واقع مواضع مہیار ستم نگر عرف بیکا و بیروپور گوبی متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۱ و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکت ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوا

ایف: ایم: ہلڈے

کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors' office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agnee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum orf Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum orf Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Duolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 848 10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Enam-e Khanum orf Bebee Bannoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa orf Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Enam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bannejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Duolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gaspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Enam Ali, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hardeonarain Sing, minor, Kishondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, and Mirza Bannejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE.

A. C. MANGLES, Offg. Collector.

The 10th April 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگداری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ میں بابت بقیہ مالگداری سرکار و دیگر دہوی جو از روی دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موقوف باقی مالگداری سرکار کے بقاریخ ۲۸ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ ماہ سے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر اوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا •

بدوبست استمراری •

نمبر ۱۵۹ توزیع محال بڑا گوہر دھن پیرگنہ غیاپور لیحانہ مالگداری دیگ نراین سنگہ و کشن دت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۴۸۶-۱۸-۱۸ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نراین سنگہ و کشن دت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۵۱-۱۴-۵ بابت حصہ چوامہتون و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و غلام حسین و زادولعل و کاشے اعل و مرزا اعائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی بی جان و مسماۃ اصامی خانم عرف بی بی بدو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوامہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و بیگم چند مہتون و سوماری مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا قادر علی ٹوندن سنگہ و لالہ دمیرعل و دیگ نراین سنگہ و موان مہتون و نالکسن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگداری نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گوساین داس لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور لیحانہ مالگداری دیگ نراین سنگہ و کشن دت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نراین سنگہ و کشن دت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و غیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۸۸-۱۰-۶ بابت حصہ مسماۃ اصامی خانم عرف بی بی بدو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علی و مرزا قادر علی و مرزا اعائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی بی جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید النساء و زادولعل و کاشے اعل و ٹوندن سنگہ و دیگ نراین سنگہ و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و بیگم چند مہتون و سوماری مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا قادر علی و بالکشن مہتون گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگداری کے نیلام ہوگا •

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاپور لیحانہ مالگداری مرزا مظہر علی و کپل سنگہ و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۶ منہائے ہوگا بابت حصہ موان مہتون و بالکشن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کھولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۵۵-۳ بابت حصہ مرزا محمد علی و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید النساء و مرزا اعائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علی و چوا مہتون عرف دمتری مہتون و ٹوندن سنگہ و گوادا سنگہ و مٹکدھاری سنگہ اصل بنفسہ و ولے ہر دیو نراین سنگہ نانالغ و کشن دت تیواری و دیگ نراین سنگہ و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی بی جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگداری کے نیلام ہوگا •

ای: سی: منگل

کلکٹر

تھریہر بقاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddca will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 B.S. for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 4-1-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhyya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110.—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshee Fuzloll Kurum and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhyya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozoomdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDCA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.		REMARKS.
				Rs.	As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor, Sural Gopukisto Bose, and Pooroo Chundro Banerjee.	1,168	8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohmunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710	8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassimath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	....			2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassimath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is .. and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,282	9	2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etah, pergunnah Chowmooha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
18th April 1872.

J. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector,*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudhury for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,104-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

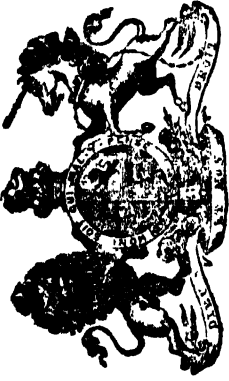
No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudhury from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No. 4, Chuck Aladijore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1850 B.S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ..; Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Panchmahar Fair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudhary and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 652-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, *Collector.*



APPENDIX (No. III.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing from 1st May pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
A.						
1	Abbott, G	India	Christian	A revised list will be published in next Gazette. Any person wishing to point out any errors or omissions in this list is requested to communicate them to the Clerk of the Crown forthwith, so as to enable them to be corrected or inserted in the revised list.
2	Abraham, J A	Firm of Abbott and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	
3	Abree, Joseph	Inhabitant	...	China Bazar	ditto	
4	Abreo, J W	Assistant, Apear and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	
5	Abreo, G W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	ditto	
7	Adams, J H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	
		Assistant, Wills, Edmonds and Co	...	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.		Residence or Place of Business.		Native-Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
		Assistant, Office	Deputy Surveyor-General's	...	Middleton Street	...	Christian	
8	Adels, J P	ditto,	...	...	Park Street	...	ditto	
9	Adels, J R	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	...	...	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
10	Addis, G T	Printer, E I R Department	...	...	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
11	Agar, Henry	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
12	Aitken, W R T	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	...	...	ditto	India	ditto	
13	Albert, A	Assistant, Arlington and Co	...	...	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
14	Alexander, G	Assistant, Schlaepfer, Putz and Co	...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
15	Alexander, H	Printer, Exchange Press	...	...	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Alexander, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	...	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
17	Alexander, W P	Assistant, Home Department	...	...	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
18	Alexander, J H	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	...	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
19	Allan, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	...	Council House Street	India	ditto	
20	Allan, J	ditto,	...	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
21	Allan, W	Firm of Steuart and Co	...	...	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
22	Allardice, R	Firm of Gilbert and Co	...	...	Loll Bazar	ditto	ditto	
23	Amos, W G	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	...	Strand	ditto	ditto	
24	Anderson, A	Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Irrigation Department	...	...	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
25	Andrew, L	Hotel-keeper	...	...	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
26	Andrew, J	Coolie Contractor	...	...	South Collingah Street	India	ditto	
27	Andrews, O B	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	...	Strand	ditto	ditto	
28	Andrews, G A	Assistant, Department of Agriculture Revenue, and Commerce	...	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
29	Andrews, G	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office	...	...	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
30	Anthony, C							

31	Anton, G J	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
32	Apcar, A G	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
33	Apcar, Alick, (Junior)	...	Assistant, Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
34	Apcar, S T	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
35	Apperley, W W	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
36	Aratoon, S C	...	Excise Officer	...	Radha Bazar	...	India	ditto
37	Arbutnot, G J	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
38	Armstrong, W	...	Assistant, H Clarton and Co	...	Clive Row	...	India	ditto
39	Arnold, R J	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
40	Ashe, A B	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
41	Ashé, C	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
42	Atkinson, G	...	Firm of Atkinson Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
43	Atkinson, W L	...	Shop-keeper	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
44	Atkinson, D	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
45	Atkinson, E S P	...	ditto,	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
46	Atkinson, G A	...	Assistant Auditor, E I R Company	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
47	Augustin, C F	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
48	Augustin, E W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
49	Augustine, J	...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
50	Authray, A	...	Assistant, East India Railway Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
51	Avery, W	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
52	Avetoom, C T	...	Inhabitant	...	Ezra Street	...	India	ditto
53	Avetoom, C T	...	Merchant	...	No. 2, Landsay Street	...	ditto	ditto
54	Ayres, W H T	...	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	...	Treasury Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
55	Babonau, W T	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
56	Badham, H	...	Firm of Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.		
B.								
57	Badman, H A	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	Christian
58	Bagram, G J	...	Assistant, M C Jeakim & Co	...	China Bazar Lane	...	India	ditto
59	Baker, W C	...	Assistant, East India Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
60	Baker, J B	...	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway...	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
61	Balfour, James	...	Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
62	Balour, J	...	Contractor	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
63	Ballantaine, C R	...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
64	Ball, E	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
65	Bampton, W R	...	Inhabitant	...	Emambaugh Lane	...	India	ditto
66	Banks, A	...	Printer, <i>Englishman</i> Office	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
67	Bancroft, N	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...	India	ditto
68	Baness, J F	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
69	Baptist, E	...	Firm of Baptist and Co	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
70	Barber, H	...	Firm of Dunn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
71	Barrett, E	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
72	Barrett, R	...	Overseer, 2nd Division	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
73	Bartlett, R	...	Coach Builder	...	British India Street	...	ditto	ditto
74	Bason, H	...	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
75	Baxter, W	...	Assistant, Hazlewood and Co	...	Bankshall Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
76	Bayne, R R	...	Draftsman, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
77	Bayly, W G	...	Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
78	Bell, C P	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
79	Bell, William	...	Assistant to Henry S Cox	...	New China Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

80	Bell, W M	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
81	Bell, J	...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
82	Bellamy, J F	...	Assistant Printer, Military Department Press	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, M	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
84	Belletty, J R	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
85	Betts, W E	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
86	Bernard, J	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
87	Berwick, J F	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
88	Beer, J H E	...	Manager for Corfield and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
89	Beveridge, W W	...	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
90	Bhira, L V	...	Superintendent, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
91	Bickham, G	...	Assistant, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
92	Bicknell, E	...	Sub-Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
93	Bigge, E	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
94	Bijohn, C S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
95	Billings, W A	...	Deputy Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
96	Binning, J	...	Assistant, Findlay, Hoyer and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
97	Bird, S	...	Firm of Bird and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
98	Bird, S	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
99	Bird, W	...	Firm of Robertson and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
100	Bishop, W	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
101	Bishop, W C	...	Overseer, Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
102	Biss, J K	...	Assistant Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
103	Biss, W H	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
104	Biss, R L	...	Ditto,	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

126	Bradbury, H E D	... Assistant, Stamp Department, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
127	Brady, P H W	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto
128	Brandon, H	... Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
129	Brassington, J W	... Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
130	Breeze, W	... Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
131	Bremner, A W	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
132	Bretton, A M	... Assistant to W Moran and Co	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
133	Brewster, R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co "Limited,"	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
134	Brewster, C C	... Ditto, ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
135	Breck, A B	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
136	Bridgnell, James M	... Accountant Calcutta, Mint	Strand	...	India	ditto
137	Bridge, A	... Agent for Gill and Co. Wine Merchants	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
138	Briggs, T	... Assistant, Controller-General of Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
139	Briggs, H G	... Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
140	Broad, W	... Assistant, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
141	Broderick, J N	... Assistant Office of Controller, Public Work Accounts	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
142	Broadhead, E H	... Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
143	Brock, C	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
144	Brooks, W L	... Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
145	Brookes, R T	... Assistant, Mechanical Department, Unit	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
146	Brookes, C J	... Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
147	Broughton, F D	... Assistant to Williamson Brothers	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
148	Brown, T J	... Undertaker	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>•Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	B.					
149	Brown, John	Stable-keeper	... Thurrumtollah Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
150	Brown, T F	Assistant, Makintosh, Burn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto	
151	Brown, T F	Commission Agent for Carriages and Horses	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
152	Brown, W	Assistant, Cook and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
153	Brown, W R	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto	
154	Brown, T	Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
155	Browne, T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
156	Bruce, H T	Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
157	Buckland, P	Assistant, Controller of Public Accounts	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
158	Buckley, J	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
159	Bulman, R W	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
160	Bull, J H	Assistant, C. W. Carr and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
161	Bully, A A	Engineer	... Scott's Lane	... ditto	ditto	
162	Burge, A	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
163	Burgess, W W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
164	Burgess, R	A. Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
165	Burgess, R	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
166	Burgess, W T	Partner, Calcutta Photographic Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto	
167	Burke, A D	Outfitters	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
168	Burnham, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto	
169	Burnes, J A	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
170	Burton, R	Firm of Eastman and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
171	Buskin, E G	Firm of Buskin and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
172	Butter, A	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	

173	Buttrum, E	...	Assistant, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghant Street	...	ditto	ditto
174	Bryce, J M	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
175	Byrne, J O	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
176	Byrne, A E	...	Registrar ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
177	Byrne, H B	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
C.								
178	Caithness, J E	...	Assistant, Cook and Kelvey	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	Christian.
179	Calder, A C	...	Assistant, Office of Controller Works Accounts	Public	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
180	Calvert, J	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	Great Britain	ditto
181	Calvert, C C	...	Assistant, Hunter and Co	...	Diurumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
182	Campbell, T F	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Account- ant's Office	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
183	Cantopher, R	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
184	Cantopher, F	...	Assistant, Steuart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
185	Cantopher, J A	...	Proprietor, Calcutta Grammar School	...	Lindsay Street	...	ditto	ditto
186	Carlisle, S	...	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	...	Mangoe Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
187	Carlisle, E	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
188	Carpenter, S B	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
189	Carpenter, A W.	...	Assistant, Landing and Shipping Co, "Limited"	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
190	Carr, C W	...	Firm of Carr and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
191	Carrett, A	...	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
192	Carrington, E	...	Broker	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
193	Carrison, G O	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
194	Carter, C	...	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	...	New China Bazar	...	Great Britain	ditto
195	Carter, W	...	Ditto,	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
196	Carter, A M	...	...	...	...	...
197	Cartland, F	...	...	...	...	...
198	Carvallo, A	...	...	...	...	...
199	Cashman, J H	...	...	...	...	...
200	Cassidy, J J	...	...	...	...	...
201	Catliff, E	...	...	...	...	...
202	Cauty, D	...	...	...	...	...
203	Chalmers, J	...	...	...	...	...
204	Chambers, J A	...	...	...	...	...
205	Chambers, J	...	...	...	...	...
206	Chaler, W A	...	...	...	...	...
207	Chaplin, M S	...	...	...	...	...
208	Chapman, C	...	...	...	...	...
209	Chapman, A W	...	...	...	...	...
210	Chamarett, A C	...	...	...	...	...
211	Charlton, J L	...	...	...	...	...
212	Chater, C	...	...	...	...	...
213	Chater, M	...	...	...	...	...
214	Chaunce, J	...	...	...	...	...
215	Cheetham, G	...	...	...	...	...
216	Cheetham, W H	...	...	...	...	...
217	Chick, N A	...	...	...	...	...
218	Child, W	...	...	...	...	...
219	Clabon, G	...	...	...	...	...

220	Clasque, P A	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
221	Clark, James Aiken	... Firm of Clark and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
222	Clark, W H	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
223	Clark, A	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
224	Clark, B	... Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Additional Presidency Division	New High Court	...	ditto	ditto
225	Clarton, H	... Broker	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
226	Clement, P	... Foreman, Printing Department, Foreign Office	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
227	Clermout, T	... Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
228	Clinton, M C	... Clerk, Military Accountant's Office	C ilah Ghant Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
229	Coard, C W	... Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
230	Cock, A	... Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
231	Cockburne, E	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	Banks' Hall Street	...	India	Christia
232	Cocky, E N	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
233	Coggan, H	... Assistant, Furn and Co	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
234	Coish, W	... Shoemaker	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
235	Collett, W H	... Assistant, G F Kellner and Co	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
236	Collie, H	... Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
237	Collins, B S	... Broker	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
238	Cones, Anthony	... Printer	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
239	Cones, H	... Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Bank of Bengal	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
240	Connew, R K	... Assistant, Public Works Department	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
241	Connew, C M	... Assistant, Samuel Smith and Sons	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
242	Connor, J	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
						C.
243	Conti, G	... Assistant, W. Moran and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	Christian	
244	Cook, J	... Assistant, Oriental Bank	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
245	Cooke, H R	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto	
246	Cooke, G F	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
247	Cooper, A H	... Superintendent, Cutting Department, Mint	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
248	Cooper, G	... Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	... Mission Row	... Great Britain	ditto	
249	Corbett, W L	... Proprietor, Earl Hotel	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
250	Corbitt, J W	... Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto	
251	Corley, T J	... Assistant, Gisborne and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
252	Cornelius, J	... Assistant, Shipping Office	... ditto	... India	ditto	
253	Counsell, T A	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
254	Cowie, D L	... Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	... Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
255	Cowie, E H	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
256	Cowper, C	... Assistant, Cox, Steel and Co	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
257	Cox, William	... Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	... Waterloo Street	... ditto	ditto	
258	Craddock, J	... Assistant, Ordnance Office	... Garstin's Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
259	Craig, J	... Assistant, Stuart, Mackenzie and Co	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
260	Crawford, F	... Assistant, P and O Co.'s Office	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
261	Creais, J	... Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	... Fort William	... India	ditto	
262	Creaton, D C	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
263	Creaton, W E	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
264	Cresswell, W S	... Indigo Booker	... Fancy Lane	... ditto	ditto	
265	Cross, W G	... Assistant, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	

266	Crosby, W	...	Photographer Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
267	Crow, A	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	India	ditto
268	Crow, R M	...	Architect and Builder	...	Chandney Choke Lane	...	ditto	ditto
269	Cruden, J	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
270	Cruickshank, D	...	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
271	Cummings, A	...	Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co., " Ltd"	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
272	Cumberland, T	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
273	Cunliffe, R H C	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Sudder Street	...	India	ditto
274	Cunningham, A C	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
275	Cunningham, P	...	Accountant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
D.								
276	D'Almeida, B	...	Assistant, Apear and Co	...	Radha Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
277	D'Cruz, H L	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Christian
278	D'Cruz, J	...	Assistant, Office of Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
279	DeCruz, L	...	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
280	DeCruze, A	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
281	DaCosta, D W	...	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
282	DaCosta, J F	...	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
283	DaCosta, W H	...	Reader, Bengal Office, Printing Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
284	DaCosta, E W	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
285	DaCosta, C C	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
286	Dalziel, J M	...	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
287	Dando, C A	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
288	Daniel, J E	...	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
289	Daniell, C	...	Head Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto

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D.						
290	Darby, G A	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	Christian	
291	Davidson, A	... Assistant, Grindlay and Co	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
292	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
293	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	... ditto	ditto	
294	Davis, N L	... Assistant, Casella and Co	... Bentinck Street	... India	ditto	
295	Davis, J E	... Assistant, Robert, Charriol and Co	... Vansittart Row	... ditto	ditto	
296	Davis, E H S	... Assistant, Hackney Carriage Department	... Free School Street	... ditto	ditto	
297	Davis, G H	... Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
298	Davison, F G	... Assistant, William Moran and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto	
299	Day, H J	... Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
300	Dawe, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
301	Dayley, W H	... Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office	... Park Street	... India	ditto	
302	Deane, E J	... Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing	... Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
303	DeBeaufort, F	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Military Expenditure	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
304	Deas, C	... Assistant, Burn and Co	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto	
305	DeGarnier, W E	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... India	ditto	
306	DeGarnier, F J N	... Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	... Coliah Ghant Street	... ditto	ditto	
307	DeDombal, E	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
308	Deefholts, H A	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
309	DeMello, W A G	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	

310	DeMello, H S	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
311	DeMello, J S	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
312	DeMello, P H	...	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto
313	DeMenezes, Z J	...	Inhabitant	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...	ditto
314	DeMonte, F W	...	Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
315	DeRozario, F A	...	Firm of P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto
316	DeRozario, F M	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto
317	DeRozario, S P	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto
318	DeRozario, G	...	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
319	DeRozario, H	...	Assistant Translator, Bengal Secretariat...	...	Sudder Street	...	ditto
320	Derrick, J	...	Superintendent, Christian Tract Book Society	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain
321	DeSalis, H J R	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto
322	DeSilva, N	...	Assistant, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co	...	Clive Street	...	India
323	DeSilva, J C	...	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
324	DeSilva, E A	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto
325	DeSilva J,	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
326	DeSilva, M	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
327	D'Silva, D J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
328	D'Silva, J	...	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	...	Strand	...	ditto
329	D'Silva, H	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
330	DeSouza, A W ;	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto
331	DeSouza, R	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	ditto
332	DeSouza, M	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
333	Deverell, F R	...	Assistant, Colvin Cowie and Co	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto
334	Dias, H S C	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain
						...	India

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
D.						
335	Dias, J F	... Assistant, Office of Military Accounts ...	Esplanade Row	... India	Christian	
336	Dickson, G	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	... Great Britain	ditto	
337	Dickson, G M	... Engineer, Water-works	Wellington Square	... ditto	ditto	
338	Dinning, H	... Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	... ditto	ditto	
339	Dissent, C E	... Assistant, Railway Department, Government of Bengal	Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto	
340	Dissent, C	... Inspector of Bazars	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
341	Dodgson, W	... Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
342	Doig, W	... Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	... ditto	ditto	
343	Donaldson, A	... Assistant Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
344	Donaldson, W	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
345	Douglas, W	... Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
346	Dover, C	... Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... India	ditto	
347	Dover, L W	... Firm of T. Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
348	Dover, H	... Firm of Wilton and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
349	Dowling, J	... Undertaker, Murdoch and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
350	Dowling, G A	... Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	
351	Dowling, A F	... Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
352	Dozey, A	... Printer, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
353	Dubordieux, C	... Assistant, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	... ditto	ditto	
354	Ducas, A	... Assistant, Argentine, Schillizzi and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
355	Duff, D	... Broker	New China Bazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
356	Duncan, R S	... Firm of Duncan and Co	Hare Street	... ditto	ditto	
357	Dunlop, E	... Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
358	Dunning, R N	... Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	... ditto	ditto	

359	Dunn, D	Accountant, Bengal United Service Medical Hall Association	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
360	Dupleisis, A	Examiner, City Press	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
361	Durham, J R L	Assistant, Assay Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
362	Eagleton, F A	Merchant	Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
363	Earle, E W	Assistant, Cohn Brothers and Co	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
364	Earle, A G	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
365	Easton, G	Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
366	Eden, J R	Engineer, Lepage and Co	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
367	Edmond, J M	Cabinet-maker	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
368	Edmonds, J C	Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
369	Edmunds, W H	Assistant to Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
370	Edwards, F	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
371	Elles, H	Contractor	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
372	Ellis, J A S	Accountant, Public Works Department	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
373	Ellis, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
374	Ellis, F	Assistant, C Lazarus and Co	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
375	Ellis, J H	Assistant Master, Lamartiniere school	Loudon Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
376	Elboux, F J D	Firm of T F Brown and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
377	Elworthy, H	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
378	Engell, J G A	Accountant Controller Public Works Accounts	Writers Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
379	Engelbreght, W D D	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
380	Engelbreght, C	Ditto, ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
381	English, C R	Assistant to R Macallister	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
382	Ennill, W	Assistant, Edward Thomson and Co	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
383	Ensoll, F A	Assistant, Bourne Joseph and Co	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto

E.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
384	Esau, A G	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	Christian	
385	Eva, S	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
386	Eyeres, G	Firm of Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto	
387	Eyeres, J	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
388	Fabian, G	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
389	Fairley, C	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
390	Fagan, J N	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
391	Far, W B	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
392	Fergusson, H	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
393	Fegredo, E W	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
394	Fegredo, A C	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
395	Fenwick, Horace	Assistant Engineer, Municipal Commis- sioners' Office	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
396	Fink, W C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
397	Finke, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
398	Finlayson, A	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
399	Finlayson, F	Assistant, Shaw, Jameson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
400	Fishbourne, E	Assistant, Rushton Brothers	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
401	Fitze, W H	Firm of B Smyth and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
402	Fitzsimons, H E	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghant Street	ditto	ditto	
403	Fleming, W	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
404	Fleming, W T	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
405	Fleming, G W	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and merce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	

406	Fleury, J M	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
407	Fleury, L C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
408	Fleury, P W	House-builder	...	South Collinga Street	...	ditto	ditto
409	Fox, W G	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
410	Fox, G	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
411	Fox, A J B	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousies Square	...	ditto	ditto
412	Francis, J	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
413	Francis, M	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
414	Francis, W	Assistant, Stewart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
415	Francis, J T	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
416	Francis, W L	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
417	Franz, N	Reader, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
418	Fraser, J R	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
419	Frederick, C	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	...	Town Hall	...	India	ditto
420	Fredericks, J H	Cashier, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
421	Freeman, T W	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
422	Freeman, B L	Assistant, ditto	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
423	Freeman, J W	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
424	French, T R	Music Master	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
425	French, P	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
426	Frew, H	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
427	Frost, W H	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto
428	Fyfe, W C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto

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429	Gantzer, D A	... Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts ...	Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto	
430	Gardner, T W	... Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Justice, of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	Christian	
431	Garrett, T R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, Ltd ...	Old Court House Street	... India	ditto	
432	Gatehouse, W	... Assistant, Office of Garrison Engineer ...	Fort William	... Great Britain	ditto	
433	Gearing, W J	... Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance ...	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
434	George, F	... Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto	
435	George, J	... Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce ...	Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
436	George, J S	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat ...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
437	George, R	... Assistant, Military Audit Office	Collah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
438	George, S	... Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
439	George, J R E	... Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co	Lyons' Range	... ditto	ditto	
440	George, R	... Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
441	Gill, J C	... Assistant, Turner, Morrison & Co	Lyons' Range	... ditto	ditto	
442	Gillham, J S	... Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
443	Gillon, E A	... Assistant, W Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
444	Gillon, J B	... Ditto, ditto	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
445	Girling, W	... Supervisor, Public Works Department	New High Court Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
446	Glass, A W	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	... India	ditto	
447	Glass, P W	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
448	Gleeson, F G	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
449	Goddard, W G	... Firm of J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
450	Godfrey, N	... Accountant, Public Works Department	Strand	... India	ditto	
451	Gold, J	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	... Great Britain	ditto	

G.

...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	...	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
453	Gomes, J	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	ditto
454	Gomes, R	...	Assistant, Uncovenanted Dispensary	...	Wellesley Street	ditto
455	Gomes, J M	...	Assistant, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto
456	Gomes, C	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	ditto
457	Gomes, L	...	Examiner, Ordnance Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto
458	Gomes, J	...	Inspector, Drainage Works	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto
459	Gomes, J B	...	Head Reader, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	...	British Indian Street	ditto
460	Gomez, William	...	2nd Master, Calcutta Free School	...	Free School Street	ditto
461	Gonsalves, E R	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	ditto
462	Gonsalves, F G	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	ditto	ditto
463	Gonsalves, J W	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	ditto
464	Gonsalves, P	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Medical Department	...	Harrington Street	ditto
465	Gonsalves, F A	...	Firm of Albert and Co., Undertakers	...	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto
466	Gonsalves, F E	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	ditto
467	Gonsalves, J	...	Assistant, Legislative Department	...	Government Place	ditto
468	Good, J T	...	Agent to C W Scott and Co	...	Bankshall Street	ditto
469	Goodall, R D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	Great Britain
470	Goodricke, C A	...	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	...	Government Place	India
471	Gordon, J	...	Assistant, Military Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	Great Britain
472	Gordon, F A	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	ditto	ditto
473	Gordon, G E	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	ditto
474	Gould, C	...	Firm of Burkinyoung and Co	...	Chowringhee Road	India
475	Gould, T H	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	...	ditto	ditto
476	Gowenlock, A H	...	Firm of Jessop and Co	...	Strand	Great Britain

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
477	Gracias, H D	...	Assistant, Officer of Examiner, Commissariat Accounts	...	India	Christian
478	Graham, C J	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office	...	ditto	ditto
479	Grant, A	...	Assistant, Monteith and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
480	Grant, F T	...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	...	India	ditto
481	Grant, W H	...	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
482	Gray, A	...	Teacher, Parental Academy	...	Great Britain	ditto
483	Gray, W	...	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	...	India	ditto
484	Gray, W	...	Assistant, Young, Gray & Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
485	Gray, J S	...	Ditto	...	ditto	ditto
486	Green, E	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	India	ditto
487	Green, E B	...	Assistant, Medical Store Department	...	ditto	ditto
488	Green, J	...	Assistant, to W H Gilbert & Co	...	ditto	ditto
489	Greene, W	...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	...	ditto	ditto
490	Greenhill, T	...	Firm of Cook and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
491	Greenwood, A	...	Piano Tuner	...	ditto	ditto
492	Gregory, R	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	India	ditto
493	Gregory, J	...	Assistant, Commissariat Audit Office	...	ditto	ditto
494	Gregory, J	...	Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
495	Gregory, W	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	India	ditto
496	Gregory, J D	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	ditto	ditto
497	Gregory, T	...	Assistant, Legislative Department	...	ditto	ditto
498	Groser, C F	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	ditto	ditto
499	Groser, A	...	Assistant, Cook and Co	...	ditto	ditto

500	Grosel, H J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
501	Grosman, M	...	Proprietor, Hope Hall Hotel	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
502	Grove, A	...	Assistant, National Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
503	Groves, G	...	Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
504	Gwyn, L	...	Assistant, J Nicol, Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
505	Guthrie, T	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto

H.

506	Halford, W	...	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
507	Halguette, A V	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
508	Hales, J	...	Chemists and Druggists	...	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
509	Hallett, H W	...	Firm of Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
510	Halle, F M	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
511	Hamer, R D	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
512	Hamer, J F	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
513	Hannah, W C	...	Hide Broker	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
514	Hannah, D B	...	Assistant, Muckenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
515	Harold, C C	...	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
516	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	India	ditto
517	Harnack, J H	...	Assistant, Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
518	Harper, F W	...	Firm of Cuthbertson and Harper	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
519	Harper, T	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
520	Harris, P	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
521	Harris, J	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
522	Harris, V P	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
523	Harris, T	...	Assistant to Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
524	Harrison, A W	...	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	H.					
525	Harrison, L	... Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	Christian	
526	Harrison, H B	... Assistant, Hoare, Miller & Co	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
527	Harrison, J	... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
528	Hartnell, M	... Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
529	Hart, R S	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
530	Hart, T	... Assistant, Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto	
531	Hart, G H R	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
532	Harvey, J R	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
533	Harvey, V	... Assistant, Scallan and Co	... Pollock Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
534	Harvey, B	... Assistant, Conservancy Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
535	Harvey, G M R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
536	Haskev, E J	... Firm of Solomon and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
537	Haslam, G	... Assistant, Harold and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
538	Haughton, A	... Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
539	Haughton, H L	... Assistant, Office of Secretary, Government Public Works Department	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto	
540	Hawksworth, G	... Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals' Office	... Harrington Street	... ditto	ditto	
541	Hawkins, J	... Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
542	Hay, W	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
543	Hay, J	... Assistant, Wisemen, Mitchell and Co	... Canning Street	... ditto	ditto	
544	Hay, J L	... Secretary, Indian Branches, European Assurance Society	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
545	Hayes, J R	... Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
546	Hazra, J M	... Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	

547 Heber, M
548 Heberlet, C H
549 Heberlet, C H
550 Heberlet, A F

Assistant, Military Department ... Esplanade Row ditto
Ditto, ditto ... ditto
Assistant, Public Works Department ... Strand ditto
Commission Agent ... William's Lane ditto

H.

551 Hefferean, J E
552 Heefke, G O
553 Heins, W G
554 Hely, W
555 Hemley, R
556 Hendry, R
557 Henty, T H
558 Herbert, J H
559 Heritage, M
560 Heron, S
561 Heron, G
562 Herman, M
563 Hewer, G
564 Hewatson, N
565 Heysham, H
566 Heyward, P
567 Hickie, E
568 Hicks, R M H
569 Higgins, M V
570 Higgs, W J

... Assistant, Board of Revenue ... Bankshall Street ... India ... Christian
... Lithographer, Public Works Department ... Great Britain ditto
... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment ... ditto ditto
... Firm, of Eastman and Co ... Dhurrumtollah Street ditto
... Assistant, Jessop and Co ... Clive Street ditto
... Firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co ... Dhurrumtollah Street ditto
... Assistant, Jessop and Co ... Clive Street ditto
... Manager, Llewelyn and Co ... Bentinck Street Great Britain
... Assistant, Wakefield & Co ... Waterloo Street India
... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat ... Chowringhee Road Great Britain
... Assistant, Foreign Office ... Council House Street ditto
... Proprietor, English Hotel ... Bentinck Street ditto
... Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co ... Government Place ditto
... Assistant, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch ... Dalhousie Square ditto
... Assistant, Legislative Council Office ... Esplanade Row ditto
... Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts ... Strand Great Britain
... Secretary, Trades Association, ... Old Court House Street ditto
... Assistant, Bank of Bengal ... Strand ditto
... Assistant, Haworth & Co ... Mission Row ditto
... Overseer, Conservancy Department ... Chowringhee Road India

H.

571	Hill, James	...	Firm of Barham, Hill and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	Christian
572	Hill, W	...	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
573	Hilliard, R W	...	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
574	Hillier, W E	...	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
575	Hinde, W H	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
576	Hinton, W	...	Firm of Secondé and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
577	Hodges, J J	...	Assistant W Keep and Co	...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
578	Hodges, J	...	Assistant Master, La Martinere School	...	Loudon Street	...	ditto	ditto
579	Hoff, F C	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
580	Hogg, G	...	Assistant, Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
581	Hogan, C P	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
582	Hollingbery, E W	...	Registrar, Military Accountant's Office...	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
583	Holmes, C	...	General Contractor	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
584	Holmes, W	...	Assistant, Manton & Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
585	Holtom, W A	...	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
586	Hood, A E	...	Assistant, Ahmuty & Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
587	Hopkins, J	...	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
588	Hopkins, W H	...	Box-Keeper, Theatre Royal	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
589	Horne, F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
590	Hornby, C E	...	Bill and Share Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
591	Howatson, W E B	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksall Street	...	India	ditto
592	Howatson, J L	...	Assistant, Collector's Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
593	Hubbard, W H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office...	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
594	Hubbard, W	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
595	Hudson	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto

596	Hudson, J	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
597	Hudson, J	...	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
598	Hungerford, J	...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
599	Hurst, W	...	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
600	Hutchings, B H	...	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
601	Hutchinson, J	...	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
602	Hutchinson, J J	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
603	Hypher, F A	...	...	Strand	...	India	ditto

I

604	Imbert, J C	...	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Christian
605	Incell, W	...	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
606	Inglis, W M	...	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
607	Inskipp, C F	...	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
608	Ironsides, W	...	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
609	Irving, G	...	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
610	Irwin, L W	...	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto

J

611	Jackson, G	...	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
612	Jackson, J W	...	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
613	Jackson, E W	...	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
614	Jackson, J	...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
615	Jadowin, J	...	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
616	James, J O N	...	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
617	James, E R	...	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
618	James, G A	...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	J.					
619	James, H J	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	Christian	
620	James, A	... Clerk, Public Works Department	... Strand	...	ditto	
621	James, H	... Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
622	James, C A	... Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd Presidency Division	...	...	ditto	
623	James, L E	... Assistant, Legislative Department	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
624	Jameson, W B	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
625	James C F	... Assistant, Baker and Catliffe	... Canning Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
626	Jebb, J S	... Assistant, Port Commr's. Office, Calcutta	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
627	Jellicoe, W E	... Manager, Madeley and Co	... Commercial Buildings	... India	ditto	
628	Jelly, S J	... Manager, Branch Establishment, Smith and Stanistreet	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
629	Jenkins, J	... Assistant, J Elliot and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
630	Jenkins, R D	... Assistant Engraver, Calcutta Mint	... Clive Street	... India	ditto	
631	Jenkins, J G N	... Assistant, Bourne and Sheppard	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	
632	Jewell, H	... Assistant, Cones and Co	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
633	Joachim, H C	... Assistant, E I Railway Office	... Lall Bazar Street	... India	ditto	
634	Joakim, M	... Assistant, Home Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
635	John, A C	... Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
636	Johnson, E	... Assistant, Baker and Cathlifs	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
637	Joll, H	... Officiating Executive Engineer 1st Presidency Division	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
638	Jones, J A	... Accountant, Military Department	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
639	Jones, A D	... Assistant, Superintendent, Stamp Office	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
640	Jones, G E W	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Com- merce Department	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto	
641	Jones, F. J. Mun	... Printer	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
			... British India Street	... Great Britain	ditto	

642	Jones, C W	Proprietor, Water-Filter Boats	...	Lyons' Range	...	India	ditto
643	Jones, H M	Manager, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
644	Jones, J E	Assistant, J Nicol Fleming & Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
645	Jones, W M	Licence Inspector, Justices of the Peace...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
646	Jones, W B M	Assistant, Burn & Co	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
647	Joseph, M	Reader, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
648	Judah, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
649	Judah, W A	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
K.							
650	Kavanagh, J J	Tailor, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
651	Kaech, Alexander	Manager to A Walker and Co	...	Grant's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
652	Keel, A E	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
653	Kelly, W W	Manager, Continental Wine Company	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
654	Keelan, J	Assistant, Baker and Catliffe	...	Old Court House Street	...	India	ditto
655	Kemp, G L	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company	...	Kyd Street	...	ditto	ditto
656	Kemp, C	Assistant, Controller's Office, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
657	Kennedy, J L	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
658	Kennedy, S C	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
659	Kennedy, J	Foreman, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
660	Kennelly, J	Assistant, Wymann and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
661	Kennedy, J	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
662	Kerr, James	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
663	Kerr, E C	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
664	Kerr, G L	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
665	Kerr, R A	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road ... India	Christian	
666	Kiddle, S	... Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand ... Great Britain	ditto	
667	Kilgour, P M	... Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner ... ditto	ditto	
668	King, F St A	... Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	Council House Street ... India	ditto	
669	King, W A	... Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road ... ditto	ditto	
670	King, E J	... Assistant Ralli Brothers	Clive Row ... ditto	ditto	
671	King, J	... Assistant, R N Mathewson	London Buildings ... ditto	ditto	
672	King, W V	... Assistant to Kelly and Co	Strand Road ... ditto	ditto	
673	Kinnear, R	... Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street ... ditto	ditto	
674	Kirkpatrick, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row ... India	ditto	
675	Knight, J D	... Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	Council House Street ... ditto	ditto	
676	Knight, G	... Engineer, Burn and Co	Hastings Street ... Great Britain	ditto	
677	Korper, G B	... Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street ... India	ditto	
678	Kraal, W H	... Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane ... ditto	ditto	
679	Kraal, G A	... Ditto, ditto	ditto ... ditto	ditto	
680	Kraal, W A	... Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ... ditto	ditto	
681	Kraal, George	... Firm of E Allen and Co	Joratollao Street ... ditto	ditto	
682	Kriechner, F	... Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row ... Great Britain	ditto	
683	Kyte, H L.	... Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street ... ditto	ditto	
684	LaGrange	... Hide Broker	Strand ... Great Britain	ditto	
685	Lachenstein,	... Assistant, Schlapfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row ... India	ditto	

686	Laecksteven, A	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
687	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
688	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghant Street	...	India	ditto
689	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksall Street	...	ditto	ditto
690	Lumb, G F	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
691	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
694	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
698	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
699	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
700	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
701	Laurv, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
702	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Snip Broker	...	* Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
705	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
706	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
707	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
708	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Row Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
711	LeFrane, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
712	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
L.					
713	Leisk, A S	... Manager, Hazelwood and	... Bankshall Street	... Great Britain	ditto
714	Lepage, H L	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
715	Lewis, E M||	... Superintendent, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
716	Lewis, H B	... Assistant, Hunter & Co	... Dhurruntollah Street	... India	ditto
717	Lewis, F	... Superintendent, Calcutta Central Press Company	... Council House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
718	Lewis, G A	... Assistant to T E Carter	... Canning Street	... India	ditto
719	Lewis, F T	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
720	Limond, R	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
721	Lin, L	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
722	Lindsay, R	... Assistant, J. Davis and Co (Coopers-)	... Mangrove Lane	... ditto	ditto
723	Linsell, L	... Assistant, Badham Brothers	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
724	Linton, W	... Assistant, Spence's Hotel	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
725	Lionet, J	... Accountant, Public Works Department, Controller's Office	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
726	Livemore, M	... Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	... Lyons' Range	... Great Britain	ditto
727	Livesay, G K	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto
728	Lissant, H	... Firm of W Bell and Co	... London House	... Great Britain	ditto
729	Lloyd, G H	... Broker	... Free School Street	... India	ditto
730	Lloyd, C O	... Assistant, W Newson and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
731	Locke, R L	... Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineers' Office	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto

732	Login, E W S	... Assistant, Accounts	Comptroller-General of	...	Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
733	Looms, G	... Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	...	...	Dburrumbollah Street	... ditto	ditto
734	Long, J W	... Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co.	...	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
735	Loughurst, C	... Assistant, Stamp Office	...	...	Church Lane	... India	ditto
736	Longly, E F	... Assistant, Batbgate and Co	...	...	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
737	Lord, J	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	...	...	Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
738	Lorimer, J W	... Assistant, Health Officer of the Justices of the Peace	...	...	Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
739	Loving, R H	... Assistant, Justices of the Peace Office	...	...	ditto	... ditto	ditto
740	Lovelock, T	... Secretary, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	...	...	Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
741	Lowther, P M	... Assistant, John Elliott and Co	...	...	Clive Street	... India	ditto
742	Lowen, G	... Manager, Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company	...	...	Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
743	Lowther, J P A	... Assistant, Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta	...	...	Commercial Buildings	... ditto	ditto
744	Lucas, C J	... Firm of Lucas and Co	...	...	China Bazar Lane	... India	ditto
745	Lucas, A	... Assistant, Gill and Co	...	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
746	Lucas J P,	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	...	Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
747	Lucas, A P	... Assistant, Controller of Military Account's Office	...	...	Park Street	... ditto	ditto
748	Lucas, W	... Firm of C W Carr and Co	...	...	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
749	Luxa, C	... Assistant, Gilbert and Co	...	...	L 11 Bazar Street	... India	ditto
750	Lyall, J M	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	...	...	Canring Street	... Great Britain	ditto
751	Lyle, W C	... Assistant, Payne, and Co	...	...	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
752	Lyne, J P H	... Assistant, Mackillican and Co	...	...	Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
753	Lyons, E	... Assistant, Financial Department	...	...	Government Place	... India	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
		M.				
754	Mabert, N J	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	... India	Christian.	
755	MacArthur, T J	... Superintendent Printing Department, East India Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
756	MacBean, J	... Assistant, Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	... ditto	ditto	
757	Macbav, A J	... Assistant, Scheene, Kilburn and Co	Fauldie Place	... ditto	ditto	
758	Macdonald, J M P	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
759	Mackay, D	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentuck Street	... ditto	ditto	
760	Macnab, A	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	... ditto	ditto	
761	Macnair, J F	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
762	Mackenzie, R C S	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
763	Mackenzie, W	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
764	Mackenzie, N W	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	... ditto	ditto	
765	Mackenzie T H	... Assistant, Graham and Co	Civil Street	... ditto	ditto	
766	Mackenzie, J	... Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
767	Mackenzie, B	... Zincographer, ditto	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
768	MacGregor, J G R	... Chief Pay-Master, East Indian Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
769	Macleod, C	... Registrar, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... India	ditto	
770	Macleod, D	... Assistant, ditto	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
771	Macleod, C H	... Ditto, ditto	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
772	Macleod, H	... Assistant, Cook and Co ^d	Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
773	Macleod, G W	... Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
774	Macmahon, J	... Assistant, Buskin and Co	Strand Road	... Great Britain	ditto	
775	Madge, G W	... Head Engineer, Mint	Strand	... India	ditto	
776	Madge, W D	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	... ditto	ditto	

777	Madge, W A	Assistant, Office of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
778	Madelycott, E H	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st Presidency Division	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
779	Madge, W C	Sub-Editor, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
780	Maelzer, J G	Assistant, Pay Department, Engineer's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
781	Maggie, J	Manager, Smith and Stanstreet	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
782	Magor, R M B	Merchant	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
783	Meher, W	Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
784	Malebus, G	Broker	...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
785	Malcolm, T	Assistant, Apear and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
786	Malebus, C J	Assistant Master, Lamartinere School	...	London Street	...	ditto	ditto
787	Mandy, J C	Firm of B Smyth and Co	...	China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
788	Manly, D W	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
789	Manook, M T	Assistant, M Gregory and Co	...	Sukeas' Lane	...	ditto	ditto
790	Manook, J Z	Bill and Stock Broker	...	Dhurrumto'lah Street	...	ditto	ditto
791	Manuel, H C	Printer, T Black and Co	...	Bentineck Street	...	ditto	ditto
792	Manuel, R H	Reader, Superintendent, Government Printing Press	...	Hastings' Street	...	India	ditto
793	Manuel, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
794	Manuel, E	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
795	Manuel, J A	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
796	Mannel, H T	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
797	Marceline, J E	Reader, Public Works Department, Printing Branch	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
798	Mark, H	Assistant, Madeley and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
799	Mark, E W	Firm of Baker and Catliffe	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
800	Marshall, C E F	Accountant, Lepage and Co	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	<i>M.</i>					
801	Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	...	India	Christian	
802	Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
803	Martin, W H	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
804	Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	... Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
805	Martin, D	Proprietor, Royal Hotel	... Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
806	Martinally, J P	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	India	ditto	
807	Martyn, J W	Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Srteet	ditto	ditto	
808	Martyr, E L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
809	Martyrose, C A	Assistant, Jessop and Co	... Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
810	Massa, A	Silk Broker	... Humayoon Place	Great Britain	ditto	
811	Massin, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
812	Massey, J M	Inhabitant	... Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
813	Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	India	ditto	
814	Master, A W	Assistant, Collector's Office	... Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
815	Mathews, F H	Assistant, Brown and Co	... Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
816	Mathewson, R N	Firm of Mathewson and Co	... Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
817	Maxwell, W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
818	Maxwell, J D	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	... Parlie Place	ditto	ditto	
819	May, E	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	... Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
820	Mawson, W D	Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
821	Mayne, C J O	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General...	... Government Place	India	ditto	
822	McAlpin, F	Firm of Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
823	McCarthy, C	Assistant, Camin, Lamoureux and Co	... Mission Row	India	ditto	
824	McCannah, E	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

825	McCulloch, A	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto
826	McCullagh, W	...	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	...	Writers' Buildings	...	Great Britain
827	McFarlane, A C	...	Assistant, Schillizi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto
828	McIntosh, W C	...	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
829	McKenzie, G K	...	Assistant, Agra Bank Limited	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
830	McKie, J	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	India
831	MacKie, T E	...	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Com- merce Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
832	McKinnell, E	...	Assistant to J Andrews	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain
833	McKinnell, R	...	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	...	Vansittart Row	...	ditto
834	McLaren, J C	...	Assistant, W Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto
835	McLean, E	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India
836	McLeod, A	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto
837	McLean, W D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto
838	Meade, J J	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	...	Colvin's Ghaut	...	Great Britain
839	Medlycott, A E	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	India
840	Medlycott, H E	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
841	Meik, G	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
842	Mein, P W	...	Sub-Accountant, Chartered Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain
843	Mell, A N	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto
844	Melville, P	...	Accountant, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
845	Melville, J	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto
846	Mendes, L A	...	Gas-fitter	...	Cockburn's Lane	...	India
847	Mendes, J A	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto
848	Mendes, M A	...	Assistant, Office of Supdt., Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
849	Mendie, A O	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department	... Harrington Street	... India	Christian
850	Menzies E F	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
851	Menezes, Z J de	... Assistant, Mackillop, Stewart and Co	... Sutherland's Lane	... India	ditto
852	Menteth, D P S	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto
853	Merces, F E D	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
854	Metherill, J	... Freight and Ship Broker	... Fancy Lane	... ditto	ditto
855	Meyer, A J	... Firm of Meyer Brothers	... Cooper's Lane	... India	ditto
856	Meyer, B	... Ditto ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
857	Michael, J A	... Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
858	Michael, P G	... Assistant, Calcutta College	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
859	Michael, G R	... Assistant, D Fick and Co	... Grant's Lane	... ditto	ditto
860	Michael, J H	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
861	Middleton, C	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
862	Middleton, E	... Commission Agent	... British Indian Street	... Great Britain	ditto
863	Miller, R	... Assistant, Hare, Miller and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
864	Miller, W E	... Office of Controller, P W Accounts	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
865	Millet, C E	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
866	Milne, J	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto
867	Milner, J	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Colah Ghant Street	... ditto	ditto
868	Mills, J	... Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
869	Milne, J L	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
870	Minettias, C J	... Broker	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto

871	Mitcheel, H	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	...	ditto
872	Mitchell, S L	... Assistant, Hunter and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto
873	Monkman, J W	... Assistant, Crosswell and Co	... Mango Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
874	Monneur, David	... Accountant Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	...	ditto
875	Moncrieff, R H	... Assistant Bank of Bengal	... Council House Street	...	ditto
876	Moon, J	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	...	ditto
877	Moore, B	... Assistant, Baker and Catliffs	... Strand	...	ditto
878	Moore, F	... Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	... Old Court House Street	...	ditto
879	Moore, C H	...	...	...	ditto
880	Moran, J K	... Assistant, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto
881	Morreiro, J A	... Firm of Moran and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
882	Morison, J J L L	... Reader, Home Department, Printing Office	... Pollock Street	...	ditto
883	Mullen, H E	... Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
884	Muller, H A	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
885	Mullins, E T	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Government Place	...	ditto
886	Mumford, J	... Assistant, P S D'Nezario and Co	... Straud	...	ditto
887	Murphy, F J	... Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto
888	Murray, W F	... Druggist	... Hare Street	...	ditto
889	Murray, James	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Bowbazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto
890	Murray, P S	... Firm of Black and Murray	... Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
891	Musgrave, W B	... Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	... Hastings Street	... India	ditto
892	Musgrave, J	... Firm of Musgrave and Son	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
893	Musgrave, W	... Inhabitant	... Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto
894	Musson, H J	... Firm of Musgrave and Son	... Chattawallah Lane	...	ditto
895	Myhill, H W	... Assistant, Stewart, McKenzie and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... India	ditto
		... Melter, Calcutta Mint	... Royd Street	... Great Britain	ditto
		...	... Strand	...	ditto
		...	...	...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business, Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
N.					
896	Napier, J R	... Manager, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	... British Indian Street	Christian	
897	Nash, F	... Assistant Military Department	... Esplanade Row	ditto	
898	Nazar, A	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	
899	Neame, J A C	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	ditto	
900	Nelson, T H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	
901	Nelson, J F	... Supervisor, Public Works Department	... Writers' Buildings	ditto	
902	Neuville, E J	... Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	... ditto ditto	ditto	
903	Neuville, P J	... Officiating Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 3rd Presidency Division	... ditto	ditto	
904	Nerius, J C F	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Cowringhee Road	ditto	
905	Nevill, G	... Assistant Secretary to Trustees, Indian Museum	... Park Street	ditto	
906	Newberry, J	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	
907	Newman, T	... Manager, T E Thomson and Co	... Esplanade Row	ditto	
908	Newman, B	... Assistant, ditto	... ditto	ditto	
909	Newman, W R	... Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	... Strand	ditto	
910	Newing, B D M	... Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	ditto	
911	Newson, W	... Guager and Taster	... Dalhousie Square	ditto	
912	Newson, W H	... Firm of Newson and Co	... Dhurrukkollah Street	ditto	
913	Newton, Walter	... Firm of Payne and Co	... Esplanade Row	ditto	
914	Newton, H W	... Assistant, Robert and Clifford	... Vansittart Row	ditto	

915	Newton, F W	...	Assistant, Rayne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
916	Nicholas, J	...	Assistant, Apear and Co	...	Rada Bazar	...	India	ditto
917	Nicholas, F R	...	Assistant, P S D'Roario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
918	Nicholls, W	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
919	Niven, H	...	Head Printer, Surveyor General's Office...	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
920	Nightingale, W H	...	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
921	Norton, J	...	Firm of R B Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
922	Norton, Henry	...	Firm of Norton Brothers	...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
923	Norton, Horace	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
924	Norton, J	...	Assistant, E Thomson and Co, Gas fitters	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
925	Norris, W	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
926	Nosworthy, W	...	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	...	Rada Bazar	...	India	ditto
927	Nyass, W B	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
O.								
928	Oates, J	...	Chief Store-keeper, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
929	O'Brien, M	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
930	O'Brien, J	...	Marine Supdt. for Begg, Dunlop and Co	...	Mission Bow	...	ditto	ditto
931	O'Brien, C N	...	Assistant, Cohn Brothers	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
932	O'Connor, J E	...	Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
933	O'Flaherty, R	...	Engineer, Public Works Department, Calcutta and Eastern Canals Division	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
934	O'Keefe, J W	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
935	Oman, J C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
936	Ord, W	...	Firm of Murdoch and Co	...	Dburramtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	O.				
937	Osmand, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	BenCinck Street	Great Britain	Christian
938	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
939	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	ditto
940	O'Toole, T	Accountant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
941	Owen, S	Broker	Park Street	India	ditto
	P.				
942	Palmer, H A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
943	Palmer, J G	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
944	Palmer, E M	Assistant, Comptroller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
945	Parker, J C	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
946	Parker, A J	Manager, C and W Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
947	Parkinson, T F	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
948	Parmer, C H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
949	Parsons, W	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
950	Pattson, J R T	Surveyor, Abkaree Office	Church Lane	India	ditto
951	Pattison, W	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
952	Patterson, J	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
953	Paul, A M	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
954	Paxton, Archibald	Shoe-maker	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto
955	Paxton C. J.	Assistant, Dunn and Co	Bentineck Street	ditto	ditto
956	Payne, J H	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto

957	Fayne, M	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
958	Peel, C	...	Manager, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
959	Peel, F W	...	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
960	Pell, S	...	Secretary, Bengal Coal Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
961	Pemantle, H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
962	Pennington, G	...	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
963	Pepin, F	...	Firm of Lepage and Co, Housebuilders	...	Bow Bazar	...	Great Britain	ditto
964	Pereira, A	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
965	Pereira, J F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
966	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
967	Pereira, E H	...	Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
968	Pereira, L F	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
969	Pereira, J J	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
970	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Registry Office for Hackney Carriages	...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
971	Pereira, J	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
972	Pereira, J	...	Conservancy Overseer	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
973	Pereira, J W A	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
974	Pereira, S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
975	Pereira, T A	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
976	Pereira, F	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretary's Office	...	Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
977	Persey, C W	...	Assistant, F and C Osler	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
978	Pearse, H L	...	Indigo and General Broker	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
979	Peters, C	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
980	Peters, J	...	Firm of J Leicester and Co	...	Clive Row	...	Great Britain	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
						P.
981	Peters, W	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	India	Christian
982	Peters, D J	...	Assistant, J Leicester and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
983	Peters, J	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	India	ditto
984	Peters, K C	...	Accountant and Auditor	...	ditto	ditto
985	Peterson, H J	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	ditto	ditto
986	Peterson, F W	...	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	ditto
987	Phillips, D H	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	ditto	ditto
988	Phillips, H	...	Assistant, Emigration Office	...	ditto	ditto
989	Phillips, L	...	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	...	Great Britain	ditto
990	Phillips, T J	...	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	...	ditto	ditto
991	Picachy, L	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	ditto	ditto
992	Picken, J	...	Assistant, F and C Osler	...	ditto	ditto
993	Piesse, L	...	Trader	...	ditto	ditto
994	Pinlow, W J	...	Firm of Harman and Co	...	ditto	ditto
995	Pinkerton, R	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	ditto	ditto
996	Pinnix, R	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	ditto	ditto
997	Pinto, J C	...	Assistant, Accountant's Branch, Military Department	...	India	ditto
998	Pittar, W J	...	Firm of J Corfield and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto
999	Place, H J	...	Bill and Stock Broker	...	ditto	ditto
1000	Place, F	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office...	...	ditto	ditto
1001	Platts, W	...	Assistant, W Child and Co	...	ditto	ditto
1002	Pomeroi, J	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	ditto	ditto

1004	Pottar, J A	...	Assistant, Wymen and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1005	Pottenger, G T	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1006	Power, M	...	Accountant, Hamilton and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1007	Pratt, H	...	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1008	Preston, A	...	Assistant, Osler and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1009	Price, G	...	Firm of Payne and Co	...	Explanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1010	Price, J A	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1011	Pritchard, A H	...	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1012	Prockter, W D	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1013	Purchase, E B	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1014	Purcell, J	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1015	Raban, E S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1016	Radcliffe, E H	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1017	Railly, C A	...	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1018	Ravenscroft, A	...	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1019	Read, E	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...	India	ditto
1020	Read, W J	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1021	Rebeiro, J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1022	Rebeiro, G T	...	Overseer of Roads	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1023	Rebeiro, E	...	Landholder	...	Chunam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1024	Rebeiro, L	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
		...	Clerk, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto

R.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business. Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
1025	Rebeiro, J	...	Chowringhee Road	Christian	
1026	Rebello, W A	...	Strand Road	ditto	
1027	Redman, C	...	Free School Street	ditto	
1028	Reid, R J	...	...	Great Britain	
1029	Reid, P	...	Council House Street	ditto	
1030	Reed, J H	...	Old Court House Street	ditto	
1031	Remfry, R Y	...	Park Street	ditto	
1032	Remedy, W	...	Old Court House Street	ditto	
1033	Renshaw, J E	...	Esplanade Row	ditto	
1034	Reynolds, R G	...	Wellesley Place	ditto	
1035	Richardson, A	...	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	
1036	Richardson J W	...	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	
1037	Richards, J W	...	Government Place	ditto	
1038	Richards, L	...	Chowringhee Lane	ditto	
1039	Ridges, E B	...	Government Place	ditto	
1040	Ridge, G T	...	Waterloo Street	ditto	
1041	Riddlesdale, J J	...	Radah Bazar	ditto	
1042	Ridley, J	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto	
1043	Rigordy, C M	...	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	
1044	Rigordy, C	...	Writers' Buildings	ditto	
1045	Rita, S E	...	Strand	ditto	
1046	Robb, G	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto	
		...	Esplanade Row	ditto	
		...	...	Great Britain	

1047	Roberts, L B	... Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto
1048	Roberts H	... Principal, Doveton College	... Park Street	... India	ditto
1049	Robertson, C	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
1050	Robertson, A (Jr.)	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
1051	Robertson, J A	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1052	Robertson, A A	... Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1053	Rodrigues, D	... Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... India	ditto
1054	Rodrigues, J C	... Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
1055	Rodrigues, J	... Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Departments	Middleton Row	... ditto	ditto
1056	Rodrigues, J	... Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
1057	Rodrigues H D	... Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
	R.				
1058	Rogers, D	... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1059	Rogerson, R	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	... India	ditto
1060	Rollo, A G	... Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1061	Rollo A D	... Assistant, Office Secretary Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1062	Rollo, W R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
1063	Romaine, St. L	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto
1064	Romaine, St. W	... Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1065	Romaine, St. C	... Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1066	Romton, B	... Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1067	Ronaldson, H	... Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	ditto	... ditto	ditto
068	Roseboom, G H	... Assistant, Marine Office	Strand	... ditto	ditto
				... India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.
	R.				
1069	Roseboom, G J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	Christian
1070	Rosford, H	Assistant, W. H. Harton and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
1071	Ross, G	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
1072	Ross, R M	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1073	Russell, J W	Assistant Accountant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1074	Rostan, C S	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	India	ditto
1075	Rostan, W B (Jr.)	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
1076	Rothney G A J	Assistant, C. W. Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1077	Roussac, A G	Broker	Raneemoody Lane	ditto	ditto
1078	Rouncer, J	Assistant, to W H Harton and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
1079	Rowe, T	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1080	Rowe D J	Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water works	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
1081	Rowland, G H	Firm of Rowe Brothers and Co	Collingah Street	ditto	ditto
1082	Rubie, P C	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1883	Rust, T A	Assistant, F. W. Baker and Co	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto
1084	Rushton H	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radhikar Street	ditto	ditto
1085	Rushton E	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1086	Rutherford R	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhulallah Street	ditto	ditto
1087	Rutledge, C T	Head Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
1988	Rutledge, D B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto
1089	Rymer, F C	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto

1090	Rymer, W	Superintendent, Steam Dredger, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1091	Sagnieil, S	Firm of Sagnieil and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto
1092	Salman, J R	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	Garstin's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
1093	Sampson, C H	Assistant, Home Office	...	Cowlinghee Road	ditto	ditto
1094	Sampson, S	Assistant, Head of Accounts Dept., P. W Dept.	...	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1095	Sandel, K D	Firm of Thompson, Sandel and Co	...	Strand	ditto	ditto
1096	Sansoni L	Assistant Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	India	ditto
1097	Sanderson A	Assistant, Superintendent of Government Printing	...	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
1098	Sarkies, J A	Trader	...	Dhurrumtollah Bazaar	India	ditto
1099	Sarkies, S J	Produce Broker	...	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto
1100	Sarson, W H	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	...	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
1101	Saunders, R R	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	...	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
1102	Saunders J	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1103	Saviell, W	Assistant, Marine Registry Office	...	Strand	India	ditto
1104	Savi, W H	Produce and Hide Broker	...	Humayon Place	Great Britain	ditto
1105	Scott, J G	Secretary, I G S N Co	...	Strand	ditto	ditto
1106	Scott, G C	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	India	ditto
1107	Scott, W A	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	...	Collah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1108	Scott, W J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
1109	Scott, C	Inspector, Calcutta Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
1110	Scott G T	Assistant, T. E. Thompson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1111	Scott, R	Assistant, Mint	...	Strand Road	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business, Native Country.	Religion.
	S.			
1112	Sealy, J F	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto
1113	Sedfield, S	Master, School of Art	Bow Bazar Street	ditto
1114	Seallan, J F	Assistant, Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto
1115	Seton, C	Coach-builder	Bentick Street	ditto
1116	Seton, G	Assistant, Seton and Co	ditto	ditto
1117	Shalders, A G	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old House Court Street	ditto
1118	Shanks, C	Assistant, Lewis Stewart and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto
1119	Sharp, J	Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto
1120	Sharpe, C J	Assistant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto
1121	Shave, W	Gas Fitter and Plumber	Bentick Street	ditto
1122	Sherriff, J	Firm of Hunter and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto
1123	Shield, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto
1124	Shirecre, M R	Registrar of Carts and Hackeries	Chowringhee Road	ditto
1125	Siddons, J B	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto
1126	Simmons, G H	Secretary to Commissioner's Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	ditto
1127	Simpson, H J	Firm of Balner, Lawril and Co	Clive Street	ditto
1128	Simpson, J	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto
1129	Sinaes, T T D'M	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Banksall Street	ditto
1130	Sinclair, E G	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto
1131	Siret, T D	Assistant, P W Department, Bengal	Writer's Buildings	ditto
1132	Skinner, J (fr.)	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner & Co	Clive Row	ditto
1133	Slack, G W	Inhabitant	Jaun Bazaar Street	ditto

1134	Slater, C	... Assistant, Kettleren, Bullen and Co	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1135	Slater, E M	... General Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1136	Smallye, W M	... Broker	Hastings' Street	...	India	ditto
1137	Smallwood, A	... ditto	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1138	Smith, A	... ditto	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1139	Smith, T S	... Printer, <i>City Press</i>	Bentineck Street	...	India	ditto
1140	Smith, H G	... Wine Merchant	Dhurrumtolla Street	...	ditto	ditto
1141	Smith, W	... Assistant, Legislative Branch, Home Office	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1142	Smith, W J	... Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1143	Smith, C R	... Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Cillah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1144	Smith, D J M	... ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1145	Smith, J D S	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1146	Smith, G	... Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1147	Smith, W F	... Manager of J Davis and Co, (Milliners)	ditto	...	India	ditto
1148	Smith, R N	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
1149	Smith, E J	... Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1150	Smith, G A	... Assistant, J MacKillean and Co	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1151	Smith, G C	... Assistant to Eastman and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1152	Smith, W	... Secretary and Manager, Bengal Printing Company	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1153	Smith, W A	... Assistant, Burn and Co	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1154	Smith, W J	... Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1155	Smith, D S	... Assistant to Solomon & Co	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1156	Smith, G F	... Firm of Greenwood & Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1157	Smyth, W S	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Cillah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1158	Somers, J M	... Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
1159	Sommerville, A	...	...	...	Christian	
1160	Southey, J T	...	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1161	Spence, W W	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1162	Spooner, H B	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1163	Standford, G	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1164	Stanley, E J	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1165	Stansfield, W	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1166	Staunton, R S	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1167	Stalman, F	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1168	Stapleton, E	...	...	India	ditto	
1169	Stank, P B	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1170	Stegeman, E H	...	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1171	Stevenson E C	...	...	...	ditto	
1172	Stevenson, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1173	Stewart C A	...	...	India	ditto	
1174	Stewart D M	...	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1175	Stewart, J	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1176	Stewart, Thomas	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1177	Steele, J	...	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1178	Stewart, S A	...	...	ditto	ditto	
1179	Stowell, J A	...	...	ditto	ditto	

1180	Strickland, J C	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1181	Struthers, A B	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schüller and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1182	Stuart, T	...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghant Street	...	India	ditto
1183	Stuart, C	...	Assistant, Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1184	Stuart, C	...	Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1185	Stynes, H	...	Warder, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
1186	Sullivan, T J	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1187	Summers, A	...	Firm of Watson and Summers	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1188	Sunder, J	...	Accountant to the Free Church Institution	...	Nimtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1189	Sutherland, R K	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
1190	Swaries, P	...	Assistant, Schillizzi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
1191	Swaries, F A	...	Undertaker	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1192	Swaries, J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1193	Swinden, T G	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1194	Sykes, A L	...	Store-keeper, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1195	Sykes, G S	...	Firm of Sykes and Co	...	Old Court House Cor	...	Great Britain	ditto
1196	Symonds, E	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1197	Targett, W H	...	Firm of Lazarus and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1198	Taylor, W	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1199	Taylor, J	...	Firm of Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1200	Taylor, J	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.
	T				
1203	Taylor, J E	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	Great Britain	Christian
1204	Teil, George	Firm of G Teil and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1205	Templeton, E D	Assistant, Agelasto, Sagrandi and Co	Strand	India	ditto
1206	TenBroeke, A H	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office,	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
		Public Works Department		India	ditto
		Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1207	Tetley, E	Pensioner	Dhurruntollah Street	ditto	ditto
1208	Thomas, A	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	a.
1209	Thomas, G	Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	Lower Circular Road	ditto	ditto
1210	Thomas, J P	Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
1211	Thomas, W	Assistant, J Thomas and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
		Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce			
1215	Thompson, A G	Assistant, Bank of Calcutta, Limited	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
1216	Thompson, G S	Firm of W H Harton and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
1217	Thompson, J	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
1218	Thompson, J G	Assistant, Barham Hill and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
1219	Thomson, F	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
1220	Thomson, R	Assistant, Gladstone Wyllie and Co	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1221	Thomson, J	Firm of Thomson Brothers	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
			Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto

1222	Thompson, J H	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	... Rhada Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1223	Thomson J	Assistant, Cutler, Palmer and Co	... Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1224	Thomson, W A	Assistant, Oakes and Sons	... Parkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1225	Thorpe, J S	Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	...	India	ditto
1226	Thorpe, W T	Assistant, Home Office	... Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1227	Thurlow, W T	Firm of Fraser and Co	... Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1228	Timms, T A	Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
	Tindal, A H B	Assistant Engineer, Presidency Circle	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	ditto
1232	Toussaint	Assistant, T S Smith	... Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1233	Treamearne, C E	Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	... Great Britain	ditto	ditto
1234	Treamearne, S	Superintendent, Drainage Works	... Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1235	Trall, D H	Superintendent, Drainage Works	... Jackson's Ghant Street	... Great Britain	ditto	ditto
1236	Trotter, A E C	Printer, ditto	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1237	Tucker, A R	Assistant, Gillanders and Co's Press	... Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1238	Tucker, S J	Assistant to E. Thomson and Co	... Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1239	Tulloch, R C	Firm of E. Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters	... Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1240	Tulloch, J C	Assistant Examiner of Claims	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1241	Turnbull, R A	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Building	...	India	ditto
1242	Turner, J	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbutnot and Co	... Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1243	Turner, J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto	ditto
1244	Turner, W W	Assistant, E Heins and Co	... Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1245	Twalling, J W	Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1246	Tye, E	Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
		Assistant Manager, Land Mortgage, Bank of India	... Mango Lane	... Great Britain	ditto	ditto
		...	...	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.
	U.	Accountant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Corporation	Council House Street	Great Britain	Christian
1247	Upward, G F	...	...	...	...
	V.	...	...	...	...
1248	Vaillant, P V	Assistant to Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co.	Government Place	India	ditto
1249	Vandenberg, J M	Pensioner	Chandney Chowk	ditto	ditto
1250	Vangricken, J R	ditto	House 2nd Floor	ditto	ditto
1251	Vangricken, G	Assistant, W C Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1252	Vanspall, W	Assistant, R Bant	Bentnick Street	ditto	ditto
1253	Vardon, E S	Broker, Vardon and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto
1254	Vardon, A	Assistant, Ernthausen and Oesterly	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
1255	Vaughan, S	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
1256	Wor, J F	Assistant, Rall and Mavrajani	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
	W	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Clive Street	India	ditto
1259	Wagentreiber, G	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1260	Wagstaff, P	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1261	Wakefield, W	Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
1262	Walker, J	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1263	Walker, T L	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1264	Walker, H W	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
		Assistant, Anstruther & Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto

1265	Walker, N T	... Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing	... Hastings' Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1266	Wallace, P M	... Assistant, Anstruther & Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1267	Wallace, P	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	... ditto	... India	ditto
1268	Wallace, G A	... Assistant, Shand, Fairlie and Co	... Lyons' Range	... Great Britain	ditto
1269	Wallace, J L	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... India	ditto
1270	Waller, E D	... Assistant, P and O S N Company	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1271	Waller, G D	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1272	Wallis, C T	... Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1273	Wallis, A H	... Firm of Manton and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1274	Walsh, F J T	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1275	Walton, W M	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1276	Ward, B S	... Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1277	Warde, F	... Assistant, Beake and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1278	Ware, W J	... Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	... Colah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1279	Ware, J W	... Assistant, Wibrow and Hillier	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1280	Watson, J	... Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1281	Waters, W B	... Assistant, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India	... Strand Road	... India	ditto
1282	Watson, J	... Assistant, Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1283	Watson, J J	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1284	Watson, H W A	... Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	... Colah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1285	Watson, E	... Firm of Watson and Summers	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1286	Watson, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1287	Watts, J	... Firm of Dunn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
1288	Weatherdon, R	...	...	...	Christian	
1289	Welner, W F	...	...	...	ditto	
1290	Wenger, W L	...	...	...	ditto	
1291	Wenger, E S	...	...	...	ditto	
1292	Westfield, W F	...	...	...	ditto	
1293	West, C G	...	...	...	ditto	
1294	West, M H	...	...	...	ditto	
1295	Wetherill, J E	...	...	...	ditto	
1296	Wetherill, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1297	Whelan, H G	...	...	...	ditto	
1298	White, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1299	Whitehead, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1300	Whitehead, J J	...	...	...	ditto	
1301	White, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1302	Whitten, A G	...	...	...	ditto	
1303	Whittenberry, A P	...	...	...	ditto	
1304	Wilbrow, R M	...	...	...	ditto	
1305	Wilder, W	...	...	...	ditto	
1306	Williams, A B	...	...	...	ditto	
1307	Williams, W G	...	...	...	ditto	
1308	Williamson, J	...	...	...	ditto	
1309	Williamson, R	...	...	...	ditto	

1310	Williamson, J H	... Merchant	...	New China Bazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1311	Williamson, R	... Assistant, Finlay, Muir & Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto
1312	Willis, R	... Assistant, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1313	Willis, F	... Assistant, Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto
1314	Willsted, J	... ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1315	Willson, C H B	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto
1316	Wilson, S R	... Firm of B Smyth and Co	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto
1317	Wilson, W G H	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Colah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
1318	Wilson, T	... Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	... India	ditto
1319	Wilson, James	... Assistant, Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto
1320	Windle, J A	... Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	...	Cornwallis' Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1321	Winterscale, J W	... Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1322	Wiseman, J H	... Assistant, Argenti, Schillizi and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto
1323	West, C G	... Gas Fitter	...	Wellesley Street	... India	ditto
1324	Wolff, J T	... Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1325	Wood, G S P	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1326	Wood, D	... Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Co	...	Strand	...	ditto
1327	Wood, J	... Broker	...	Hastings' Street	... India	ditto
1328	Wood, T E	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
1329	Wood, T	... ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1330	Wood, T	... Assistant, Controller of P. W. Dept., Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1331	Wood, T	... Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1332	Wood, J	... Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto
1333	Wood, S	... Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
W.						
1334	Wood, R B	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand Road	... Great Britain	Christian	
1335	Wood, T	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
1336	Woodward, J V	... Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
1337	Woollam, W D	... Superintendent, Foreign Department Press	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto	
1338	Wordie, J C	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
1339	Wollen, C W	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	... Park Street	... India	ditto	
1340	Womack, J G	... Assistant, Harman and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
1341	Woolterton, C R	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Coliah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
1342	Wray, G	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... India	ditto	
1343	Wright, A	... Assistant, Conservancy Department	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
1344	Wright, J	... Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto	
1345	Wright, C F	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
1346	Wright A	... Overseer, 4th Division	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
1347	Wyatt, S	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
1348	Wyatt, H G	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
1349	Wyllie, E D	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
1350	Wyllie J (Jr.)	... Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
Y.						
1351	Yackjee, J	... Assistant, Office Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... Great Britain	Christian	
1352	Yackjee, J G	... Indigo Broker	... Pollock Street	... India	ditto	
1353	Yates, G	... Assistant, Gisborne and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	

C. may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

IV
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46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District, succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakil to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subor-

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

dinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction, or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensued.

Illustrations.

(a) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(b) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(c) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(d) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain; where an offence or not in one district only.

where the offence or offence is continuing.

or consists of several acts.

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where it consists of several acts done in different districts, it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

VI

82. (a.) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, of the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.
- (b.) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.
- (c.) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.
- (d.) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.
- (e.) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.
- (f.) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or murder as a thug, dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

73.

Who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

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90. Every Village Headman, Vill. watchman, Landholders and man, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of others bound to report certain matters. any such officer or occupier, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(a) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(b) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(c) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(d) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray, or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

FIRSTLY.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

SECONDLY.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

THIRDLY.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

FOURTHLY.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette or notification.

FIFTHLY.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

SIXTHLY.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

SEVENTHLY.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

93. Any person known to have committed or suspected of having committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be arrested by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining his name or residence of such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours, be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless before that time his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case such person shall be forthwith released.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, found lurking within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, or any person who is a reputed robber, house-breaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant

On the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

OF ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of

a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

side of those limits in cases in which a person might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

124. Magistrate, when he has to inquire into or try a case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey to the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or

has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of the division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

133. The officer in charge of a Police station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(a.) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(b.) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(c.) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(d.) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

A complaint or a Police report, or any other information to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

142. The Magistrate of the District, Who may act without any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner herein-after prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial. **143.** The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused. Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII. OF THE SUMMONS.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served by whom through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway

Company, the Court or Magistrate or an officer summons may send the summons to the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII

OF THE WARRANT.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to be for bail-bond to the Magistrate.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

U. 164. A warrant may be directed to any person, and the word Magistrate includes Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

Warrant to persons. A warrant so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution. Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed. But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction. If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding. Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding. Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District,

the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the

Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing

Notification of substance of warrant.

a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be

arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or

Warrant how executed.

other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other

person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person,

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty

of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person to ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein,

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a

Breaking open window.

person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

181. If information be received that a person,

Breaking open zenāna.

accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected

No unnecessary restraint.

to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

183. The officer or other person executing the

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

184. No Police officer or other person shall

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.**OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.****CHAPTER XIV.****PRELIMINARY.****186. Every person charged before any Criminal**

Right of accused to be defended.

Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry

or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

187. If the private person (not being a European British subject).

When commitment to be to a High Court.

is accused of having committed an offence jointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the

Contents of charge.

Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after

the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which

Copy of charge.

the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

199. As soon as the charge, on which the ac-

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

cused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

200. The accused person shall be required at

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be sum-

moned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the de-

Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate or Minister of Justice gives them free of cost.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person

appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

No formal charge need at any time be made

Object and effect of complaint.

against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be

regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall

When notice is defective.

affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was

actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Ma-

gistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

205. If upon the day appointed for the ap-

Non appearance of complainant.

pearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case

may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the

Substance of complaint to be stated.

day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused

person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty-six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11). Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence), any of the foregoing offences.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

- (a) The serial number;
- (b) The date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) The date of the report or complaint;
- (d) The name of the complainant;
- (e) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;
- (f) The offence complained of or proved;
- (g) The prisoner's plea;

(k) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(i) The sentence; and

(j) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, Record in appealable acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session for trial of in which a European (not Europeans or Americans, being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Election to be tried Government has not ordered without jury,

that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall,

if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

254. Such officer or any other person to speak to or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which

it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(b.) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

258. If a jurymen or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be Decision vested in given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Judge. Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Adjournment.
Postponement of trial.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

seventy-seven, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

Appeal from Magistrates.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

...shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and a copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account

of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

284. When any Court has convicted a person

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed

Finality of orders on appeal.

by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except

in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment,

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(a.) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(b.) There is no appeal against an order of a Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(c.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(d.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(e.) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(f.) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(g.) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(h.) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(i.) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(j.) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(k.) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 22 of Act I of 1871 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.*)

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

291. ~~When a Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.~~

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—
Power of High Court to make rules.

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.
Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.
Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.
Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:
Report to High Court.

Provided that in session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.
Powers of revision.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;
Power to order commitment.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;
Power to alter finding and sentence.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.
Proviso to power of altering finding.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.
Power to annul conviction.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.
Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.
Suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any
Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or District Magistrate of the District may order inquiry. District Magistrate may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII. EXECUTION. CHAPTER XXIII.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution

of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section, if it had been in force when they were imposed.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Who may issue warrant.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and in such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in such part of the person as the Local Government directs, with a light rattan.

In no case, shall the cut-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the rattan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

Not to be executed by instalments.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

Stay of execution

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

8 Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under ~~the provisions of the Indian Penal Code~~) shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Trial of previously convicted persons.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

Proviso.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence to on escaped convicts.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Sentence of death.

Power to remit punishment.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

Power to commute punishment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

324. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought, or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

329. Whenever from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings, he may, if he is himself a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate in his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings, put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

Examination of accused how recorded.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find

that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice. the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquire or trial, summon, in due manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any

fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

SUMMONS CASES.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In summons cases.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a

Procedure for obtaining production of document required for evidence.

considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom search for documents may issue, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not or proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed on the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner, as if it had been issued by himself.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing or which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and less there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the search was made.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for search therein.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When a person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Insufficient bail.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of con-

finement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

C. zance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before the Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty. Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders. All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FORMATION OF LISTS OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS AND THEIR ATTENDANCE.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, where the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make an order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India: Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his

Procedure in case of
3. person committed before
a Court of Session being
lunatic.

defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, in the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic
pending investigation or
trial.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of inquiry
or trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the

Procedure on accused
appearing before Magis-
trate or Court of Session.

Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time

Finding in case of
acquittal on ground of
being lunatic.

at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing

what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

430. Whenever such finding states that the

Person so acquitted to
be kept in safe custody.

accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

431. When any person is confined under

Lunatic prisoners to
be visited by Inspector
General.

the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

432. If such person is confined under section

Procedure where lu-
natic prisoner is reported
capable of making his
defence.

four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints, and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

433. If such person is confined under the

Procedure where lu-
natic confined under sec-
tion 430 is declared capa-
ble of being discharged.

provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Session Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

II. Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

OF COURTS OF SESSION.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MAGISTRATES AND THEIR POWERS.

Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates to be of three classes. Magistrates of the 1st class, Magistrates of the 2nd class, or Magistrates of the 3rd class.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to sentences which Magistrates may pass. the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, first class. Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class. Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class. Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)
- (5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

- (6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)
- (7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- (8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
- (9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)
- (10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
- (13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)
- (15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
- (16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
- (17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 183.)
- (18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 184.)
- (19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
- (21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)
- (22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)
- (23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letters in Post Office. (s. 369.)
- (24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
- (25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
- (26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)
- (27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)
- (28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
- (30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)
- (31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
- (32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)
- (33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
- (36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance.
(s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
- (2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- (3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
- (4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
- (5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
- (6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
- (7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
- (8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
- (9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class.

- (a.) By the Local Government—
- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
 - (3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
 - (4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
 - (5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
 - (3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
 - (4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

- (1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class.

- (a.) By the Local Government—
- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
 - (2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)

(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

(a.) By the Local Government—

(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

- (4) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass sentence of proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 14.)
- (6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things:—

- (1) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,
- (2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,
- (3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,
- (4) If he holds an inquest,
- (5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,
- (6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry, his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void; that is to say:—

- (1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,
- (2) If he entertains a case without complaint,
- (3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,
- (4) If he tries an offender summarily,
- (5) If he decides an appeal,
- (6) If he calls for proceedings,
- (7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,
- (8) If he revises a bail order,
- (9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,
- (10) If he demands security to keep the peace,
- (11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,
- (12) If he demands security for good behaviour,
- (13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,
- (14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,
- (15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,
- (16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,
- (17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or
- (18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned or otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail

to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

If no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

If the law which creates the offence does not state where it gives it any specific name, the charge has no specific name. of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that what implied in every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b.) A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c.) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(d.) A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out inaccurately. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 225 and 300, Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(c.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 47, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(i.) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(j.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(k.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(l.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(m.) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 193 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal

Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of

Where it is doubtful such a nature that it is what offence has been doubtful which of several committed.

offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last

When a person charged section, one charge only is with one offence he can brought against an accused be convicted of another. person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

457. When a person is charged with an offence,

When offence proved and part of the charge is not included in offence proved, but the part which charged, is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

458. When more persons than one are accused

What persons may be of the same offence, or of charged jointly. different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for maliciously doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-five, or four hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate, he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

475. When any such commitment is made by Procedure of Civil order of a Civil Court, the Court in such cases. Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class, and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case,

for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security to keep the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

When a person is imprisoned under section Limit of imprisonment four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

• If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty ⁷, be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to re-
 19. cover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with
 Recovery of penalty from surety. a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond

to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

Powers of Magistrate of Division of District being a Magistrate of the 2nd class to inquire.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

Binding of sentenced person.

When Sessions Judge or unauthorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such

warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LOCAL NUISANCES.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety, or a riot or an affray.

EXPLANATION I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate

occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Order to be a judicial proceeding.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom

Order to be in the alternative.

it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A “public place” includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Attendance of jury.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code ;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 (for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George), or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 (for the regulation of Police), or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 (for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay), of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information ; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter ; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may con-

sider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—
(a) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(b) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(c) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(d) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkey-dars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Doab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zamindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Copper-smiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-ware, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1812...	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two
MADRAS REGULATIONS.		
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(continued.)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.		
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830 ..	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (section 152).

To A. B., of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*): You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of _____ on the _____ day of _____.

(Signature and Seal.)

Dated the _____

day of _____

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 304. at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of

On Section 306. at , abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 325. at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 392. at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 395. at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 166. at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 193. at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that “

” which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session.” In (d) omit “by the said Court.”

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a). 1 [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b). First.—That you, on or about the day of

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 302 and 304. mitted murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of at , com-

On sections 379 and 382. mitted theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b). That you, on or about the day of

Alternative charges on section 193. at in the course of

the inquiry into before stated in evidence that “

” and that you, on or about the day of

at in the course of the trial of before

stated in evidence that “

” one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute “within my cognizance” for “within the cognizance of the Court of Session;” and omit “by the said Court.”

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (section 159).

To (name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (state the offence): You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (sections 196, 197 and 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (section 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (name and official designation) of the offence of (mention the offence quoting Act and section) and was sentenced to (state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (section 193).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (sections 180 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (or as the case may be, to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one A. B., and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (section 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(1.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the day On Penal Code, section of at , waged 121. war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b).]

(2.) That you, on or about the day of On section 124. at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly On section 161. accepted from [state the name] for another party [state the name] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1st.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 305 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Ses- sion.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either de- scription for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alli- ance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be com- mitted in consequence.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be be- lieved that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest with- out warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
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144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as warrant or summons may be issued for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
	If not committed	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving informa- tion of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful as- sembly.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful as- sembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
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CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
174	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	
	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto	

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	-	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	-	Summons	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	-	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTENTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
188	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c. Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed. If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant. Ditto Ditto Ditto	Summons Ditto Ditto Ditto	Bailable Ditto Ditto Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both. Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both. Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both. Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence. If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Bailable Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session. Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
202	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
203	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
204	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
205	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
212	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
213	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description pro- vided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
213	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provid- ed for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magis- trate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a per- son having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capi- tal.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Ses- sion or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222 Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223 Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224 Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
225 Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
If charged with a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death	-	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Ses- sion.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the pro- visions con- tained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229 Personation of a juror or assessor Ditto Ditto Ditto Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Se-
231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.					
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment for such coin the counterfeiter within British	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 3 years, or description	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for, or imprisonment of either option for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counted, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	-	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health		Ditto		Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	Ditto	Warrant		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail-able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

294A	Keeping lottery office -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.
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CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c. If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug -	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the concealing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Hurt.

323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Warrant	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	-	Summons.	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	-	-	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

		May arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
379	Theft	-	-	-	-	-
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in pos- session of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
Of Extortion.									
384	Extortion	-	-	-	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable.	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Transportation for life	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion. If the offence be an unnatural offence	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Not bailable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Transportation for life	Court of Ses- sion. Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

		May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
392	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion.

	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above - and fine.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
403	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
404	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	-	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, whar- finger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous im- prisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	-	Warrant	-	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consi- deration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of pro- perty of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dis- honestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magis- trate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 100 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

		May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
447	Criminal trespass	-	-	-	-	-
448	House-trespass	-	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable-	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.
Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. If the offence is theft - - -	May arrest without warrant. Ditto	Warrant Ditto	Not bailable. Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class. Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Ditto	Court of Session. Ditto.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

	Forgery	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
465	Forgery	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
468	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
470	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
472	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	-	-	-	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine. If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above - Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

		Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
482	Using a false trade or property-mark with in- tent to deceive or injure any person.					
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a pub- lic servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counter- feiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a coun- terfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it con- tains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Ses- sion, or Ma- gistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any prop- erty-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

ARTS AND TO TRADE

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Not bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	-	-	-	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	-	-	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Bailable	-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.
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CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
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OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	-	Not bailable.	According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	.....
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	-	Bailable	.....
If punishable with fine only	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	.....

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2	62	518
	63	519
	303	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5	23	37
XXII of 1865, s. 29	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39	380	287
s. 40	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33	380	287
s. 34	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14	380	287
s. 15	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	119, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19	308	521
s. 35	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
XXII of 1869, s. 2	61	307
	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (b)	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	ss. 68	112
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	391
	130	416
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s. 4	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 180
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive)
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 110, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 150, 131, 132, 133 and 136
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	} Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	
	158	126
	160	130
	161	142
	151	133
		122
II of 1871, s. 132	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6	23	37
s. 80	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive)
IV of 1865, s. 4	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govt. Genl.
for making Laws and Regulations.*

[Third Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the

Preamble.

Governor General of India

in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India ; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India ; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals ; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called
"The Foreign Jurisdiction
and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent It extends to the whole
of British India ;
to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty
without and beyond the Indian territories under
the dominion of Her Majesty ; and

to all European British subjects within the
dominions of Princes and States in India in alli-
ance with Her Majesty ;

Commencement. and it shall come into
force on the passing thereof.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first
Repeal of enactments schedule hereto annexed are
repealed to the extent speci-
fied in the third column thereof.

3. In this Act the ex-
"Political Agent" de- pression 'Political Agent'
fined. means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the
British Indian Government in any territory or
place beyond the limits of British India ;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by
the Governor General in Council or the Governor
in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George
or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of
a Political Agent under this Act for any place not
forming part of British India ;

"Native State."

'Native State' means,
in reference to Native Indian subjects of
Her Majesty, all places without and beyond
the Indian territories under the dominion of
Her Majesty ; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the
dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance
with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND
BRITISH INDIA.

4. The Governor General in Council may exer-
cise any power or jurisdiction,
which the Governor General
in Council now has, or may
at any time hereafter have,
within any country or place
beyond the limits of British India ; and may dele-
gate the same, to any servant of the British Indian
Government, in such manner and to such extent
as to the Governor General in Council from time
to time seems fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the
exercise by the Governor Gene-
ral in Council of any such
power or jurisdiction, and of
the delegation thereof by him to any person or class
of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other
conditions to which such persons are to conform,
and of the local area within which their powers
are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any
Court of the truth of the matters stated in the
notification.

6. The Governor General in Council may ap-
point any European British
subject, either by name or
by virtue of his office, in
any such country or place, to be a Justice of
the Peace ; and every such Justice of the Peace
shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates
of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace
and European British subjects, by any law for the
time being in force in British India relating to
Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in
Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdic-
tion over European British subjects, any such
Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the
Peace, heretofore appointed
by the Governor General in
Council or the Governor in
Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or
Bombay, in any such country or place as afore-
said, shall be deemed to be and to have been ap-
pointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction,
under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal
Procedure, for the time being
in force in British India
shall, subject as to Procedure
to such modifications as the
Governor General in Council from time to time
directs, extend to all British subjects, European
and Native, in Native States.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA IN PLACES BEYOND TED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the

its; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person; and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 20.
32 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
A. & L of 1849	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepcaled.
Act VII of 1854	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepcaled.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections

323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.*

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act):

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a Native Passenger vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section."

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following Addition to section 12. ing proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space,

to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine:—

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 (to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal)."

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XIII of 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act of 1859, the following shall be read:—

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design, or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom."

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 985R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th May 1872—Mr. George Toynece, Canal Revenue Superintendent, is vested with the powers of a Collector and Magistrate in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore.

The 10th May 1872—The Revd. James Robertson, of the Free Church of Scotland, is licensed under Clause 4, Section 6, Part I, Act V of 1865, to solemnize marriages between persons one of whom is a person, or both whom are persons, professing the Christian religion.

The 11th May 1872—Babu Gopal Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector will continue in charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah. The orders of the 29th ultimo, appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar, are cancelled.

Babu Bemola Churn Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar in Patna.

Moulvi Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Nowadah, in Gya. This cancels the orders of the 29th ultimo appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah.

The 13th May 1872—Mr. W. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, in executive charge of the Assam Triangulation (Eastern Frontier Series), is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act XX of 1848.

Mr. John Boxwell to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Serampore, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th May 1872—Moulvi Fida Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd ultimo.

Babu Chunder Sekhur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Rameezooddeen, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Dewan, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 11th May 1872—Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett, c.s., is allowed seventeen days' subsidiary leave of absence from the 12th ultimo, to enable him to join his appointment at Jumooie on his return from furlough.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th May 1872—Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 21th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem is cancelled.

Mr. Robert Mason Towers, c.s., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 26th ultimo.

The 13th May, 1872—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Shib Chunder Deb of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Serampore.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Secretary's office, is republished for general information.

The 7th May, 1872—Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st May 1872, and will arrive at Simla on or about Saturday, the 25th May.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 163.—*Fort William, the 10th May 1872*—Notification.—*Ecclesiastical*—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend W. Bell, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 3316.—*Fort William, the 9th May 1872*—*Leave and Allowances*—The following Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 82 dated the 29th February 1872, is published in supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 561, dated the 18th May 1871.

FINANCIAL,
No. 82.

INDIA OFFICE.
London, 29th February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated 12th January 1872, No. 13, stating that you have seen reason to withdraw the request contained in your Financial letter dated 22nd February 1871, No. 28, that Unconvenanted Officers on leave in this country might not be granted extensions of leave which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India to which these officers were subordinate.

2. I shall consequently decide finally on all applications for such extensions when there may not be time to refer to the Governments in India, but shall require them to be supported by a certificate from the Medical Board at this Office, as is the practice in the case of applications for gratuities or pensions on retirement.

No. 3320.—*Fort William, the 10th May 1872*—ERRATUM—In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008 dated the 14th March 1872, for "January 1872" substitute "January 1871."

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 503.—*Fort William, the 4th May 1872*—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.—

Per Steamer "Singapore"

* * * * *
Lieutenant W. J. Williamson.

No. 528.—*Fort William, the 10th May 1872*—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 70, dated 4th April 1872, is published for general information:—

PARA. 5.—I have therefore to request that you will republish Clause XV of the Furlough Rules of 1868, in the following terms:—

"If the aggregate of two years' furlough be exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the Officer will vacate his appointment, such extension being, in the case of private affairs, without pay, and in that of medical certificate with English furlough pay, for a third year only."

This is in supersession of the ruling in G. G. O. No. 1 of 2nd January 1872, and order books will be corrected accordingly.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 25th April 1872. Under the provisions of Section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as provided by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

Goods not to be landed or shipped until toll has been paid.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

Goods landed or shipped without payment of the toll to be detained.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

Re-landing or re-shipping.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât, shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

Steam ferries and passenger boats not to take goods unprotected by pass.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

Goods not to be stacked on the wharves.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

Goods awaiting shipment to be under control.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

Boats not to moor or anchor for purposes of sale or barter.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

Empty boats to be in the stream.

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bank, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

Timber not to be floated to detriment of the wharves.

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining

Commissioners' servants at liberty to board boats or vessels.

or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

Definition of "market produce."

13. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be rendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

Challans to be filled up.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transshipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, within such limits, so anchor, fasten,

or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that those Officers who, after passing the preliminary examinations for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service held in February 1872, have received appointments in that Service, are exempted from the Departmental examination in the vernacular by the lower standard. They will however be required to pass in law by that standard. Such Officers need not present themselves for examination at the next half-yearly examination (to be held in June); but it will be obligatory upon them to attend the subsequent examinations.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th May 1872.—In continuation of the notification of the 16th April 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 1584, the following additional rule under Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, No. VIII of 1871, having received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, is published for general information:—

Rule 47A.—When a person puts his signature to a document by means of affixing a mark under the interpretation given in Section 3 of the Act, such person's name shall be recorded at length, and the writer of the name shall also sign his own name in attestation that the said mark was affixed in his presence.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—Under Section 1 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Purneah, and to provide that the Act shall commence and take effect in that district from the 1st of June 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 714J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th May 1872.—Babu Hippodas Chatterjee, B.L., to officiate as Munsif of Borobaree, in Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kali Churn Ghosal, or until further orders.

Mr. R. T. Cooke is appointed under Section 1, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Babu Brijmohun Prasad to officiate as Munsif of Modhoobany, in Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Kazim Hossain, or until further orders.

Mr. R. L. Martin, M.A., to officiate in the First Class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. Henry Woodrow.

Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M.A., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Central Division, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, or until further orders. Mr. Beebee will officiate in the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. W. McLaren Smith, B.A., to officiate as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, or until further orders. Mr. McLaren Smith will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. S. Lobb, M.A., to officiate in the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, on leave.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., to officiate as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, or until further orders. Mr. Willson will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

The 9th May 1872.—Babu Amirtalall Chatterjee, B.L., to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca Naraingunge, and Bohor, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Babu Baney Madhub Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Grish Chunder Ghose is promoted to the First Grade of Subordinate Judges, *vice* Babu Koyla-h Chunder Deb, deceased.

Babu Mohendronath Bose is promoted to the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges, and is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Pearylall Banerjee to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, and to be Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that station.

Babu Uma Churn Kastogree to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Brojomohun Dutt, or until further orders.

The 10th May 1872.—Assistant-Surgeon William Day Stewart to officiate as Civil Assistant-Surgeon of Jessore, during the absence, on duty, of Dr. Charles Julian Jackson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, but to officiate as Medical Officer of Pooree, during the absence, on duty, of Assistant-Surgeon William Day Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. William Wright, Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, exercising the powers of a Munsif, is vested with the functions of a Judge for the trial of cases under Act X of 1870, within the limits of his power and within his local jurisdiction.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah:—

Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A.
Babu Gobind Chunder Bose.

Mr. William Rea Larminie to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 11th May 1872.—Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, M.A. and B.L., to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Baraset.

The 18th May 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of H. W. Rah, viz. :—

Mr. James Sutherland.

Dr. John Elliot.

Babu Gourdas Bysack.

Mr. John Boxwell to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah.

The 14th May 1872—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to Government, in addition to his duties in the Presidency College, to which he was appointed under orders of the 9th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, or until further orders.

Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, B.L., to officiate as Munsiff of Pubna, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Amirtalall Chatterjee, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th May 1872.—Moulvi Wahidooddeen, First Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, for one week, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Baney Madhub Shome, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Narain-gunge, and Bohor, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 14th May 1872.—Surgeon Rajendra Chundra Chundra, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a new sub-division in the district of Luckimpore, with its head-quarters at Joypore. The sub-division will be conterminous with thannah Joypore, comprehending the mouzahs of Joypoor, Khowang, Fakeral, Pawkhar, and Makoon.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has, as an experimental measure, sanctioned the establishment of a public ferry on the Jazie river at the point at which it intersects the Ladhoighur road in the district of Sebsaugor.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 1136 P.—*Fort William, the 10th May 1872*—*Notifications.*—*Political.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

No. 1140 P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

No. 1143 P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Rudeston Brown as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 503.—*Fort William, the 4th May 1872.*—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Per Steamer "Singapore."

* * * * *

Surgeon N. B. Baillie.

No. 508.—*Fort William, the 7th May 1872.*—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Surgeon Frank Powel, M.B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination Metropolitan Circle,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Rajendra Chundra Chundra, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No 531.—*The 10th May 1872.*—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that G. G. O. No. 1192, dated 21st December 1870, is cancelled, and that all allowances granted by that General Order will cease from the 31st instant, the rates of pay, &c., laid down in 1864 being intended by Her Majesty's Government as remuneration in full for all duties which may devolve on Medical Officers of the British Army serving in India.

2. The extra allowances admissible under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, to Medical Officers of the Indian Service already holding permanent charges or Staff appointments on account of the extra medical charges therein specified, will however be passed also to those Officers of that service who, having no substantive appointment or permanent medical charge, may temporarily hold those extra charges, and the allowances laid down in the G. G. O. of the 21st December 1870, for the medical charge of Native Batteries, will also be specially continued to Officers of the Indian Medical Service, viz. :—

For the additional charge of a Field Battery of Native Artillery or a Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 25 per mensem, and

For the additional charge of any other Battery of Native Artillery, Rs. 10 per mensem.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department, Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 176.

The 9th May 1872.

Transfers.—Serjeant W. Wilks, Overseer, First Grade, from the Sylhet to the Purneah Division.

No. 177.

The 10th May 1872.

Sub-Conductor J. Keane, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, from the late Dum-Dum to the First Presidency Division.

No. 178.

Mr. F. Hembrough, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Girhidee Road to the Midnapore Division, which he joined on the 25th April 1872 before noon.

No. 179.

Baboo Toylucknath Chatterjee, Local Overseer, First Grade, from the Berhampore to the Dinapore Division.

No. 180.

The 11th May 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, passed in the Departmental standard on the 19th April 1872.

No. 181.

The 13th May 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

No. 501 of the 4th May 1872.—Conductor George Frederick Hardy, First Grade, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd January 1868.

No. 182.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 240 of the 6th May 1872.—Deputy Assistant Commissary W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer,

Third Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the charge of the Dinapore Division of Military Works.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is attached to the First Presidency Division for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways.

No. 247 of the 8th May 1872.—Mr. P. A. Buckland Assistant Controller, Third Grade, attached to the Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts of Bengal.

No. 260 of the 9th May 1872.—Mr. S. Mackertich, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 263 of the 9th May 1872.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, R.A., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Controller, First Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 115.

The 11th May 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 240 of the 6th May 1872—

* * * *

Transfer.—Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is attached to the First Presidency Division, for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways.

No. 116.

The 13th May 1872.

Leave.—Baboo Soshce Bhusun Ghose, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed privilege leave for eighteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January last. Baboo Soshce Bhusun Ghose, Supervisor, First Grade, rejoined the Hidgellee Division from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 29th January 1872.

No. 117.

Transfer.—The following Upper Subordinates transferred from the South-Western Circle to the Soane Circle:—

Mr. E. Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

„ T. H. Girling, Overseer, First Grade.

No. 118.

The 14th May 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. A. F. Trench, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Soane Survey Division to the Orissa Circle, the headquarters of which he joined on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, Executive Engineer, First Grade, rejoined the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, from special duty on the 4th April 1872.

No. 120.

Baboo Dukhina Runjan Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, rejoined the Cossye Division, from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 28th April 1872.

No. 121.

Posting.—Mr. H. Geating, Supervisor, Second Grade, to the Brahminee Division.

No. 122.

Captain J. M. McNeile, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, assumed charge of the Baroon Division, in addition to his own duties, on the afternoon of the 29th April 1872.

No. 123.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the 26th ultimo, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade, was placed in the Supernumerary list:—

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Hidgellie Division.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notice.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 24th April 1872.—Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Moonsiff of Borobaree, Zillah Rungpore, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 26th April 1872.—Baboo Syam Chand Dhur, Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 1st May 1872.—Moulvie Mahomed Natiq, Moonsiff of Nowada, Zillah Gya, for five months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in supersession of the leave granted to him by letter No. 3737 of the 29th November last.

The 6th May 1872.—Baboo Pronothonath Banerjee, Moonsiff of Bancoorah, for ten days, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 8th May 1872.—Baboo Rajkumar Moittro, Officiating Moonsiff of Kytee, Zillah East Burdwan, for five days without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code. The Moonsiff's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

The 9th May 1872.—The unexpired portion of the leave for six months, under paragraph 12, Clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted to Moulvie Tumeczoodeen Ahmed, Moonsiff of Begoo Serai, Zillah Bhaugulpore, is cancelled at his own request. The Moonsiff having resumed charge of his office on the 22nd April last.

The 10th May 1872.—Baboo Rajrajessur Bhutta-charjee, Moonsiff of Mahomedpoor, Zillah East Burdwan, for eight days, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code. The Moonsiff's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 7th May 1872.—Baboo Ramdoyal Ghose from Howlah, Zillah Chittagong, to be additional Moonsiff at Busserhant, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PRACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govt. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr. of Assam.
SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.
The 13th April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONEY,
Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.
Dacca,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.
CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 1st April 1872.	REMARKS.
Gaujam	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpudah Salt Pans	50,000	
Godavery	Cocanada	42,000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	284,236	
Chingleput	Madras	179,646	
South Arcot	Ennore	50,000	
Tanjore	Covelong	14,400	
Tinnevelly	Merkanum	12,000	
	Negapatam	.....
	Katmavady	.....
	Tuticoum	.....
Total		642,282	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737. *FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE* dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. FERNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 19th April 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 14th May 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs duty on the 1st May 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pangah ...	17,25,815½	97,358½	27,325	18,50,498½
French Kurkutch ...	12,659	.....	2,765	15,415
Bombay " ...	55,388	.....	1,684	57,032
Madras " ...	30,300½	.....	...	30,300½
Arabian and Persian Gulf Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,52,406	...	...	3,52,406
Total ...	21,76,540	97,358½	31,754	23,05,652½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 6th May 1872.

Education Notice.

•MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. The Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The candidates who may fail in obtaining free presentations may be admitted as students on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a further sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College curriculum to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few courses of lectures, may be admitted as casual students of payment of a fee of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' attendance upon any single branch of hospital practice. The cost of educating a casual student to compete at the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

সদিক আফিস ১৮৭২ সালের ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে
নূবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম দুর্গের অ-
ধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের
কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি
১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার
সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য
শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলি-
কাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত
যবে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল
সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার
করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন
কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করি-
বেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির
থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২
সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.—

Dates	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	12,000	9,150	21,150

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. DANE,

Secretary

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebaagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unenclosed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre,

on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebaagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.

South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hala, and Grant No. 93.

East—Kamabunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.

West—Dageer Hala and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Major,

Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBASAGUR, DY. COMM.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Khasi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatti, in the Kamtoop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,510.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Unceet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poorjees.

West.—Balaghar Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopance or Sooropance called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookolooong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, Colonel,

Dy. Commissioner.

KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMM.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, Colonel,

Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM.'S OFFICE;
KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages, landed from the undermentioned Ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May 18th ...	1 Case Spelter, [H]	... Burmah.
" 18th ...	21 Cases, J V G	... British Nation.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [90]	... Ditto.
" 28th ...	1 Keg, [R J]	... Gainsborough.
" 28th ...	2 Cases, A. B. & Co., [M 18]	... Australia.
" 28th ...	2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L	... Ditto.
June 8th ...	1 Case, H. D. Mackenzie, Esq.	... Bertha.
" 8th ...	1 Package, R. Lyell, Esq., Messrs. George William-son & Co., 2, East India Avenue, Leaden Hall Street, London.	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS
The 14th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June 19th ...	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennet, Rangoon	... City of Cambridge.
" 19th ...	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Youngoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	... Ditto.
July 1st ...	1 Case, A [M H M I B]	... British Nation.
" 1st ...	2 Cases, J V G	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 14th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 3rd May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4 0	
FROM		
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4 3	
FROM		
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3 0	
FROM		
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3 0	
FROM		
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles..	3 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 5th May 1872, above zero 4 feet.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 6th May 1872

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River, for the week ending Friday, 10th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4 3	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles ...	4 3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	3 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	3 0	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 12th May 1872, above zero, 4 feet 4 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4706	$\frac{A}{80}$ 86786 ,, 93894	20 20	} Denonath Dey.
4717	$\frac{A}{80}$ 75811	100	Subulehunder Chunder.
4720	$\frac{A}{80}$ 42149 ,, 05717	100 100	} Munsooborutram Cal- lachurn Ram.
4721	$\frac{A}{80}$ 74422	1,000	B. W. Morton.
4722	$\frac{A}{88}$ 74201	50	Gopalchunder Banerjee.
4733	$\frac{A}{80}$ 96847 ,, 96848 ,, 96849 ,, 76320 ,, 76321 ,, 76322 ,, 76323 ,, 76324 ,, 76325 ,, 76326 ,, 76327 ,, 76328 ,, 76329	1,000 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	} Bully Chund Dutt.
4736	$\frac{A}{80}$ 31537 ,, 28222 ,, 33394	10 10 10	} Weonachurn Ghose.
4740	$\frac{A}{80}$ 82134	1,000	Ebrahim Solaman
4755	$\frac{A}{80}$ 90248 ,, 77428	1,000 1,000	} Radha Kishno Gunga Sahai.
4759	$\frac{A}{80}$ 27761	100	H. Lloyd Jones.
4763	$\frac{A}{88}$ 80767	10	Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
4707	$\frac{A}{80}$ 71073	10	Cursegee Dossabhoy.
4708	$\frac{A}{84}$ 67884 ,, 07525	20 20	} Madeley and Co.
4709	$\frac{A}{88}$ 10492	20	Solomon and Co.
4711	$\frac{A}{80}$ 89156 ,, 76195	10 10	} Gunganath Moulic.
4712	$\frac{A}{80}$ 04133	10	Juggut Chunder Banerjee.
4713	$\frac{A}{84}$ 10024	20	Modosoodun Paul.
4714	$\frac{A}{80}$ 01505 ,, 01506	100 100	} Jodunath Mookerjee.
4715	$\frac{A}{80}$ 26328	10	Heraloll Nundy.
4718	$\frac{A}{80}$ 76053	10	Ameer Khan.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4723	$\frac{A}{80}$ 91831	10	Rev. P. K. Chatterjee.
4725	$\frac{A}{80}$ 53590	20	Joynarain Choony Lall.
4728	$\frac{A}{88}$ 85477 ,, 41397	20 10	} Rohinee Nundun Sir- car.
4741	$\frac{A}{88}$ 94463 ,, 61128 ,, 04024	50 20 10	} W. R. Johnston.
1742	$\frac{A}{80}$ 24559	20	E. L. Cautwell.
4743	$\frac{A}{80}$ 01931 ,, 01932	100 100	N. Jackson, M.D.
4744	$\frac{A}{80}$ 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	$\frac{A}{80}$ 82927 ,, 82928 ,, 54280	10 10 100	} D. Wren.
4748	$\frac{A}{80}$ 32253 ,, 61192 ,, 84552 ,, 87763	10 10 10 10	} A. Finlayson.
4749	$\frac{A}{80}$ 78033	50	Doyal Das Mubrah.
1750	$\frac{A}{80}$ 56568 ,, 29956	20 10	} Sossee Shaker Moo- kerjee.
4751	$\frac{A}{80}$ 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	$\frac{A}{80}$ 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	$\frac{A}{84}$ 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	$\frac{A}{82}$ 98028 ,, 82208	20 20	} Denonath Mondole.
4756	$\frac{A}{80}$ 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	$\frac{A}{83}$ 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	$\frac{A}{84}$ 94361	20	Rakhal Das Ghose.

Wrongly joined.

4719	$\frac{A}{80}$ 75033 ,, 75029	10	Roodra Koomar Moitra.
4726	$\frac{A}{80}$ 60605 ,, 93105	10	W. A. Scott.
4734	$\frac{A}{80}$ 50368 ,, 50365	20	The Revd. J. T. Babo- nau.
4737	$\frac{A}{88}$ 87431 ,, 87480	10	Frevor Lloyd.
4746	$\frac{A}{80}$ 73892 ,, 73893	10	G. F. Kellner and Co.
4747	$\frac{A}{80}$ 63226 ,, 63236	20	W. F. Westfield.
4758	$\frac{A}{80}$ 56164 ,, 51881	10	Nillo Misser.
4760	$\frac{A}{80}$ 72197 ,, 92199	10	Doorga Das Mookerjee.
4761	$\frac{A}{81}$ 55886 ,, 63513	50	Kedarnath Mitter.

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 13th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
May 4th ...	1 Cask, addressed	... J. H. A. Branson	... Emblehope.
" 4th ...	5 Packages, A B [B D B]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Keg, [A B]	... H. Woodrow, Esq.	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	10 Kegs, [D. & Co.] E D	... John Elliot & Co.	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	2 Packages, [77] E B J	... Order	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	3 Cases, [1] E. & Co.	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	14 Cases, [58] E D J	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Case, [K & K E] C & B	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Iron Tub, V E	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	2 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Case, J D S	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	2 Cases, [K N N]	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Case, K	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Case, [M]	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	24 Cases [1] C D	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	3 Cases, [S B]	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	2 Casks, addressed	Colonel H. & L. Thuillier, Royal Artillery.	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Bundle, T O C	... Order	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	9 Cases, [27] W D	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Cask, no mark	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Keg, no mark	...	... Ditto.
" 4th ...	1 Cask, M, Munrey, Punjab	...	... Fenella.
" 6th ...	2 Cases, D & P T L W	... M. Lyall & Co	... British Sceptre.
" 6th ...	4 Kegs, A C L [E B S]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	9 Bales, F C C	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	10 Bales, A F C C	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	15 Cases A. B. & Co. [H E]	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	9 Cases, [J N]	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	23 Cases, J V G	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	35 Cases, [J L L 80,] B. B. & Co.	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, 805	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, J J	... Abdool Kureem	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, M. H. & Co. [K]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	17 Cases, a b [S N H]	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	16 Cases, [27] W D	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	7 Casks, [X]	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	20 Casks, [E. & Co.]	...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, [40] S. D. & Co.	... Shib Chunder Dutt	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, A. B. & Co. [S M K C.]	... Mohamed Hossem	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	5 Cases, [34] W	... G. E. Hotel & Co.	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Case, [S. D. & Co.] C & B	... Shib Chunder Dutt	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	2 Casks, S D & C [C]	... Surcoo Chunder Dass...	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	2 Casks, no mark	... Order	... Ditto.
" 13th ...	1 Case, [K] D D	...	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1221—1)

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the event of the following dividends remaining unclaimed for six months from this day, the same will be paid into Court:—

In the matter of BHOOTNATH MOOKERJEE, (Acton and Co.), Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim	1st dividend at 18 per cent. 1st July 1870.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Backchee and Company	200 0 0	36	0	0
City Press	57 0 0	10	4	2
Englishman Press	117 13 0	21	3	4
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	8 0 0	1	7	0
Shibehurn Mullick and Company	26 0 0	1	10	11

In the matter of SIBCHUNDER MULICK AND COMPANY, Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 30 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Bacharam Dey	200 0 0	60	0	0
Issur Chunder Manjje	41 5 3	12	6	5
Kadarnauth Mundle	7 0 0	2	1	7
Kristochoitono Odhicary	120 0 0	36	0	0
Punchann Mookerjee and 2 others	200 0 0	60	0	0
Prawnkisto Day	300 0 0	90	0	0
Ranchurn Shoo and Preonauth Mannah	25 7 0	7	10	1
Rajcoomâr Mullick and Company	30 8 3	9	2	5
Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty	201 0 0	60	4	10
Radhanauth Bonnerjee	537 0 0	161	1	7

In the matter of WILLIAM JAMES PITTAR, (JOHN CORFIELD AND COMPANY,) Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Ahmuty and Company	54 8 0	2	8	7
Berens, A. and H.	132 11 8	3	15	10
Bissonauth Law and Company	14 6 6	0	7	1
Bowles, Major E.	5 3 0	0	2	6
Burgoyne and Burbridge	186 12 0	5	9	8
Davenport, J. T.	3,004 7 3	90	2	1
Delhi Gazette, (Proprietor)	1,078 13 0	32	5	10
Daily Examiner (ditto)	59 0 0	1	12	3
Englishman (ditto)	724 10 8	21	11	10
Hindoo Patriot (ditto)	450 0 0	13	8	0
Isser Chunder Mookerjee	285 0 0	8	8	10
Indian Daily News	400 0 0	12	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	80 0 0	2	6	5
Manton and Company	60 0 0	1	12	10
Payne and Company	37 7 6	1	2	0
Paul and Company, N. C.	75 15 0	2	4	5
Sibbold and Company	84 6 0	2	8	6
Thomson and Company, T. E.	52 0 0	1	9	0
Thomas, R. W.	696 12 0	20	14	5

In the matter of JOHANNES AGABREG, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 16 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Bugwan Dass	418 12 9	67	0	2
Kurrochunder Mitter and others	258 0 0	41	4	6
Gudadhur Bundopadhia	1,500 0 0	240	0	0
Wallis and Company	200 0 0	32	0	0
H. Cook	70 0 0	11	3	2
J. Monteith and Company	70 0 0	11	3	2

In the matter of CHARLES AUQUIL, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Aubrey, R. ...	292 1 6	2	14	9
Bulloram Biswas and Company	600 0 0	6	0	0
Beeby Dick ...	525 0 0	5	4	0
Bohorun Lall ...	573 0 0	5	11	8
Bathgate and Company	280 11 0	2	12	11
Collins, B. S. ...	800 0 0	8	0	0
Chalmers, Dr. A. ...	813 13 8	8	2	2
Currie and Company	250 0 0	2	8	0
Cook and Company	350 0 0	3	8	0
Fatma Bagum	800 0 0	8	0	0
Hamilton and Company	460 0 0	4	9	7
Hanhart, J. G. ...	172 11 3	1	11	7
Johnstone, W. ...	300 0 0	3	0	0
Lalla Hursabar	566 0 0	5	10	7
Monymohun Dutt	800 0 0	8	0	0
Nittafund Ghose	300 0 0	3	0	0
Prosonno Coomar Paul	100 0 0	4	0	0
Panifty, E. ...	100 0 0	1	0	0
Smith, H. ...	1,716 1 10	17	7	5
Swinhoe, T. B. ...	270 0 0	2	11	2
Thacker and Company	121 12 0	1	4	0
Wilson and Company, D. ...	138 10 9	4	6	2
Wahid Butcher	80 0 0	0	12	10

In the matter of DINONAUTH DAY, an Insolvent.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 12½ per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Ahmud Bux ...	70 0 0	8	12	0
Behary Loll Dheechutt	1,575 10 6	195	15	1
Bulloram Day	221 8 0	27	11	0
Gossain Doss Kaur	25 13 0	3	3	8
Jaoramull Jossel	5 4 0	0	10	5
Luckey money Doseec Sreemuty	3,718 11 0	468	9	9
Madosoodun Doss and Parbutty Bebee	139 5 0	17	6	8
Madub Chunder Mookerjee	65 14 0	8	3	9
Tincowree Sett	1,798 7 0	599	12	10
Thomas Short and Short	738 9 3	92	5	2
Tincowree Sett	4,812 15 0	605	5	10
Madub Chunder Chatterjee	65 14 0	8	3	9

In the matter of JAMES ALEXANDER AYTON, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim	3rd dividend at 1½ per cent. 2nd September 1871		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Bell and Finley	464 0 0	6	15	4
Balmano, Mr. ...	400 0 0	6	0	0
Hamilton and Company	1,387 13 0	20	13	1
Huree Bhuggut	810 0 0	12	2	5
Hunter, Mr. ...	184 0 0	2	12	2
Kirchoffer, F. ...	7,000 0 0	105	0	0
Luchmee	144 0 0	2	2	7
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	563 15 0	8	7	4
Mr. Clintock. Morton and Company	3,000 0 0	45	0	0
Owen, Captain S. ...	1,500 0 0	22	8	0
Palmer and Company	3,000 0 0	45	0	0
Nookey and Company	151 14 0	6	12	0
Ramsooder Lahurry	1,791 10 8	26	4	0
Stewart and Company	1,121 0 0	16	13	1
Simpson, Wallace and Company	959 0 0	14	6	2
Thacker and Company	75 0 0	1	2	0
Udney, Mrs. G. (Senior)	100 0 0	1	8	0

In the matter of WILLIAM ALLHUSEN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	1st dividend at 65 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Atkinson and Sercomb	200 0 0	130	0	0
Bathgate and Company	10 0 0	6	8	0
Crompton, G. T.	15 0 0	9	12	0
Golam Hossain (Khansamah)	83 0 0	53	15	2
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	10 0 0	6	8	0
Mothoor Mohun Day	400 0 0	260	0	0
Owen, Allhusen and Company	35 0 0	22	12	0
Shawree Doss Roy	20 0 0	13	0	0
Wilson and Company, D	10 0 0	6	8	0

In the matter of WILLIAM ANDERSON, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 16 per cent 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Dwarkanauth Dutt	80 0 0	12	12	9
Dumon Sing	800 0 0	128	0	0
Hamilton and Company	19 0 0	3	0	8
Hedger, W. N.	804 0 0	128	10	3
Hurkaru Press	20 0 0	3	3	4
Jardine, Skinner and Company	376 7 3	60	3	8
Noskey and Company	28 0 0	4	7	8
Thompson, R. Scott	25 0 0	4	0	0
Tucca Sing	70 0 0	11	3	2

In the matter of ALLY DUGMAN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	1st dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Abdoollah Dugman	1,000 0 0	10	0	0
Bank of Bengal	1,500 0 0	15	0	0
Dinonauth Mitter	2,500 0 0	25	0	0
Ditto	2,500 0 0	25	0	0
Gobind Chunder Sen	2,500 0 0	25	0	0
Hogg, C. S., Administrator of F. W. Brown and Company	20 0 0	0	3	3
Issur Chunder Sein	2,000 0 0	20	0	0
Pertaub Chunder Johurry	3,000 0 0	30	0	0
Ditto	700 0 0	7	0	0

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Ashburner and Company	1,202 0 0	24	0	7
Ackland, George	2,558 11 3	51	2	9
Budden Chund Roy	34 4 9	0	11	0
Backer and Company, Madame	360 6 0	7	3	4
Baneymadub Mullick	511 11 0	10	3	9
Crook and Gray	166 10 0	3	5	4
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Company	42 2 3	0	13	6
DeCosta, John	52 6 9	1	0	9
Dhurmodoss Bonnerjee	6,000 0 0	120	0	0
Darbey, Captain B. W.	1,100 0 0	22	0	0
Joian Davis and Company	405 1 9	8	1	8
Gasborne and Company	24 15 9	0	8	0
Gonges Steam Navigation Company	762 0 3	15	3	10
Goroo Doss Dutt	147 15 9	2	15	4
Gungagobin Sein	86 12 9	1	11	9
Gungadhur Bonnerjee	1,004 2 3	20	1	4
Anderson, Mackerdy and Company	2,360 10 3	47	3	5
Hall, Captain Thomas	134 13 0	2	11	2
James, Lyall and Company	1,537 6 0	30	12	0
Jameson and Company	229 7 6	6	9	6
Jardine, Skinner and Company	3,290 1 0	65	12	10
Issur Chunder Chatterjee	5,700 0 0	114	0	0
Leckie and Company, C. S.	541 7 8	10	10	3

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.—(Continued.)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.	2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Beach, Rawson and Company ...	4,340 1 9	86 12 10	
L. and B. Bose ...	131 13 0	2 10 2	
Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company ...	1,845 6 3	36 14 6	
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company ...	244 2 3	4 14 2	
Muddoosoodun Dhur ...	202 5 0	4 0 9	
Nolit Mohun Doss ...	176 6 6	3 8 5	
Nilcomul and Joygopal Gangooly ...	1,500 0 0	30 0 0	
Nobocoomar Chatterjee ...	2,100 0 0	42 0 0	
Okhoycoomar Dhur ...	75 4 9	1 8 2	
Oliphant, W. S. ...	59 3 0	1 2 11	
Paterson and Company ...	7,132 11 3	142 10 6	
Purrier and Company ...	559 6 9	11 3 0	
Pearce Macrae and Company ...	790 9 6	15 13 0	
Prandfoot, Messrs. M. ...	486 6 4	9 11 8	
Robinson, Balfour and Company ...	1,282 5 3	25 10 4	
Reeve, J. W. ...	610 6 6	12 3 4	
Scott, Thomas ...	2,159 7 0	43 3 0	
Samachurn Mitter ...	269 8 8	5 6 3	
Smith, Farie and Company ...	27 7 7	48 8 10	
Schoene, Kilburn and Company ...	1,912 7 0	38 4 0	
Sunta Sing ...	520 0 0	10 6 5	
Simla Bank ...	1,829 8 9	36 9 5	
Taruck Nauth Dutt ...	194 12 6	3 14 4	
Tarriny Churn Goho ...	195 11 6	3 14 6	
Wienholt Brothers ...	45 5 3	0 14 6	

In the matter of ROWLAND ALLPORT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	3rd dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
E. M. Davieal, Captain ...	7,959 5 6	238 12 6	
Richard Winter ...	1,736 14 0	52 1 8	
Hill James ...	2,034 15 6	61 0 9	
Moses Griffiths ...	1,789 1 0	53 10 9	
John Turner ...	2,422 5 6	73 15 10	
John Shepperd, Captain ...	552 13 9	16 9 5	
A. D. Maingy ...	478 11 0	14 5 9	
Tom Hunter ...	352 2 0	10 9 0	
Fredrick Halliburton ...	219 11 4	6 9 6	
Owners Ship <i>Aurora</i> ...	200 0 0	9 0 0	
Pringle, John and Mary ...	437 11 5	13 2 1	
Robert Buchan, deceased ...	493 5 4	14 12 10	
P. M. Pherson, Captain, deceased ...	7 2 3	0 3 5	
F. W. Hardwick, Lieutenant ...	4 8 1	0 2 2	
A. L. Barretto and Company ...	10,534 6 6	316 0 6	
Owners of the <i>Zoroaster</i> ...	19 11 0	0 9 5	
Joseph Clarke... ..	86 11 9	2 9 8	
William Anderson, Lieutenant... ..	8 1 2	0 3 11	
Byramjee Cawasjee ...	7 3 0	0 3 5	
Francis Ferroa ...	12 6 3	0 5 11	
Elizabeth Shaw ...	363 3 0	10 14 4	
Owners Brig <i>Margaret</i> ...	104 13 0	3 2 4	
D. Oyle, N. M., Ensign ...	271 0 6	8 2 1	
Seward, J. P., Lieutenant ...	207 14 6	6 3 10	
O. Forbes, deceased ...	1,589 2 0	47 10 9	
Jolksan and Wilson ...	228 6 4	6 13 8	
Madeira P. <i>Zoroaster</i> ...	453 6 8	13 9 8	
Owner <i>Hero Malonen</i> ...	933 13 5	28 0 3	
Philip Maughan, Indian Navy... ..	30 0 0	0 14 5	
J. H. Johnson, Captain ...	476 1 0	14 4 6	
John Ludlow, Captain ...	95 11 0	2 13 11	
Edward Sunderland, Lieutenant ...	44 14 0	1 5 6	
Robert Law ...	33 11 0	1 0 2	
Daniel Ross ...	453 10 9	13 9 5	
J. Mitchinson... ..	176 5 8	5 4 9	
Francis Desgranges ...	15,680 0 0	470 6 8	

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1871.

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

(1809—2)

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Pro- } On Wednesday, the
bodha Chunder Mitter, } 14th day of April last,
an Insolvent. } it was ordered that the
matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and
that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th May 1872.

In the matter of Rich- } On Saturday, the
ard Dodd and John } 4th day of May in-
Phillips Thomas, In- } stant, an account of the
solvents. } receipts and disburse-
ments of the Official Assignee from the first
day of February 1869 to the 30th day of April
last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and
it was ordered that Saturday, the first day of June
next, be appointed for the further hearing of this
matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested, who
may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the
estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be
heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three
clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Per- } Notice that the peti-
taubchunder Roy and } tion of the said Insol-
Joychunder Roy, for- } vents seeking the bene-
merly of Ooltadingy, in } fit of the Act XI Vic.,
the 24-Pergunnahs, but } Chap. XXI., was filed
at present of No. 1 in } in the Office of the
Joy Mitter's Lane, in the } Chief Clerk on Wednes-
town of Calcutta, car- } day, the 8th day of May
ried on business as Mer- } instant, and by an order
chants in copartnership } of the same date the
under the style and } estate and effects of
firm of Pertaubchunder } the said Insolvents were
Roy and Joy Chunder } vested in the Official
Roy, Insolvents. } Assignee.

W. T. Weskies, *Attorney.*

In the Matter of Johann } On Saturday, the 4th
Janssen, an Insolvent. } day of May instant,
an account of the receipts and disbursements of
the Official Assignee from the twelfth day of
January 1864 to the 30th day of April last was filed
in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered
that Saturday, the first day of June next, be ap-
pointed for the further hearing of this matter for
the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested,
who may intend to establish or oppose any claim
upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend
and be heard, having given notice to the Chief
Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the Matter of Woo- } On Saturday, the 4th
meschunder Mitter, an } day of May instant,
Insolvent. } it was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 311-
12-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the
estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the
rate of Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts
admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and

claims proved as have been duly substantiated in
proportion to their several debts and upon the
other debts admitted in the schedule when and so
soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly
substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from
time to time for directions respecting any debts or
any other matter or thing relating thereto.
A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Beer } On Saturday, the 4th
Chunder Mitter, an In- } day of May instant, it
solvent. } was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 215-8
to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate
of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of
Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts admitted
in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims
proved as have been duly substantiated in pro-
portion to their several debts and upon the other
debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon
as such debts or any of them shall be duly sub-
stantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from
time to time for directions respecting any debts
or any other matter or thing relating thereto.
A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Charles } On Saturday, the 4th
Fornaro and Arnold } day of May instant, it
Huni, Insolvents. } was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees
10,831-10-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon
the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at
the rate of one rupee per cent upon such of the
debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insol-
vents and claims proved as have been duly sub-
stantiated in proportion to their several debts and
upon the other debts admitted in the schedule
when and so soon as such debts or any of them
shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed
in this Court from time to time for directions
respecting any debts or any other matter or
thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Sew- } On Saturday, the 4th
nundun Pauray, an In- } day of May instant, it
solvent. } was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs.
21,882-8-1 to and amongst all the creditors upon
the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at
the rate of Rs. 11 per cent upon such of the
debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insol-
vent and claims proved as have been duly sub-
stantiated in proportion to their several debts and
upon the other debts admitted in the schedule
when and so soon as such debts or any of them
shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in
this Court from time to time for directions re-
specting any debts or any other matter or thing
relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johann } On Saturday, the 4th
Wilhelm Martin Julius } day of May instant, it
Terveen and Gustan } was ordered that the
Garben, Insolvents. } Assignee do pay and
divide the sum of Rs. 8,520-2-5 to and amongst
all the creditors upon the estate of the said In-
solvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-2 per
cent upon such of the debts admitted in the
schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved
as have been duly substantiated in proportion to
their several debts and upon the other debts

admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Maudub. } On Saturday, the 4th
chunder Rooder, an In- } day of May instant, it
solvent. } was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 173-3-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 11th May 1872.

Post Office Notifications.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 11th May 1872.

Allen, Peak and Co.
Allen, and Hayes
Bonnet, Mrs. E.
Bose, O. C.
Boxwell, J.
Bennett, J.
Bysack, P.
Beharry Lall Dutt.
Bell, R. C.
Brahmi, Mrs. H.
Conry, J. A.
Cockburn, W.
Campbell, T. F.
Ducasse, W. B.
Duran, G.
Dyer, Mrs.
Duke, Inspector.
Dias, Mrs. M.
Dutt, K. L.
David, J.
Deans, Col.
Davies, A. F.
Elliss, Mrs. C.
Fitzpatrick, Miss E.
Gartner, H.
Green, G. B.
Gomes, Mr. T. A.
Gahan, E. C.
Hamilton, J. D.
Hind, H. M.
Hailes, Lt. W.
Hyde, E.
Hennington, Mrs.
Hide, T. F.
Harrison, H. L.
Hnieta, G. L.
Hickman, Mr. J.
Isacke, J.
Jones, Major G. T.

Jogannath Doss and Co.
Joseph, V. P.
Jackson, J.
Lethbridge, Mrs.
Logan, Maxwell.
Loch, Capt. R. G.
Lopes, J. E.
Miller, M. A.
McKiligan, Gilmore & Co.
Mitter, C. R.
Mathews, Mrs.
McGilvray, J. E.
Mukerjee, N.
Oliver, Master W.
Potter, Miss
Powel, D.
Pole, G. P.
Power, Chas.
Rowett, Miss S.
Roussen, Mrs.
Rondave, Mrs.
Robinson, J.
Ran Kisson Das
Ross, C. H.
Regolini, J.
Rossenfield and Co.
Shepherd, T. A.
Staples, Mrs.
Saunderson, Mrs.
Stabb, J. P.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Spence, A. W.
Smith, Capt. J. A.
Sinhor, T. W.
Suriphan Beebee.
Stewart, W.
Tobin, Sergeant W.
Thompson, Mrs. H.
Taylor, George J.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Postmaster of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Rangoon, Moulinein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore	7 P.M.	19th May	Arabia.
Gundar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bassorah.	7 ..	20th ..	From Bombay.
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorm, Narakel, and Bombay.	7 ..	22nd ..	Scotia.
Chittagong, Akvab, Kyoo, Kochyoo, and Sandoway.	7 ..	19th ..	Madras.
Madras and Ceylon	7 ..	20th ..	Mongolia.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 17th May 1872

2 Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 16th

3. Letters, &c. for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Atkinson Ghat

E. R. DOUGLAS,
CALCUTTA,
The 13th May 1872

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Postmaster.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Administrator-General's Office

E-FATE J. D. HERKLOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantonugger, consisting of Turruffs Ragoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobehaw, and Ragulpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzams, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzams are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,100, and twenty mouzams are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Rance Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1872.

(1187)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON Saturday, the eighteenth day of May next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Court-house, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff and Ramlall Mookerjee is defendant.

The estates and interest of the said defendant Ramlall Mookerjee as mortgagee under and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Dey, of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramlall Mookerjee of the other part, and which indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure to the said Ramlall Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Dey, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June 1868, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments, all that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little or more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callypersaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Government road called Callypersaud Dutt's Street; on the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoor Mohun Shome; on the East by the dwelling-house of Surroop Chunder Dutt; and on the West by the tenanted land of Nobin Chunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a Mowrosee Pottah, containing by estimation about two beegahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkeah, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah Police Section; on the West by the land of Juttedaharry Halldar; on the North by the wall and land of Bunoo Khansama; and on the East by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one fifth part or share (the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares) of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibuarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the East by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadur Bhattacharjee; on the North by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the West by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten beegahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, Holding No. 223, Sub-division No. 13, Division No. 8, at Talpooker, Baliaghattah, in Mouzah Soorah, in Dechee Panchanogram, in the

Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the South by the Government public road called Baliaghattah Road; on the East by the Talpooker Lane; on the North by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the West by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadeit Hossain.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Beebee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Government lane and the house of Shaik Baboo Meah; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the West by the tenanted land of the said Hurrynarain Dey.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Beebee's Bagan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Dechee Panchanogram, Holding No. 1166, Division 3, Sub-division 22, and bounded on the North by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Dey; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the tenanted land of Brommoye Dassce; and on the West by the house of Pandoo Meah and the road called the Circular Road, and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the suit No. 159 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramlall Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Dey is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramlall Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynarain Dey was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramlall Mookerjee the sum of rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest (including quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1 with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

NOTE.—The two last mentioned properties known as Beebee's Garden are subject to a prior mortgage. No part of the principal interest and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messieurs Gillanders and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 26th day of April 1872.

(1207—2)

Lost.

FOUR PER CENT. GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE,
No. 015740 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,500.

(1210—3)

R. K. DASS.

**R. Scott Thomson and Company,
"Limited."**

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

F. STUART,
Secretary.
(1214—3)

The 1st May 1872.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 231 of 1870, wherein Narain Dye Bibee, of Mullick Street, Barra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Hindoo widow, is plaintiff, and Monmothnauth Day, of Noyan Chund Dutt's Street, in Smalah, in Calcutta, aforesaid zemindar, is defendant, dated the 18th day of July 1870, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 25th day of May 1872, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed, brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 231, Chitpore Road, and the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation one beegah three cottahs four chittacks, and twenty-four square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Chitpore Road, Baniatollah, Mouzah Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by Banca tollah Street, on the south by a public drain, on the east by Chitpore Road, and on the west by the house and premises of Ramkessen Kalloo.

Also that the upper-roomed, brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house No. 232-2, Chitpore Road, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation five cottahs eight chittacks and forty feet, a little more or less, situate at Chitpore Road, in Mouzah Sootanooty, in Chitpore, aforesaid; and bounded on the north by a public drain; on the south, partly by the land belonging to the estate of Promothnauth Day, deceased, by land belonging to Hully Mitter, and partly by land belonging to Puan Mudauk; on the east by the tenanted house belonging to Ramnarain Mookajee, and on the west by the garden land of Halled ur Paul.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 26th April 1872. (1217—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Wanted at the Census Office.

Quick and accurate Copyists on Rs. 25 per mensem, and a large number of intelligent Mohurirs at Rs. 15.

H. BEVERLEY,
Inspector-General of Registration.
7, WELLESLEY PLACE,
The 14th May 1872

Bengal Civil Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 31st July next, at 11 A.M.

By order of the Managers,
A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 7th May 1872 (1222—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of Louis Bryant Chew, late of the Town of Calcutta, has come under charge of this office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted, to or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned without delay.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.
4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 11th May 1872. (1220—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late MR. OSBORN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alibore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.
THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;
The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. A 73530.
" A 71422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.
DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c., Price Rs. 6; and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 F.S.

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in State- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singapore. Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

CE.'s OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
OLLThe 13th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
88	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East	A. R. P. 0 0 38	From 14 miles 4,705 feet to 4,875 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
89	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 0 31	From 14 miles 5,155 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjee. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjee.	
90	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 11	From 15 miles to 882 feet South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobahara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjee and others.	
91	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto	4 2 1	From 15 miles 882 feet to 2,925 feet. North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khooregachy. South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 13. Cocoanut, 1.
92	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor	15	West	0 0 22	* From 14 miles 4,880 feet to 4,840 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
93	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 3 3	From 14 miles 4,840 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. East—Railway fencing.	
94	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 32	From 15 miles to 1,080 feet. North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolal Banerjee, Dosh Annee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
95	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto	0 2 11	From 15 miles 1,080 feet to 1,402 feet. North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolal Banerjee's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Mudosoosodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
96	Highly	Pergunnahs Khosarpore and Boroe, Mouzaha Chuck and Shunkorpoor.	16	West	A. R. P. 1 1 32	From 15 miles 1,402 feet to 2,202 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others. From 15 miles 2,210 feet to 2,970 feet.	
97	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	2 0 1	South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzaha Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing. From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
98	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzaha Khooreegachy	16	East	7 3 2	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzaha Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land, which has been sold. From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet.	
99	ditto	ditto	16	West	7 2 13	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzaha Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles to 1,900 feet.	
100	ditto	ditto	17	East	6 0 20	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles to 2,030 feet.	
101	ditto	ditto	17	West	6 2 7	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 16 miles 1,940 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 770; and sundry trees.
102	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzaha Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East	9 2 0	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto	ditto	17	West	9 3 16	From 16 miles 3,070 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 17 miles to 2,300 feet.	
104	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzaha Bhudessur.	18	East	7 0 20	South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 17 miles to 2,200 feet.	
105	ditto	ditto	18	West	7 0 21	North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet.	
106	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzaha Mancoondoo.	18	East	11 1 37	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 17 miles 2,210 to 5,280 feet.	
107	ditto	ditto	18	West	9 0 21	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles to 2,350 feet.	
108	ditto	ditto	19	East	8 0 36	North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mango tree, 2.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
133	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boice Mouzah Khulsnee.	21	West	A. R. P. 0 2 20	<p><i>From 20 miles 715 feet to 875 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 132 East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing. West—Ditch.</p>	Sundry trees, fruit.
134	ditto	ditto	21	East	2 1 30	<p><i>From 20 miles to 1,150 feet.</i></p> <p>West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
135	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 25	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,250 feet to 1,840 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Land of lot No. 136. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khal. South—Station land and road.</p>	
136	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 3 30	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,840 feet to 2,860 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Up to north end of relinquished C land East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.</p>	
137	ditto	ditto	21	West	1 3 18	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,150 feet to 2,015 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.</p>	
138	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 12	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,015 feet to 2,375 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	
139	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 2 24	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,375 feet to 3,095 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
140	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 1 8	<p><i>From 20 miles 1,800 feet to 2,520 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	
141	ditto	ditto	21	West	0 3 24	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,095 feet to 3,475 feet.</i></p> <p>North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 6.
142	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 0 11	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,475 feet to 3,925 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
143	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	3 0 20	<p><i>From 20 miles 3,925 feet to 5,380 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p>	
144	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 2 10	<p><i>From 20 miles 2,520 feet to 3,220 feet.</i></p> <p>South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p>	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 20 miles 3,220 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
145	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	East	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 430 feet.</i>	
146	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 900 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
147	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Khulsinee and Dabeepore.	22	West	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 130 feet to 1,230 feet.</i>	
148	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Dabeepore	22	East	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. <i>From 21 miles 800 feet to 1,200 feet.</i>	
149	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66 West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,250 feet to 1,440 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees.
150	ditto	ditto	22	East	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,490 feet to 1,680 feet.</i>	
151	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 0 13	South—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,210 feet to 1,530 feet.</i>	
152	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan. <i>* From 21 miles 1,675 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	
153	ditto	ditto	22	East	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabeepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Dass Biswas West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>† From 21 miles 1,550 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
154	ditto	ditto	22	West	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 4,150 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
155	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Dabeepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,950 feet to 4,200 feet.</i>	
156	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 21 miles 4,320 feet to 5,380 feet.</i>	
157	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzaha Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 4,170 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
158	ditto	ditto	22	West	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles to 1,260 feet.</i>	
159	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles to 1,275 feet.</i>	
160	ditto	ditto	23	East	4 1 11	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 1,280 feet to 3,300 feet</i>	
161	ditto	ditto	23	West	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 1,225 feet to 3,415 feet.</i>	
162	ditto	ditto	23	East	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
163	ditto	ditto	23	ditto	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
164	ditto	ditto	24	West	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From miles 23 to 1,260 feet.</i>	
165	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles to 1,230 feet.</i>	... Date trees.
166	ditto	ditto	24	East	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles 1,290 feet to 2,350 feet.</i>	
167	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Kudalva Mat	24	West	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73. North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles 1,800 feet to 2,220 feet.</i>	Mangoe trees.
168	ditto	ditto	24	East	0 2 39	South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others. <i>From 23 miles 2,220 feet to 3,880 feet.</i>	
169	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 1 13	South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chaud Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Lot No.	Dist.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
170	Hoochly	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kodalya Mat.	24	East	1 1 30	<i>From 23 miles 3,880 feet to 4,800 feet.</i> South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B land of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoe trees.
171	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kodalya Mat. and Laldanga.	24	West	5 3 8	<i>From 23 miles 2,350 feet to 1,530 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
172	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto	1 1 5	<i>From 23 miles 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. East—Kutchia road. West—As per plan.	Mangoe, Seema, and Babla trees.
73	ditto	ditto	24	East	1 3 28	<i>From 23 miles 4,580 feet to 5,290 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLR.'S OFFICE.
The 12th April 1872.

CHURN MULICK,
Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisements in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
174	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West	3 1 33	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto	ditto	25	East	3 3 7	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	25	West	1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet.	
177	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahruddee Mullick's land	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet.	
178	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto	ditto	25	East	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Date trees.
						*From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.	
181	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto	ditto	25	West	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Sl. No.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
182	Hooghly ... Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West	A. R. P. 14 2 1	* From 26 miles to 5,280 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
184	ditto .. ditto ..	26	East	14 1 14	† From 26 miles to 5,180 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 24 as per ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
185	ditto ... Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto	1 3 34	From 26 miles to 900 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
186	ditto .. ditto ..	27	West	3 0 11	From 26 miles to 1,300 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
187	ditto .. Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East	5 1 19	From 26 miles 800 feet to 2,920 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
188	ditto ... ditto	27	West	4 1 2	From 26 miles 1,250 feet to 2,980 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
189	ditto .. Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto	1 3 10	From 26 miles 3,010 feet to 3,885 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87 North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
190	ditto ... Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East	3 3 22	From 25 miles 2,950 feet to 3,960 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87 North—B land of lot No. 192 and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
191	ditto ... Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West	3 1 4	From 26 miles 3,885 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
192	ditto ... ditto ..	27	East	2 3 36	From 26 miles 3,950 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
193	ditto .. Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajec.	28	ditto	2 3 35	From 27 miles to 1,160 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 2 South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe Cocoanu
194	ditto .. ditto ..	28	West	3 1 27	From 27 miles to 1,100 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 93 South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry other trees
195	ditto ... Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Salanee, Horiah and Namajec.	28	ditto	3 0 12	‡ From 27 miles 1,125 feet to 2,040 feet. North—B land of lot No. 196 South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 15, 1872.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
196	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West	A. R. P. 2 1 21	From 27 miles 2,940 feet to 3,540 feet. North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan. * From 27 miles 1,485 feet to 2,960 feet.	
197	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Salanee, Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193 South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 27 miles 2,960 feet to 3,710 feet.	Date and other trees.
198	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land. From 27 miles 3,640 feet to 4,140 feet.	Babool and other trees.
199	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Gocool Krishna Ghose. From 27 miles 4,140 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 43, and other fruit trees.
200	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Alleekojah and Hosseunbad.	28	ditto	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan. From 27 miles 4,100 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 2.
201	ditto	ditto	28	East	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow. From 28 miles to 1,025 feet.	Babool trees.
202	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles to 1,260 feet.	
203	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan West—Foot path and Railway fencing. From 28 miles 1,200 feet to 2,375 feet.	
204	ditto	ditto	29	East	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 28 miles 960 feet to 2,350 feet.	
205	ditto	ditto	29	West	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ham Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others. † From 28 miles 2,350 feet to 4,050 feet.	
206	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss. From 28 miles 3,980 feet to 5,080 feet.	
207	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Alleekojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles 2,375 feet to 3,895 feet.	
208	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Alleekojah and Gajoghanta.	29	East	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoooodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land
209	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Alcockajah.	30	East	A. R. P. 3 0 31	* From 28 miles 1,865 feet to 5,240 feet. North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 100 feet to 1,810 feet.	
210	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 1,525 feet to 5,280 feet.	
211	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porosottumpore	30	ditto	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No 102 East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 29 miles 20 feet to 1,850 feet.	
212	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 29 miles 1,525 feet to 5,280 feet.	
213	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porosottumpore	30	ditto	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No 102 East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 30 miles to 2,960 feet.	
214	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Porosottumpore and Bhorutpore	31	East	1 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank South—End of mile 30 as per plan East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles to 5,200 feet.	Peepul tree.
215	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Porosottumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttapore	31	West	21 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 30 miles 2,950 feet to 3,290 feet.	
216	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Wanjee and Bahadur Shaikh. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 3,290 feet to 3,865 feet	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttapore.	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No 218, and corner of tank of Monsoon Mullick. South—B land of lot No 216 East—Lata and Jomundee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 3,865 feet to 4,140 feet.	Bamboo cluster 3, and sandy trees.
218	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No 216 South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jote land of Baboo Wanjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 4,140 feet to 4,930 feet	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Wanjee and others West—Railway fencing. From 30 miles 5,005 feet to 5,280 feet	Bamboo cluster 3, and sandy trees.
220	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing. From 31 miles to 2,250 feet.	Bamboo cluster 1, Mangoe and Tamariud trees.
221	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 15, 1872.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
222	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West	A. R. P. 8 1 38	From 31 miles to 2,565 feet. North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
223	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 28	*From 31 miles 2,565 feet to 3,055 feet. South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Raim Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee. † From 31 miles 3,055 feet to 3,280 feet.	
224	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kolaish and Motee Lall Ghose. From 31 miles 3,155 feet to 3,835 feet.	
225	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others. From 31 miles 3,835 feet to 5,280 feet.	Cocoanut Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
226	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	4 2 1	North—End of mile 32 as per plan. South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. ‡ From 31 miles 2,250 feet to 2,800 feet	
227	ditto	ditto	32	East	1 1 20	North—Public road. South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Angore Chaud, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing. § From 31 miles 2,800 feet to 3,260 feet.	Bamboo cluster 4.
228	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 3 16	North—Restored land. South—Public road. East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jooloo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing. || From 31 miles 3,470 feet to 3,880 feet.	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Coconut and Babool trees.
229	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo	32	East	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. From 31 miles 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet.	
230	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles to 850 feet.	
231	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan and Chooteopore, Mouzah Talandoo and Goorjabah.	33	ditto	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles 1240 feet to 1,910 feet.	
232	ditto	Mouzah Goorjabah	33	ditto	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank. East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles 1,910 feet to 5,280 feet	
233	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan and Chooteopore, Mouzah Goorjabah and Mukhaldee.	33	ditto	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaikh's land. North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
|| From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.		
235	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goojahn, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West	12 3 34	<p>* From 32 miles to 5,280 feet.</p> <p>North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan</p> <p>From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.</p>	
236	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee	34	East	4 2 5	<p>North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.</p> <p>From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.</p>	
236	ditto	ditto	34	West	4 2 18	<p>North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.</p> <p>From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet.</p>	
237	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto	4 1 9	<p>North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p> <p>From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet.</p>	
238	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan	34	East	1 33	<p>North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.</p> <p>From 34 miles 1,850 feet to 5,280 feet.</p>	
239	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee	35	ditto	0 7	<p>North—End of mile 35 as per plan South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing</p> <p>From 34 miles 1,830 feet to 5,280 feet</p>	
240	ditto	ditto	35	West	6 0 28	<p>North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.</p> <p>From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.</p>	
241	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Kulsee, Nishiragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan.	36	ditto	11 3 26	<p>North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.</p> <p>From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.</p>	
242	ditto	ditto	36	East	11 3 26	<p>North—End of mile 36 as per plan South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.</p> <p>From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.</p>	
243	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan, Mouzahs Kolsendah, Bagmydan, and Jokarbeel	37	South	12 2 30	<p>North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.</p> <p>From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.</p>	
244	ditto	ditto	37	North	12 2 30	<p>North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.</p>	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
 RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
 The 23rd April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULICK,
 Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872 corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings:—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
					A) B. P.	From 37 mile to 1,030 feet	
245	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Joypore.	38	South	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127	
						From 37 mile to 1,030 feet.	
246	ditto	ditto	38	North	2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 mile 1,030 feet to 2,110 feet.	
247	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baj Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing. West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 mile 2,110 feet to 2,776 feet.	
248	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Kocheerino-hollah.	38	ditto	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjane Meeah. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1 Date and tal trees.
						From 37 mile 4,205 feet to 4,425 feet.	
249	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Shailhpookur.	38	ditto	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land. West—Land belonging to Bosir Shaikh, and B Class land.	
						From 37 mile 4,425 feet to 5,280 feet.	
250	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 mile 3,080 feet to 3,125 feet.	
251	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Gorh	38	South	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 mile 3,140 feet to 3,590 feet.	
252	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Shaikhpookur.	38	ditto	0 3 23	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 mile 3,590 feet to 3,760 feet.	
253	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shaha. East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Mango and jam tree.

Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
				A. R. P.	<i>From 37 mile 3,760 feet to 3,900 feet.</i>	
264 Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South	0. 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. <i>From 37 mile 3,900 feet to 4,520 feet.</i>	Tamarind and pepul tree.
265 ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. South—Kangloo Meeah's land. <i>From 37 mile 4,020 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Pepul tree and neem tree.
266 ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. <i>From 38 mile to 1,310 feet.</i>	
267 ditto	ditto	39	ditto	2 0 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 10 <i>From 38 mile 1,325 feet to 3,605.</i>	
268 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 10. West—East of culvert No. 132. <i>From 38 mile 3,405 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
269 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Sma and Choutpore.	39	ditto	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132 West—End of mile 39, as per plan. <i>From 39 mile to 1,250 feet.</i>	
270 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 10. <i>From 38 mile 1,270 feet to 3,900 feet.</i>	
271 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 10. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132. <i>From 38 mile 3,800 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
272 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Sma and Choutpore	39	ditto	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. <i>From 39 mile to 1,420 feet.</i>	
273 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 39, as per plan West—B Class land <i>From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,580 feet.</i>	
274 ditto	ditto	40	ditto	2 1 11	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road. <i>From 39 mile 2,505 feet to 3,633 feet</i>	... Pepul tree 1.
275 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attoc.	40	ditto	1 1 10	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass	Ramboo cluster 2 Date and plum trees.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 15, 1872.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated of which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 39 mile 3,535 feet to 4,145 feet.</i>	
266	Hooghly	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Chou pore and Attee.	40	North	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chaud Doss West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. <i>From 39 mile 4,145 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 7 Babool trees
267	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan. <i>From 39 mile to 1,420 feet.</i>	
268	ditto	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Choottpore.	40	South	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. <i>From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,615 feet.</i>	
269	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	2 25	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Public road and corner of Dundoo Colay's house. <i>From 39 mile 2,625 feet to 3,430 feet.</i>	Tal tree 1.
270	ditto	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto	3 24	North—Railway fencing South—Jute land belonging to Roop-chand, Tarnee Roybutto, and Poroma Nund Chowkeedar's. East—Public road West—East end of lot No. 271. <i>From 39 mile 3,430 feet to 4,070 feet.</i>	
271	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others. <i>From 39 mile 4,070 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
272	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan. <i>From 40 mile to 2,900 feet.</i>	Tal trees 2.
273	ditto	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Chapahatte and Attee.	41	ditto	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Naram Ghose and others. <i>From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 4,130 feet.</i>	
274	ditto	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Chapahatte	41	ditto	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Gobind and Naram Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Kavkur. <i>From 40 mile 4,130 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
275	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeedar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Kavkur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan. <i>From 40 mile to 1,820 feet.</i>	Tal trees 2.
276	ditto	Pergunnah Choottee-pore, Mouzah Attee.	41	North	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

excluded the area of Chapahatte road which is situated within this lot,

Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
				A. R. P.	From 40 mile 1,820 feet to 2,900 feet.	
277 Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North	1 2 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shukh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278. From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 3,880 feet.	
278 ditto	ditto	41	ditto	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee. From 40 mile 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet.	
279 ditto	ditto	41	ditto	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 11, as per plan. From 41 mile to 700 feet.	
280 ditto	ditto	42	ditto	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 11, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road. * From 41 mile 550 feet to 5,280 feet.	
281 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee.	42	ditto	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan. From 41 mile to 1,050 feet.	
282 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee.	42	South	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. † From 41 mile 1,050 feet to 5,280 feet.	
283 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee.	42	ditto	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan. From 42 mile to 5,280 feet.	
284 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Bainchee and Batka.	43	ditto	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 42, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan. ‡ From 42 mile to 5,280 feet.	
285 ditto	ditto	43	North	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan. § From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.	
286 ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—Land of lot No. 287. From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet.	
287 ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 3	North—Late land of Dinanath Ghose, South—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rakhul Das Mookenjee. West—Public road. || From 43 mile 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet.	
288 ditto	ditto	44	ditto	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Public road. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Bainchee road situated within this lot.

† From this has been excluded the Bainchee road situated within this lot.

‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.

§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.

|| This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
289	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Batka.	44	South	A. R. P. 4 2 20	From 43 mile to 3,220 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
290	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 7	From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
291	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 0 7	From 43 mile 3,430 feet to 3,550 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars.	
292	ditto	ditto	44	South	0 31	From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mango tree 1.
293	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Morojpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North	0 18	* From 44 mile to 2,700 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojomdar and others.	
294	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Kochmalee	45	ditto	1 3 35	† From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
295	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Morojpore.	45	South	4 2 9	From 44 mile to 2,700 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
296	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto	4 0 36	From 44 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
297	ditto	ditto	46	ditto	1 2 12	From 45 mile to 2,420 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
298	ditto	ditto	46	North	4 2 10	‡ From 45 mile to 3,130 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.

† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.

‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 61 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pargunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			REMARKS.
					Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
229	542	Puravokhas, pargunnah Muniar.	A. R. P. 10 2 30				Rs. 22	The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 284 Circular, dated 2nd idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتهار نامہ کچھری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتی ہے کہ ٹکڑا اراضیات مفصلہ دہل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکی درکار سرکار کو بہن ہی تقاریخ ۲۸ مئی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیٹہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچھری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ میں نیلام کیا جاگا فقط •

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پائی ہدے شرایط مفصلہ دہل کا کرنا ہوگا •

شرائط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہ تو کل تعداد زر سمن فوراً داخل کے جایگی •

شرائط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فوراً داخل کیا جاگا اور اگر باقی روپیہ نیلام کے پندرہویں وقت دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے اوس ہدہ روز میں، وز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرہویں روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکی بعد کہلے کچھری کے اول روز کے دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر ور مدخلہ سرکار میں ضبط کیا جاگا اور محال مذکور بعد ستمبر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ واری پر مکرر نیلام کیا جاگا فقط •

شرائط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاجرا نیلام ہوگی اور قیمت مطہرہ سرکاری سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولے اوسکی نام نیلام ختم ہوگا •

نمبر محالات مددرجہ نمبر توزیع نام محال اور برگہ ترجمہ بحساب اکر مالگذاری سرکار قیمت مطہرہ قبل نیلام نقشہ

محالات سرکار • پریو خاص ہوگہ اکر رود بول جمع مشخصے سڑک

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میزان

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مذہب

نمبر ۵۴۲

نمبر ۲۲۹

بہ زمین لاجرا نیلام
ہوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان
نورہ نمبر ۳۳۶ بے مرفوعہ
۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ ع
و یاد داشت کمشنری
نمبر ۲۸۳ مرفوعہ ۲۱ ماہ
مذکور

ای. سی. منگل
افیسایڈنگ کلکٹر

تقریر نمبر ۵۴۲ دہل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhauulpore, will be put up to sale in the Bhauulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Govern- ment Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
.....	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhur- hurrah Sockhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a Bar tree (dead), on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and mal land.	A. R. P. 8 3 14	Rs. As P. 254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, Collector.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

REGISTERED
No. 60.

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Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1034R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th May 1872.—Mr. Henry Giraud Cooke, Assistant Magistrate of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870.

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Sub-district of Deoghur, is transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, and to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 18th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Road Cess Committee in the District of Monghyr, under Section 49, Act X of 1871, for carrying out the purposes of the Act:—

The Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.
Maharaja Sir Joymongul Sing Bahadoor,
K.C.S.I.

Mr. Trevor John Chichele Grant, c.s.

Shah Abdool Hossein.

Mr. E. Macnaughten.

Babu Gangaprasad Saha.

Mr. H. Dear.

Shah Hossein Ali.

Babu Luchmiharanayan to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Motiharee, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Chumparun.

The 20th May 1872.—Babu Poornanund Surmah Burooah to be Sub-Registrar of Assu-

rances of the Sub-district of Goalparah, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Goalparah.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major John Moore Graham, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Adam Fisher to have charge of the Sub-division of Mungledye, during the absence, on duty, of Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, or until further orders. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Fisher is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or the High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 21st May 1872.—Mr. Henry Thompson to officiate as Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Goodricke, or until further orders.

Mr. John Boxwell, c.s., is appointed, under Section 4, Act V. (B.C.) of 1871, to be a Drainage Commissioner for the purposes of that Act.

Babu Lukhinath Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, will continue to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, with which he was vested while a Munsif.

The following Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, viz:—

Mr. A. C. Wright, from the Third to the Second Grade.

Baboo Dinobundhoo Moulick, from the Fourth to Third Grade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 20th May 1872.—Munshi Isree Persad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, for three months, from the 1st April 1872, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, for nine months, on Medical Certificate under Section 8(a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Major John Moore Graham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent day within a fortnight of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th May 1872.—Babu Joggeshur Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cutwa, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd idem is cancelled.

Mr. Francis Bruce Simson, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. John Nathaniel Cosserat, of the Uncovered Service, reported his departure from India, on medical leave, on the 27th ultimo.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 2317.—*Fort William, the 13th May 1872.—Notification.—Public.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department (Colonel B. E. Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the Home Department that is left at the Presidency.

No. 170.—*The 16th May 1872.—Ecclesiastical.*—The Revd. James Lillie has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

The 17th May 1872.—The Revd. J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained seven months' furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

No. 1C.—*Fort William, the 16th May 1872.—Notification.—General.*—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor-General in Council, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 3495.—*Fort William, the 15th May 1872.—Notifications.—Accounts.*—The following letter is published for general information:—

From R. H. HOLLISBERRY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to your letter dated 11th May 1872, I am directed to say that in compliance with the application of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Saturday, the 25th May 1872, instead of Friday, the 24th instant, shall be observed as a holiday in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

No. 3474.—*The 16th May 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the proviso in Section

19(a) of the Civil Leave Code, and to sanction the following addition to the proviso which follows Section 19(c):—“and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave is admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months.”

No. 3478.—*ERRATA.*—In Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, for “11” substitute “10.” At the end of Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement F to that Code, for “2” substitute “1.”

No. 3491.—*The 17th May 1872.*—The following is substituted for the *erratum*, No. 3320 of the 10th instant, published by this Department in *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem:—

In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008 dated the 14th March 1872, for “January 1871” substitute “January 1872.”

No. 3507.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all former rules on the subject, the following rules specifying the class of accommodation to be granted to the several grades of Government servants when travelling free on duty by rail:—

- (1).—All officers drawing salaries of not less than Rs. 350 a month shall receive 1st class accommodation.
- (2). All Officers drawing salaries of less than Rs. 350 a month and not less than Rs. 25 a month shall receive 2nd class accommodation.
- (3). All Officers and servants drawing less than Rs. 25 a month and not less than Rs. 15 a month shall receive intermediate class accommodation when available; otherwise 3rd class accommodation. All others shall receive 3rd class accommodation.

No. 3563A.—*The 17th May 1872.*—The following correspondence is published for general information, in supersession of Financial Notification No. 2118, dated 22nd March 1872:—

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, (No. 77, dated the 24th April 1872)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2891 of the 22nd April 1872, and in reply to state that the ground of my proposal was Clause 13, last para, wherein it is set forth:—“The $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee subject to the 2nd proviso contained in this section,” and that 2nd proviso reads, “provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.” Hence the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee are legal tenders, no matter how much they have been reduced in weight by fair use.

2. I conclude then that so long as these coins are legal tenders, they must be received at their nominal value, and that Clause 17 cannot apply.

3. If Clause 17 is intended to apply, there is a manifest contradiction.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Mint Master, Calcutta, (No. 3563, dated 17th May 1872)

With reference to your letter No. 77, dated 24th April 1872, I am desired to say that you are right in concluding that $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee coin should be received as legal tender by fractions of a rupee at their nominal value irrespective of the diminution in their weight for reasonable wear and tear, provided that they have not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3464.—*The 17th May 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Civil Pension Code, 39, 1, (f):—

Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17), including, in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10,

No. 3584.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rates chargeable in India on letters addressed to foreign countries, the route to which lies through the United Kingdom (marked III in column 2 of the Foreign Postage Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide of May 1871) as well as to the Australian Colonies, Suez (by British Packet), Cairo (by British Packet), Alexandria (by British Packet), and Constantinople, shall be increased by 8 pie per half ounce.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are published for general information:—

No. 538.—*Fort William, the 14th May 1872.*—The following scale of English furlough pay is to be substituted for that notified in paragraph 5 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated 14th July 1871:—

STAFF CORPS.							£	s.	d.
General Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	6

INDIAN ARMY.							Cavalry.			Infantry.			Artillery and Engineers.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	0	1	18	0	1	18	0
Lieutenant-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	1	12	6	1	12	6
Major General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
General Officers, being Regimental Colonels	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	8	1	5	0	1	5	0
Colonels, Regimental	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	19	3	0	16	0	0	16	0
Ditto ditto on Major's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	7	0	10	6	0	11	0
Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0	0	6	6	0	6	1
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	0	5	3	0	5	3
Second Captain of Foot Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto on Second Lieutenant's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornet or Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colonel's allowance when issued with Staff Corps pay out of India or English furlough pay—
All Branches ... Per annum, £668 12 5

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 544.—*The 16th May 1872.*—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in the G. G. O., noted in the margin, will again have effect during the absence, this season, of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

No. 551.—*The 17th May 1872.*—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 9th April 1872, pages 1796 to 1798, are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*" of the 9th April 1872, page 1797.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, the 8th April 1872.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments of India:—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTION.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

* * * * *
Lieutenant Edward G. Lillingston, dated 30th August 1871.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

The 13th May 1872.—Under Section 3, Act III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be ex-officio

Registrars of Marriages under the said Act the districts mentioned against each, viz.:—

Districts.

The Registrar of Assurances,	Calcutta.
Calcutta	...
The Sub-Registrar of Alipore	24-Pergunnahs
Ditto of Jessore	Jessore.
Ditto of Krishnagur	Nuddea.
Ditto of Dacca	Dacca.
Ditto of Burrisaul	Backergunge.
Ditto of Mymensing	Mymensing.
Ditto of Sylhet	Sylhet.
Ditto of Sooree	Beerbhoom.
Ditto of Burdwan	Burdwan.
Ditto of Hooghly	Hooghly.
Ditto of Midnapore	Midnapore.
Ditto of Bancoorah	Bancoorah.
Ditto of Commillah	Tipperah.
The 1st Sub-Registrar of Chittagong	Chittagong.
The Sub-Registrar of Patna	Patna.
Ditto of Chupra	Saran.
Ditto of Mozufferpore	Tirhoot.
Ditto of Gya	Gya.
Ditto of Arrah	Shahabad.
Ditto of Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore.
Ditto of Purneah	Purneah.
Ditto of Cuttack	Cuttack.
Ditto of Dinagepore	Dinagepore.
Ditto of Rajshahye	Rajshahye.
Ditto of Rungpore	Rungpore.
Ditto of Berhampore	Moorshedabad.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Marriage Registrars in the foregoing list shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conterminous with the jurisdictions of the District Judges of the districts named respectively. The limits of Calcut

shall be coincident with the limits of the Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court

2. Whenever any large body of persons of any race, sect, or persuasion, who are entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of Act III of 1872, may make applications for the appointment of a Marriage Registrar of their own race, sect, or persuasion, the Lieutenant Governor will be prepared to consider such application, and if it be found proper to do so, will appoint such a Marriage Registrar under suitable rules as to place of celebration and in accordance with the Act.

3. With reference to Section 12 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that for the present marriages shall be registered by their official Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar, and at no other place.

4. Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prescribe the following scale of fees to be charged by a Marriage Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1.)—For receiving notice of marriage under Section 4 of the Act . . .	0	8	0
(2.)—For receiving objection of such notice under Section 6 . . .	0	8	0
(3.)—For receipt of declaration under Section 10 and subsequent attendance at marriage in the Registrar's Office. Section 11. . .	1	0	0
(4.)—For giving a certified extract from marriage, Section 14 . . .	0	8	0
(5.)—For registration of marriage already contracted, Section 20, 1 . . .	1	0	0

The Marriage Registrar may retain the fee realized on condition of paying for the necessary forms.

* * * * *

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with appendices, be forwarded to all Marriage Registrars appointed under Act III of 1872, and to the Inspector-General of Registration and to the Superintendent of Stationery for information and guidance.

Also the copy be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the issue of letters of appointment to the Marriage Registrars.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 730J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th May 1872—Assistant Surgeon E. Eustace to have medical charge of the Lock-Hospital at Dum-Dum.

The 15th May 1872—Babu Dwarkanath Roy to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bancoorah:—

Mr. H. M. Wright.
Babu Gobind Chunder Bose.

The 17th May 1872—Dr. Richard H. Curran to be temporarily Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty.

Dr. Theodore D'Orville Partridge, F.A.S.L. Officiating Inspector of Laborers in Upper Assam is confirmed in that appointment.

The 20th May 1872—Babu Prosonno Cooma Sen, B.L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Bulpore, in Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Bab Gunga Kant Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, who has been under separate orders of this date appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung will also officiate as Subordinate Judge of the district.

The 21st May 1872—Surgeon Major Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Tirhoot, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon Edward John Gayer, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Charles Bowser, M.D., to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Deoghur, Sonthe Pergunnahs, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon R. C. Chundra, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 20th May 1872—Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe, Officiating Professor of Surgery and ex-officio First Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 21st May 1872—Babu Gudadhur Khan Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Sherghotty, for two months under Section 1 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th May 1872—The orders of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. William Cornell, M.A., to officiate as Judge of Dacca, are cancelled. Mr. Cornell will continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong and Backergunge.

The orders of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge are cancelled. This cancels also the orders of the 30th ultimo, appointing Mr. Garrett to officiate as Additional Judge of Tipperah. Mr. Garrett will continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca until further orders.

The 17th May 1872—Mr. Anthony Ben Falcon having proceeded to join his appointment at Dinagore on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under order of the 19th March last is cancelled.

The 18th May 1872—The leave granted to Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, lately officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet under orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson of the Uncovenanted Service reported his departure from India on furlough on the 29th ultimo.

The 21st May 1872—The services of Captain Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sird Bahadoor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

C. BERNARD,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the undermentioned changes in the jurisdiction of the districts of Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad, to take effect from 1st June 1872.

Thannahs Rampore Haut and Nulhatty will be transferred from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Beerbhoom to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Moorshedabad, to which district they are already fiscally attached.

Thannah Pulsa will be transferred from the civil jurisdiction of Beerbhoom to that of Moorshedabad, to which it already belongs as regards criminal and fiscal jurisdiction.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th May 1872.—Under Section 14, Act VI of 1865, it is hereby notified, in supersession of the Notification of the 3rd July 1865, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July 1865, that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Hooghly, Serampore, and Howrah will sit in those Courts on the days mentioned opposite their names, viz. :—

In the Small Cause Court of Hooghly, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

In the Small Cause Court of Serampore, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

In the Small Cause Court of Howrah, on Friday and Saturday of each week.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1181 P.—*Fort William, the 16th May 1872.*—*Notification.*—*Political.* His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon Baboo Kalikinkur Roy, late Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Furcedpore, and Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, in recognition of their long and meritorious services to the State.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 3418.—*Fort William, the 15th May 1872.*—*Leave and Allowances.*—In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 3551 dated the 14th September 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Army holding a civil medical appointment is subject to the rules applicable to other Military Officers in civil employ in respect to privilege as well as other leave.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 534 of 1872.—*Dated Fort William, the 14th May 1872.*—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Agnew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Assam,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th March 1872.

No. 547.—*The 16th May 1872.*—The services of Surgeon Major E. C. Thorp, M.D., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Circular, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, is published for general information :—

Circular No. 24.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all Commissioners,—(dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1872.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to introduce real self-government through elected representatives into municipalities. Act III (B.C.) of 1864 does not admit of election, but Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, though not clear in wording, does, His Honor thinks, make it possible. At any rate he hopes the Bengal Legislature will soon legalize election in all municipalities, and he therefore desires Magistrates of districts immediately to inquire into the feelings on the subject of the inhabitants of each town which has now any sort of municipality, and to ascertain whether they would like to have or are prepared to accept elective institutions. Such institutions may of course best be introduced in towns, where the people have real interest in the taxation imposed upon them, the expenditure of the funds, and the general management of their affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes there are many such towns in Bengal containing very many intelligent and active-minded inhabitants. Perhaps the system will work best at first in towns of moderate size, but containing an intelligent class of people. Together with a thorough and reliable report of the feelings of the people themselves upon this question, Magistrates and Commissioners should give their own opinions. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in this way he may be enabled to introduce the practice of election into a large number of towns as soon as the action of the Provincial Legislature enables him to do so.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th May 1872.—The following Resolution received from the Government of India is published for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 1993, under date Fort William, the 26th April 1872.

Read again the circular issued by this department, Nos. 3986-93, dated the 31st August 1869, laying down rules relative to gratuitous medical attendance on uncovenanted Government servants.

Read also the undermentioned communications from the Financial Department, forwarding for consideration proposals made by the Public Works Department for remunerating certain medical officers for professional aid to members of that department employed in the interior of districts :—

No. 871, dated the 31st January 1872.

" 1507, " 29th February "

" 1789, " 6th March "

Read also a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, No. 1190 dated the 20th February last, requesting an authoritative decision as to whether medical subordinates called in to attend on ungazetted uncovenanted officers of the upper grades at their own residences should be paid their actual travelling allowances by the patients themselves.

RESOLUTION.—When the pay of Civil Medical officers of all grades was recently consolidated, and considerable increases made to that pay on the recommendation of the Medical Commission, it was understood that these officers were in future to undertake all the ordinary civil work of their respective charges without any extra allowance, except only travelling allowance under special circumstances.

2. The papers forwarded by the Financial Department under their endorsement dated 6th March 1872, No. 1789, raise the broad question—What is “ordinary civil work?” It certainly includes attendance on the ordinary civil or quasi-civil officers; on all the civil establishment; on all strangers passing through the district, if in Government employ in some other district; and on all isolated officers or small parties of officers employed in, or travelling about, the district. Thus, if a party of convicts is sent to work at out-door labor at a distance from the jail, the Civil Surgeon is bound to visit them at all reasonable times without charge, except under certain circumstances for travelling allowance.

3. On this point the only rule which the Governor-General in Council is able to lay down is, that the Civil Surgeon of a district cannot claim extra remuneration for any duties appertaining to his charge, except those for which a special allowance may have been separately sanctioned, and His Excellency in Council is averse to any increase in the number of special allowances which are now granted. When the Civil Surgeon's presence may be required beyond a distance of five miles from the limits of his station, he will in future draw travelling allowance.

4. It, however, seems questionable whether attendance at a distance of five miles should in all cases be required of a medical officer. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that service of this nature should not be considered compulsory, except under extraordinary circumstances, and that where journeys of this distance are frequent, provision should be made for the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

5. As regards the question raised by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when an uncovenanted officer requiring medical aid lives at a distance of more than two miles from the official residence of the medical subordinate, and the latter has to hire a conveyance for the journey, the expense so incurred should be defrayed by the officer concerned.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department, with the remark that the applications submitted by the Public Works Department should be negatived under the orders now issued.

No. 1995.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded

Government of Bengal,
 “ North-West Provinces.
 “ Punjab.
 Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
 “ Central Provinces.
 “ British Burma.
 “ Mysore & Coorg.
 Resident at Hyderabad.

to the Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, in continuation of circular letter Nos. 3986-93, dated

31st August 1869.

Ordered further, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 3996, dated 31st August 1869, and to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, with reference to his letter dated the 20th February last, the enclosures of which are returned as requested.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 183.

The 13th May 1872.

Notifications.—Colonel F. P. Layard, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Northern Circle on the 7th May 1872 before noon.

No. 184.

The 16th May 1872.

Mr. P. A. Buckland, Assistant Controller, Third Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts Bengal, on the 13th May 1872, before noon.

No. 185.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Western Circle on the 14th May 1872, before noon.

No. 186.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Berhampore Division on the 30th April 1872, afternoon.

No. 187.

The 18th May 1872.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating District Engineer, Shahabad passed in the Lower Standard on the 5th February and in the Departmental Standard on the 11th May 1872.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 124

The 18th May 1872.

Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade attached to the Hooghly Tidal Observation Division, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 17th April 1872, the unexpired portion of the

Notification No. 110 of 7th May 1872 the leave granted to him in the orders marginally noted is hereby cancelled.

No. 125.

Posting.—Mr. A. F. Trench, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, to the Brahmines Division, Orissa Circle.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notice.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 14.

To all Civil Judges—(dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1872.)

Rule 8 of the Rules made by the High Court under Section 37 of Act XX of 1865, and notified by Circular Order No. 22, dated 13th June 1866, is hereby rescinded, and the following Rule is circulated for general observance:—

HIGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Kt., *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" H. V. Bayley,
" F. B. Kemp,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" J. B. Phear,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
" D. N. Mitter,
" W. Anandie,
Judges of the Court.

AMENDED RULE VIII.

"The amount in respect of the fee of an adversary's pleader when allowed in any miscellaneous proceeding, or for any other matter than that of appearing, acting, or pleading in a suit prior to decree, shall be fixed by the Court according to the following scale, viz.:—

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 80 in the Court of a Judge or Subordinate Judge.

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 16 in the Court of a Moonsiff in suits of amount or value exceeding Rs. 300.

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 4 in the Court of a Moonsiff in suits of amount or value not exceeding Rs. 300.

"Circular Order No. 28, dated 20th July 1866, is also rescinded."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 15.

To all Civil Authorities,—(dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.)

The Court are pleased to direct that whenever Moonsiffs are employed as Commissioners under Sections 180 and 181 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the parties to the suit shall be charged at the rate of 10 rupees for each day the investigation lasts. All sums so received are to be credited to Government and shown in column 6 of the Statement appended to Circular Order No. 12, dated 8th April 1872. Moonsiffs so employed will also be entitled to their travelling expenses either by land or water, which must be calculated and paid in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of Circular Order No. 30 of 10th October 1863.

2. It is not to be understood that the Court contemplate the frequent employment of Moonsiffs as Commissioners or otherwise than under the special orders of the District Judge; such work

will, as heretofore, be usually performed by Ameens. Occasions may, however, sometimes arise when by reason of the amount of work already in the hands of the Ameens of a District, or the importance of a particular investigation, the employment of a Moonsiff in this way may be thought desirable by the District Judge, and it is to meet such cases that the present Circular Order is issued.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 16.

To Judges of Small Cause Courts,—(dated Calcutta, the 25th April 1872.)

In continuation of Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, the following instructions communicated to a Judge of a Small Cause Court, are forwarded for the information and guidance of Judges of Small Cause Courts.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 814.

From F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the Judge of Small Cause Court, Patna,—(dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1872.)

Having laid before the Court your letter No. 11 of the 23rd ultimo, soliciting to be informed whether a column "Total value of suits," as in the Consolidated Statement No. 7 B for the District

Courts, prescribed by Circular Order No. 32, dated 8th November 1870, should not be added to the Judicial Statement No. 7 for the Small Cause Courts, prescribed by Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, I am directed to observe as follows:—

2. The Small Cause Court Statement No. 7 was ordered by Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, so as to enable the Small Cause Court Judges to furnish the District Judge with the necessary materials (as to their Courts) for constructing the General Statement No. 7. Column 7 of the latter was certainly intended to show the total value of suits of each denomination in the district; and to enable the District Judge to arrive at such general total, each Court should furnish its own total, and the Small Cause Court Statement No. 7 should therefore have such a column. The Superintendent of Stationery will be so instructed, in order that the necessary addition may be made to this form when the present stock is exhausted; in the meantime the column of remarks may be subdivided, the first half being headed "Total value of suits."

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 7.

To all District Judges and Subordinate Judges,—
(dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1872.)

In connection with Circular Memo. No. 5 of

HIGH COURT, &c.,

CIVIL SIDE.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Kt.,

Chief Justice.

The Hon'ble G. Loch,

Louis S. Jackson,

A. G. Macpherson,

F. A. Glover,

Judges of the Court.

the 11th September 1871,
calling for a report as to
the period within, and
the intervals at which
it will be practicable to
require the transmission
of Moonsiffs' and Subor-
dinate Judges' records at

out-stations to the several Appellate Courts, the
following suggestions made by the Judge of
Bhaugulpore on the subject are circulated, with a
request that the High Court may be favored as
early as possible, with the opinion of District
Judges thereon:—

"Every party appointing a pleader or filing an
appeal or for other purposes can obtain, on pay-
ment of a sum of Rs. 5 only in appeals from
orders of Subordinate Judge, and Rs. 2 in
appeals in rent suits, &c., from orders of
Moonsiffs, copies of all the papers in this Court
comprising the record of the case, by putting in
an application on a slip of plain paper. The
copies are prepared by English and Vernac-
ular copyists appointed under Circular Order
No. 18 of the 23rd June 1870.

"This rule is largely availed of by the parties,
and the pleaders are in every instance supplied
with a complete vernacular brief of all the papers
of the case, and the party is saved all the bother
and trouble of constant attendance on his pleader.
I have found the rule work so well that I can
confidently recommend its adoption in the lower
Courts with slight modifications. Probably in a
very short time the people will become aware of
the facility thus afforded them, and largely avail
themselves of it. The introduction of the rule
will do away with the necessity of having the
records earlier at the Judge's Court. For in-
stance, a party cast at the Lower Court, on putting
in an application for a brief for his case, can
obtain unauthenticated copies of its record in a
short space of time at the Court, and can come
with only an authenticated copy of his decree to
the Appellate Court. The copies of records being
supplied to pleaders, the rule in Circular Order
No. 17 of 23rd May could virtually be thus
carried out. This will obviate the necessity of an
earlier transmission of records. The records of
the case are on an average so unvoluminous, that
Rs. 2 for a copy of brief in each case will be
ample, and men will be found to grant these

copies on an average of two days' time, their
remuneration being debited to the accumulation
of the fees, which will not be very small."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 8.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners of
Assam and Chota Nagpore,—(dated Calcutta, the
23rd April 1872.)

District Judges and Officers holding the like

HIGH COURT, &c.,

CIVIL SIDE.

Present:

The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson,
One of the Judges of the Court.

powers are requested to
furnish this Office with
complete lists, in the
form hereto appended, of
all the Pleaders and
Mooktears enrolled under the High Court's
Rules of 2nd May 1866, before the 1st April
1872, with the date of enrolment of each and the
other particulars for which the form provides.

2. It will be seen that one form only is con-
sidered necessary; but there must be three
distinct returns in the same form, viz., one for
Pleaders of the senior grade, another for Pleaders
of the junior grade, and a third for Mooktears.
The headings of the form, it is believed, explain
themselves sufficiently, with the exception of
heading to column 5, "Nature of qualification
and date of original admission," which should be
understood as providing for the following informa-
tion: In the case of Pleaders, it should show
whether they were admitted after examination,
or, as possessed of a Law degree, under the
general operation of the Rules of 2nd May 1866,
or as old Pleaders, under the special proviso in
Rule 5. Similarly, in the case of Mooktears,
it should indicate whether they were admitted
after examination under the general rules appli-
cable to such practitioners, or under the specific
permission in Rule 39. The date of original
admission will of course be the date on which the
Pleaders and Mooktears of the exceptional
classes just described were admitted to practice
before Act XX of 1865 came into operation.

3. Blank printed forms of each description,
and uniform in size and shape, are sent with this
Circular, for the purpose of being filled up and
returned as carefully and as speedily as possible,
with a view to being bound up and preserved as
an original and permanent record of the High
Court.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Place of residence.	Nature of qual- ification and date of origi- nal admission.	Date of admission and en- rolment	Date of District Judge's certificate	Date of latest renewal.	REMARKS.

No. 9.

To all Judges of Courts of Small Causes,—(dated Calcutta, the 25th April 1872.)

The attention of all Judges of Courts of Small Causes is drawn to para. 19 of the Proceedings of the late Sudder Court embodied in their Resolution of 1st July 1861 (which was communicated to all Judges of Small Cause Courts), which requires the submission of their monthly returns to the Court not later than the 10th of each month following that to which the statement refers, and they are requested, with a view to secure certainty of receipt by the above date, to despatch the returns in question not later than the 5th.

By order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govt. Genl., N. E. P., and Commr of Assam.
SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BAROO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BAROO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

The 13th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR A. C. TUTE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
DURGAGATI BANERJEE,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER ROSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

MOULVI ABDUL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.
Dacca,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notice.

MR. H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

A. ABERCROMBIE,
Offg. Commissioner.

DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BAROO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notice.

BIKOO LALL has been appointed Money Order Agent at Nowada, a sub-division of the Oudh district, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575

Total Chests ... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.**NOTICE.**

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.
The 20th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

সনিক আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে
সবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অ-
ধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের
কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি
১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার
সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য
শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলি-
কাতার টৌনহাউসে হাই কোর্টের আদালত
যবে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল
সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার
করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন
কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করি-
বেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির
থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২
সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

No. 322.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

The following are the approximate receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries in Bengal between 1st April 1871 and 31st March 1872, as compared with those of the pre-... years.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA, OFFICE OF THE ACT.-GENL., BENGAL,
The 18th May 1870

H. A. MANGLES, Acct.-Genl., Bennial.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages, landed from the undermentioned Ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May 28th ...	1 Keg, white lead [R J]	... Gainsborough.
" 28th ...	2 Cases, A. B. & Co. [M 18] 1-2	... Australia.
" 28th ...	2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L 1-2	... Ditto.
June 8th ...	40 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	... Maharatta.
" 8th ...	1 Bamboo Chick, no mark	... China.
" 8th ...	1 Case, A M	... Historian.
" 8th ...	3 Cases, A B & Co. [K S G S] 17-19	... Khedive.
" 8th ...	2 Cases, N & Co., Cal. L 3-4	... Ditto.
" 8th ...	1 Chair, no mark	... Ditto.
May 24th ...	1 Hogshead Bear, no mark	... Iron King.
" 24th ...	1 Keg paint	... Gainsbrough.
" 24th ...	2 Cases [Stores]	... Star of Denmark.
" 24th ...	1 Case, T A Taylor, care of Messrs. Shand & Co., Madras	... City of Mecca.
" 24th ...	25 Cases [E & Co.] 446-570	... Star of Persia.
" 24th ...	2 Iron Bedsteads, no mark	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Sample Case [H] 43	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [W K] 207-74, Mackenzie & Co., Mackenzie A Co.	... City Edinburgh.
" 24th ...	1 Case, P C & Co. the Comperdon Press Co., Calcutta	... Yorkshire.
" 24th ...	1 Grindstone, [Bundookmura, Cachar] 57	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Grindstone, [Dukhsia Cachar] 3	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [H C & Co.] 1 Care of Messrs. W H Fitz & Co., New China Bazar, Calcutta	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [S K M] 8964-9013	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Drum empty, [W H H & Co.]	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [H] 1-23 Peel, Ross & Co.	... Arcturus.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [S T R] 1130-120, 860-867, S S Ewing & Co.	... Star of Greece.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [S W M] A B & Co.	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, D O S 4	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Casks empty, no mark	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Jars, F	... Cardigan Castle.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [A M S M] Messrs. G. Arbuthnot & Co.	... Minia.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [G] T R 2802-9 G. Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, F S G	... Red Gauntlet.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [T F & Co.] P H Rang on	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	3 Cases, [W C & Co. N] 99-101	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, A P 1757-1776	... Goodhope.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, L B S 801-820	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, [S K M] 9164-9178	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	6 Bars Iron, no mark	... Corinna.
" 24th ...	1 Ditto ditto	... H. Land.
" 24th ...	3 Fire Bars, ditto	... City of Poonah.
" 24th ...	1 Bundle Square Iron, ditto	... Star of Greece.
" 24th ...	1 Bundle Iron, XX in red (defaced)	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Bars Swedish Iron, W H & Co. (defaced)	... Assay.
" 24th ...	3 Bundles Iron, W H & Co. (defaced)	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	39 Bars Flat Iron, W H & Co. (defaced) two ru- pees stamp	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Angle Iron, no mark	... Star of Denmark.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel [D H B 1] 2135-44, 2195-2204, [D H B 1] S K 2205-9	... Calcutta.
" 24th ...	1 Drum empty, [X] (defaced)	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Cases empty and broken, S M	... Calcutta.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [W J S] 11	... Scotland.
" 24th ...	1 Truss, no mark	... Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Parcel, L B	... City of Calcutta.
" 24th ...	1 Truss, no mark	... James C. Stevenson.
" 24th ...	2 Packages, no mark	... Agra.
" 24th ...	6196 Drain pipes, no mark, consigned to W. Child and Co.	... Royal Alexander.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863 :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	... City of Cambridge.
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, The 21st May 1872.		J. A. CRAWFORD, <i>Collector of Customs.</i>

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
May 6th ...	1 Case, A & W	... Grindlay & Co.	... City of Mecca.
6th ...	31 Casks, B N	... Order	... Ditto.
6th ...	1 Package Machinery S C [C]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	2 Kegs, F H	... Grindlay & Co.	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	9 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	3 Cases, N L I [S. F. & Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	2 Cases, addressed	... A. E. Medlycott	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	5 Cases, [N R I] S. F. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	1 Shaft, no mark	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	25 Cases, [19] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Peter Stuart.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [29] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Packages, [A D M B] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	50 Cases, addressed	... Frydenlands, Bueggart	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, [G M M L] A. B. & B. Co.	Order	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, [G M L M] A. B. & Co.	„	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Cask, [H E] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, [H E] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	55 Cases, [H B] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Sample Case, [H]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	7 Cases, [M F O] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, [M I M Y] A B B	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Cask, [M] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	7 Pieces gas pipes, [O G C]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	22 Packages, S P [& Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, A. B. & Co. [S W M]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Parcel, S L or S S	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	3 Bars iron, no mark or [S]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 11th ...	1 Case, E I R	... „	... Mohanadee ^{na} .
„ 8th ...	1 Cask and some part, no mark or [S]	... „	... Star of Seo

CALCUTTA,

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

The 20th May 1872.

(1233-1.)

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that we have examined your accounts for the half year ended 31st March 1872, and have found them to be correct.

2. During the six months your nett earnings on the Wharves, Jetties, and Strand Bank Division, amounted to Rupees 1,77,200, against Rupees 1,92,738, realized in the preceeding half year, the diminished earnings of the past six months being due to increased expenditure consequent on extension of the Jetties, while there has not been a corresponding increase of revenue. Your extraordinary expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,92,263, and was provided entirely from Surplus Revenue.

3. In the River Division your nett earnings were Rupees 99,368, against Rupees 67,818 realized in the previous half year, the improvement being attributable to larger collections of revenue. An addition of Rupees 1,01,875 has been made to the Reserve Fund.

4. Your financial position on 31st March, as described in your books, may be stated as follows :—

	Wharves and Jetties and Strand Bank Division.	River Division.	TOTAL.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Debt	10,00,000	17,65,000	27,65 000
Nett Earnings	5,44,295	3,51,059	8,95 354
Uninvested Income of Reserved Fund ... ..	.....	2,253	2,253
Deposits in hand	780	.....	780
Total ...	15,45,075	21,18,312	36,63,387
ASSETS—			
Value of Block	13,98,951	17,65,000	31,63 951
Reserve Fund ... ..	.....	20,08,250	2,08,250
Outstanding Advances ... ..	.....	30	30
Cash Balance	1,46,124	1,45,032	2,91,156
Total ...	15,45,075	21,18,312	36,63,387

In these figures the nett earnings contrast favorably with the Capital Debt, as well as with the outlay on block, and are shown to have been duly utilised by employment for enlargement of block as regards the Wharves and Jetties, and by investment in a reserve fund as regards the river. The block, however, is shown at the amount paid for it, no allowance having been made for depreciation by a corresponding charge against earnings. Such an allowance was always made when the Port Fund was administered by Government, and we would suggest for your consideration whether it would not be advisable to continue the practice. At any rate, the probable charge for depreciation should be kept in sight when questions come up as to the disposal of the surplus revenue, in the same way as they would be taken into the calculation in dividing profits on a partnership account.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE;
CENTRAL ACCT.'S BRANCH,
The 6th May 1872.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller-General.
EDWIN W. KELLNER,
Asst. Comptroller-General.

The above report is published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53, Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

(1234--1)

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge during the month of April 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Paddy.			Rice.			Betelnut			Sugar.			Molasses.			Jute.			Mustard Seed.			Lime.			Lanseed.			Khoyl.		
	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	12	6,033	2,575	45	30,414	14,453	7	3,558	1,825	1	324	103	1	450	230	14	8,027	2,903	7	3,053	1,650	8	7,216	3,800	1	528	250	1	693	300
Perozepur										6	1,793	523	3	1,178	350															
Kowkhal	2	1,502	930	1	42,041	27,025	13	14,850	7,400		2,773	1,435	1	180	10	10	13,980	7,900	20	10,385	5,950	32	72,524	43,570						
Bhandariah	6	1,259	575	55	27,204	33,975	1	147	50	1	145	130	10	1,794	975															

Names of Toll Stations.	Sundries.			Cul.			Lanseed.			Mustard Seed.			Jute.			Molasses.			Sugar.			Betelnut.			Rice.			Paddy.		
	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by men-servant.	Mandage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati																														
Perozepur	28	27,816	11,575	3	1,791	440	2	1,512	750	9	2,693	650																		
Kowkhal	6	3,404	1,450										1	105	50															
Bhandariah	11	6,538	2,900										5	1,133	660															

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th May 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, Offg. Collector.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4733	A 96847	1,000	Bully Chand Dutt.
	" 96848	1,000	
	" 96849	1,000	
	" 76320	100	
	A 76321	100	
	" 76322	100	
	" 76323	100	
	" 76324	100	
	" 76325	100	
	" 76326	100	
	" 76327	100	
	" 76328	100	
	" 76329	100	Woomachurn Ghose
4736	A 31537	10	
	A 28222	10	
	A 33391	10	Ebrahim Solaman
4740	A 82134	1,000	
4755	A 90248	1,000	
	" 74128	1,000	
4759	A 27761	100	
4763	A 80767	10	
4767	A 99311	100	
	" 99312	100	
	" 83162	100	
	" 94468	100	
	" 89749	50	
	" 90732	50	Tasodduq Hossein
	A 58798	20	
	A 17364	20	
	" 17362	20	
	" 17365	20	
	" 17363	20	
	" 17359	20	
	" 17354	20	
	" 17355	20	
	" 17361	20	
	" 17358	20	
	A 18803	20	Omrito Lall Ghose
	A 37590	20	
	A 38569	20	
	A 32667	20	
	A 98386	20	
	" 5512	20	
	A 65671	20	
	A 35105	20	
	A 72891	20	
	A 53553	20	
	" 82429	20	
	" 36252	20	
	A 57389	20	Radhakrishna Ganga
4772	A 45628	10	
4773	A 86529	1,000	Saban
	" 90353	1,000	
4774	A 96100	50	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4728	A 85477	20	Rohinee Nundun Sir.
	" 41397	10	
4741	A 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	" 61128	20	
	A 04024	10	E. L. Gantwell.
4742	A 24559	20	
4743	A 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	" 01932	100	
4744	A 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	A 82927	10	
	" 82928	10	D. Wren.
	A 51280	100	
4748	A 32253	10	A. Finlayson.
	" 61192	10	
	" 84552	10	Doval Das Mubrah.
4749	A 78033	50	
4750	A 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Moo-
	" 29956	10	
4751	A 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A 92180	20	Debandro Chunder
			Bysack.
4753	A 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A 98028	20	Denonath Mondole.
	" 62208	20	
4756	A 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	A 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	A 91361	20	Rakhal Das Ghose.
4765	A 82258	100	Modhoosoodun Dutt.
4768	A 35978	1,000	Sungum Loll Rawful
			Raw.
3285	A 07815	20	A. J. Smith, Esq.

Wrongly joined.

4726	A 80605	10	W. A. Scott.
	" 93105		
4734	A 50368	20	The Revd. J. T. Babo-
	" 50465		
4737	A 87431	10	Trevor Lloyd.
	" 87180		
4716	A 73892	10	G. F. Kellner and Co.
	" 73893		
4717	A 63226	20	W. F. Westfield.
	" 63236		
4758	A 56164	10	Nillo Misser.
	" 51881		
4760	A 72197	10	Doorga Das Mookerjee.
	" 92199		
4761	A 55886	50	Kedarnath Mitter.
	" 63513		
4766	A 15417	20	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	" 15416		

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 20th May 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th May 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,608,235½	90,654½	176,047	1,070,940½
French Kurkutch ..	9,028	.....	.....	9,028
Cadi. " ..	6,900	.....	19,083	25,983
Itali. " ..	6,740	.....	14,942	21,682
Bombay " ..	44,301	.....	52,519	96,820
Madras " ..	23,724½	.....	...	23,724½
Arabian and Persian Gulf Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ..	313,556	.....	12,000	355,556
Total ...	2,133,385	90,658½	274,591	2,504,634½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th May 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Khasi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatti, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East.—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapia called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, Colonel,
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMM'R'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R'S OFFICE;
KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seeksagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seeksagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.

South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.

East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.

West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Major,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagirattee River for the week ending Friday, the 17th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ..	Ft. In. 4 6	
FROM		
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4 6	
FROM		
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3 0	
FROM		
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3 3	
FROM		
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ..	3 3	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 19th May 1872, above zero 4 feet 6½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.

Exc. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 30th May 1872.

Postal Notice.

UNDER arrangements made with the Italian Post Office, the postage charged in India on paid letters sent *via Bombay* to Italy or *via Bombay through Italy*, to countries in Foreign Europe, will henceforward be regulated by a scale of charge rising by half ounces, instead of a scale rising as hitherto, by quarter ounces. The new rates will be as follows:—

For the countries named below	Route.	Scale of Postage.	
Italy	<i>Via Bombay</i>	Rs. As. P.	Per half ounce
Switzerland	<i>Via Bombay through Italy</i>	0 6 8	
German States			
Austria		0 9 8	Do. do.
Belgium			
Netherlands	Do. do.		
Denmark		0 13 4	Do. do.
Heligoland			
Sweden			
Norway	Do. do.	1 3 4	Do. do.
Russia			

HUGH A. BROWN,

For Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,

The 29th April 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters Accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18th May 1872.

Alexander, A.
Aitken, A. M.
Abraham and Co.
Belley.
Brown and Co.
Cockburn, W.
Clark, E., Mr.
Cameron, Dr. C.
Cotton.
Daun, R.
Dempster, T. E.
D'Souza, M.
DeLa Casse
D'Silva, G. E.
Ellis, W.
Engel, J. G. G.
Elder, J.
Fenton, T.
Firdware, M.
Fitzpatrick, T. . .
Ghose, F. C., Dr.
Gregory, F. R.
Greig, J.
Gonsalves, Mr. H.
Hackerdon, H. H.
Hailes, D.
Hanes, L. W.
Hormusjee Caujee
Hacon, T. D.
Hewett, B.
Hudson, Capt. P. P.
Hamworth, Mrs.
Jones, Major G. T.

Kentes, Mr. H.
Khuc, Madame T.
Logan, M.
Lewis, J.
Latour, Miss. M. A.
LeComte, A. d'Illiers.
Lall Behary Dey.
Lawrence, J.
Lyons, Mrs.
Larmine, J. S. C.
Mitchell, Mrs. M. R.
MacDonel, Mrs.
Morley, Mrs. S. L.
Murray, Mrs.
Morris, J.
Martin, L.
McDonald, Mrs.
Peter, Mr.
Payne, Mrs.
Russian Consul-Genl.
Quinn, W.
Robres, Mrs.
Robbins, G.
Reed, C.
Taylor, G. J.
Verity, T. G.
White, Mr. Thomas.
Waubery, Mrs.
Williams, Mrs. E. A.
Wells, Mr. H.
Williams, E. G.
Wallis, Miss. M.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

LETTERS for France, Algeria, Tunis, and Tangers, hitherto conveyed by British packet Brindisi, and thence *via* Italy to or through France, may henceforward, at the option of the sender, be forwarded by British packet to Alexandria, and thence by a weekly French packet Marseilles, at a lower rate of postage than that charged by the Italian route.

2. The rates of postage by both routes, and the superscriptions by which the sender can indicate his preference for either, are given below:—

Letters posted in India for transmission British packet to France, Algeria, Tunis, and Tangers, "via Bombay and Italy through France annas 6 pies 8 per quarter ounce; "via Bombay through French P.O., Alexandria," annas 4 pies 4 per quarter ounce.

F. R. HOOE,

For Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India

CALCUTTA,

The 4th May 1872.

Postal Notice

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steam.
Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P.M.	6th May	Penang.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 24th May 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 23rd.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7.30 P.M., and bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

CALCUTTA,

The 20th May 1872.

Offg. Postmaster.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the several matters of James Colquhoun, Frederick DeChuzean Bolst, Francis Bailey, Bhawanypersaud Ghone, James Cullen, George Richard Prendagast Beecher, Duncan Calder, Colin Campbell, Archibald Bryce, John Caird, Frederick William Birch, Andrie Louis Briant, John Bodry, John Andrews, Brijonauth Dhur, and John Armstrong Currie, Insolvents.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that sixteen several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, at present of No. 9, Ezra Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 65 Ezra Street, in Calcutta aforesaid as Broker, and formerly, and up to July 1866, residing and carrying on business as a Merchant at No. 14, Ezra Street, aforesaid, afterwards, and up to 1st day of May 1872, residing at No. 21, Chowringhee Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, and carrying on the business of a Merchant at No. 9, Ezra Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, and afterwards carrying on the business of a Broker at No. 43, Ezra Street aforesaid, and afterwards at No. 65, Ezra Street aforesaid, an Insolvent

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent. } Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon

Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Martha Herring, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to her personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in her schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Robertson and Company, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Henry Samuel Brookes, an Insolvent. } Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant; and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Court on Monday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

G. Gregory, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st May 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Saturday, the 25th instant, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3164 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th May 1872.

(1227—1)

Bank of Bengal.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. J. GORDON, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, Mr. J. W. RUSSELL is authorized to sign for the Bank as Officiating Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

(Sd.) R. HARDIE,

Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th May 1872.

(1231—1)

Notice.

MR. R. HARDIE is appointed to officiate from this date as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal during Mr. G. DICKSON's leave of absence to Europe, or until further orders.

(Sd.) A. MONEY, *President,*

Board of Directors.

(1228—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned estates have come under charge of this office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Estate John Carneross Griffith, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

Estate Ignatius Drescher, late of Calcutta, Professor of Music.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,

The 15th May 1872.

(1225—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Saturday, the 8th June, next.

The Books and Accounts of the Company duly audited will be open for the inspection of Shareholders seven days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
T. M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872. (1230—3)

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
F. STUART,
Secretary.
The 1st May 1872. (1214—3)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200—5)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from Friday next, the 24th instant, to Thursday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
1st May 1872. (1232—2)

Notice.

WE beg to give notice that MR. CHARLES COWPER is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Cox, STEEL AND Co.
CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1872. (1224—3)

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Julpigoree; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pledership. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1872.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGOREE, J. C. HAUGHTON,
The 11th May 1872. *Commissioner and Judge.*

Notice.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a training school for foremen mechanics in connection with the Dehree Canal Workshops, applications are invited from intending pupils, both European and Native. The pupils will be regularly bound by articles of apprenticeship, and they will receive certain allowances. They will be eligible for permanent appointment to the Department of Public Works after serving their time.

All applications should be addressed to Charles Fourcres, Esq., Executive Engineer, Soane Workshops.

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. ^A_B 73530.
" ^A_B 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.
DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late MR. OSBORN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.
THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;
The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhaugulpore, Civil Side.**NOTICE.**

RUEFS 104-13-9, belonging to the estate of one JOHN CHARLES POUND, an European British subject, lately employed as a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company at Jumalpoore, in Monghyr, who died intestate in the Calcutta Medical Hospital on the 24th August 1871, are held in deposit by this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

J. M. LEWIS,
Offg. Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.
BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th May 1872. (1229—3)

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending
14th May 1872.**

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.	
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	...	1,51,58,675	5 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	15,33,078	1 8	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	53,04,704	14 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 3,67,08,216 16 5	5,73,72,033	8 3	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	96,11,600	13 10
General Treasury Balance at Branches	...	Rs. 2,06,63,816 8 10			Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	3,50,70,829	6 9	Dead Stock	...	...	3,49,38,294	5 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	6,71,708	7 10	Stamps	...	...	11,77,653	5 8
Sundries	...	...	10,40,531	5 1	Balances with other Banks	...	...	14,579	6 0
					Sundries	...	...	8,40,080	15 10
								3,01,904	14 0
								6,73,45,573	15 10
			11,76,88,178	13 7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,26,42,794 14 2	5,03,42,604	13 9
					Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	Rs. 3,76,99,809 15 7		
								11,76,88,178	13 7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th May 1872.

J. GOLDBR.,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1226—1)

Lost.

Four Per Cent. Government Promissory Note,
No. 015740 of 1842-43., for Rs. 1,500.
(1210—3) R. K. DASS.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII.,
corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—Postage annas 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

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Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of
H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-
Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected
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Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the
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Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta*

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue
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APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *P.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in State- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'s OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
88	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boree. Mouzah Shunkerpoor	15	East	A R. P. 0 0 38	From 14 miles 4,705 feet to 4,875 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Bamey Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Bamey Madhub Banerjee. From 14 miles 5,155 feet to 5,280 feet.	
89	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 0 31	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjee. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjee. From 15 miles to 892 feet	
90	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 14	South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobahara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjee and others. From 15 miles 582 feet to 2,925 feet.	
91	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boree. Mouzahs Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto	1 2 1	North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khosalpore. South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. * From 14 miles 4,600 feet to 4,840 feet.	Bamboo clusters, 13. Coconut, 1.
92	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boree. Mouzah Shunkerpoor	15	West	0 0 22	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land. From 14 miles 4,840 feet to 5,280 feet.	
93	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 3 3	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Bamey Madhub Banerjee's land. East—Railway fencing. From 15 miles to 1,000 feet.	
94	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 32	North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolall Banerjee, Dosh Annee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman. From 15 miles 1,000 feet to 1,402 feet.	
95	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boree. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto	0 2 11	North—Corner of Doorga (hurn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolall Banerjee's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Madoooodan Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
96	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzaha Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	West	A. R. P. 1 1 32	From 15 miles 1,402 feet to 2,202 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others.	
97	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	2 0 1	From 15 miles 2,210 feet to 2,970 feet. South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
98	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Khooreegachy.	16	East	7 3 2	From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land, which has been sold.	
99	ditto	ditto	16	West	7 2 13	From 15 miles 3,000 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
100	ditto	ditto	17	East	6 0 20	From 16 miles to 1,900 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
101	ditto	ditto	17	West	6 2 7	From 16 miles to 2,030 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
102	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzaha Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East	9 2 6	From 16 miles 3,070 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto	ditto	17	West	9 3 16	From 17 miles to 2,200 feet. North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
104	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East	7 0 20	From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
105	ditto	ditto	18	West	7 0 21	From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
106	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East	11 1 37	From 17 miles 2,210 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
107	ditto	ditto	18	West	9 0 21	From 18 miles to 2,350 feet. North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
108	ditto	ditto	19	East	8 0 36	From 18 miles to 2,350 feet. North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
109	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	East	A. R. P. 2 1 33	From 18 miles 2,350 feet to 3,150 feet. South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satcowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 3,150 feet to 3,515 feet.	Mango tree, 2.
110	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	0 3 0	South—Land of lot No. 109. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 3,515 feet to 4,098 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
111	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoooodun Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles 4,080 feet to 4,680 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
112	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjee's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others. From 18 miles 4,720 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
113	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzahs Nobogram and Mancoondoo.	19	ditto	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nulheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. From 18 miles to 3,350 feet.	
114	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	West	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No. 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 3,350 feet to 4,025 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
115	ditto	ditto	19	ditto	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 18 miles 5,040 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and date trees.
116	ditto	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe, Mouzahs Mancoondoo and Nobogram.	19	ditto	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles to 1,400 feet.	
117	ditto	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Nobogram.	20	ditto	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles 30 feet to 1,560 feet.	Sundry fruit trees.
118	ditto	ditto	20	East	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Rau, Khan and others. From 19 miles 1,560 feet to 2,105 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
119	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 36	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road. From 10 miles 1,575 feet to 1,965 feet.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
120	ditto	ditto	20	West	1 0 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 59 North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Doss and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mths in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
121	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroo Mouzah Nobogiam.	20	West	A. R. P. 1 0 5	From 19 miles 1,965 feet to 2,345 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others. From 19 miles 2,360 feet to 2,700 feet.	
122	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 0 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 61. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Chunder Biswas. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others. From 19 miles 2,760 feet to 3,990 feet.	Cocoanut, 1.
123	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 0 37	South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 19 miles 2,210 feet to 2,730 feet.	
124	ditto	ditto	20	East	1 1 39	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 19 miles 2,730 feet to 3,350 feet.	Bamboo cluster 1.
125	ditto	Pergunnah Boroo Mouzah Khulsuice.	20	ditto	1 3 27	South—Land of lot No. 121. South—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 19 miles 3,350 feet to 3,990 feet.	
126	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	2 0 3	North—Culvert No. 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others. From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 5,280 feet.	
127	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	3 3 1	North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others. From 19 miles 3,990 feet to 4,710 feet.	Bamboo clusters 22.
128	ditto	ditto	20	West	2 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others. From 19 miles 4,710 feet to 5,280 feet.	
129	ditto	ditto	20	ditto	1 2 25	South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others. From 20 miles 125 feet to 125 feet.	
130	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 1 16	East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. From 20 miles 125 feet to 550 feet.	Date trees.
131	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 1 0	North—Corner of land belonging to Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others. From 20 miles 550 feet to 715 feet.	Sundry fruit trees.
132	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 2 38	North—Corner of Brejo Behary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brejo Behary Bose's land.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
133	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Khulsnee.	21	West	A. R. P. 0 2 20	From 20 miles 715 feet to 875 feet. South—Land of lot No. 132 East—Railway fencing. North—Chaudernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing West—Ditch.	Sundry fruit trees.
134	ditto	ditto	21	East	2 1 30	From 20 miles to 1,150 feet. West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
135	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 25	From 20 miles 1,250 feet to 1,840 feet. North—Land of lot No. 139. West—Chaudernagore Station land. East—Khal South—Station land and road.	
136	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 3 30	From 20 miles 1,840 feet to 2,860 feet. North—Up to north end of relinquished C land East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.	
137	ditto	ditto	21	West	1 3 18	From 20 miles 1,150 feet to 2,015 feet. North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.	
138	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	0 3 30	From 20 miles 2,015 feet to 2,375 feet. South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
139	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 2 24	From 20 miles 2,375 feet to 3,095 feet. South—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
140	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 1 8	From 20 miles 1,900 feet to 2,520 feet. South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land North—Road under Culvert No. 61. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
141	ditto	ditto	21	West	0 3 24	From 20 miles 3,095 feet to 3,175 feet. North—Road under Culvert No. 61. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ayanuddy and Shartuck Pattur.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
142	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	1 0 11	From 20 miles 3,175 feet to 3,925 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 61. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
143	ditto	ditto	21	ditto	3 0 29	From 20 miles 3,925 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
144	ditto	ditto	21	East	1 2 10	From 20 miles 5,280 feet to 3,320 feet. South—Road under Culvert No. 34. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. B. P.	<i>From 20 miles 3,220 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
145	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Khulsnee.	21	East	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No. 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 130 feet.</i>	
146	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From miles 21 to 900 feet.</i>	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
147	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Khulsnee and Dabepore.	22	West	2 0	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 130 feet to 1,230 feet.</i>	
148	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Dabepore	22	East	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. <i>From 21 miles 900 feet to 1,200 feet.</i>	
149	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote Land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,250 feet to 1,410 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees
150	ditto	ditto	22	East	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,490 feet to 1,600 feet.</i>	
151	ditto	ditto	22	ditto	0 0 13	South—Bipro Dass Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 21 miles 1,210 feet to 1,550 feet.</i>	
152	ditto	ditto	22	West	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 1,675 feet to 2,850 feet.</i>	
153	ditto	ditto	22	East	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Dass Biswas. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 1,550 feet to 2,830 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1, and sundry fruit trees.
154	ditto	ditto	22	West	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 1,150 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
155	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Dabepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 2,850 feet to 1,200 feet.</i>	
156	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 21 miles 4,220 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
157	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 21 miles 4,170 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
158	ditto	ditto	22	West	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles to 1,260 feet.</i>	
159	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles to 1,275 feet.</i>	
160	ditto	ditto	23	East	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 1,280 feet to 3,300 feet</i>	
161	ditto	ditto	23	West	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69 North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 1,225 feet to 3,415 feet.</i>	
162	ditto	ditto	23	East	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
163	ditto	ditto	23	ditto	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 22 miles 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
164	ditto	ditto	23	West	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From miles 23 to 1,260 feet.</i>	
165	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles to 1,230 feet.</i>	Date trees.
166	ditto	ditto	24	East	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles 1,200 feet to 2,350 feet.</i>	
167	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Kudalya Mat	24	West	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73 North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 23 miles 1,800 feet to 2,220 feet.</i>	Mangoe trees.
168	ditto	ditto	24	East	0 2 39	South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others. <i>From 23 miles 2,220 feet to 3,880 feet.</i>	
169	ditto	ditto	24	ditto	3 1 13	South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
170	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kodalya Mat.	24	East	1 1 30	<i>From 23 miles 3,880 feet to 4,600 feet.</i> South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B1 end of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mungoe trees.
171	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Kodalya Mat. and Laldanga	21	West	6 3 6	<i>From 23 miles 2,350 feet to 4,530 feet.</i> South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 77. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
172	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto	1 1 5	<i>From 23 miles 4,560 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. East—Kuchai road. West—As per plan.	Manoe, Seemul, and Babla trees.
173	ditto	ditto	24	East	1 3 28	<i>From 23 miles 4,500 feet to 5,280 feet.</i> South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLEGE'S OFFICE,
The 12th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land
174	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Nildangah.	25	West	A. R. P. 3 1 33	From 24 miles to 1,400 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster &c.
175	ditto	ditto	25	East	3 3 7	From 24 miles to 1,400 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
176	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Megrah	25	West	1 0 12	From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Totray Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
177	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	0 1 21	From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Totray and Deen Muhammad Mullick East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahnuddee Mullick's land	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
178	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	1 0 26	From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet. South—Corner of Deen Muhammad Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantation garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahnuddee Mullick	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
179	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 13	From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,652 feet. South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoes trees.
180	ditto	ditto	25	East	6 3 23	From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing East—As per plan.	Date trees.
181	ditto	ditto	25	ditto	4 1 0	* From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
182	ditto	ditto	25	West	3 3 15	From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,250 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
183	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West	14 2 1	* From 25 miles to 5,230 feet. South—End of mile 25 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
184	ditto	ditto	26	East	14 1 14	† From 25 miles to 5, 80 feet. South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
185	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto	1 3 34	From 26 miles to 900 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
186	ditto	ditto	27	West	3 0 11	From 26 miles to 1,300 feet. South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
187	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East	5 1 19	From 26 miles 800 feet to 2,920 feet. South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
188	ditto	ditto	27	West	4 1 2	From 26 miles 1,250 feet to 2,990 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
189	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishlagha.	27	ditto	1 3 10	From 26 miles 3,010 feet to 3,885 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87. North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishlagha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
190	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishlagha and Horiah.	27	East	3 3 22	From 26 miles 2,950 feet to 3,950 feet. South—Road under culvert No. 87. North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
191	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West	3 1 4	From 26 miles 3,885 feet to 5,280 feet. South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishlagha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nobrichunder Ghose and others.	
192	ditto	ditto	27	East	2 3 36	From 27 miles to 1,160 feet. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookm Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
193	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto	2 3 35	From 27 miles to 1,400 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 93. South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8, Mangoe and Coconut trees.
194	ditto	ditto	28	West	3 1 27	From 27 miles 1,125 feet to 2,940 feet. North—Road under culvert No. 93. South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Coconut and other trees.
195	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzals Salanee, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto	3 0 12	† From 27 miles 1,125 feet to 2,940 feet. North—B land of lot No. 196. South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 27 miles 2,940 feet to 3,540 feet.	
196	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan. * From 27 miles 1,485 feet to 2,900 feet.	
197	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Salance, Hornah, and Namajee.	28	East	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193. South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 27 miles 2,900 feet to 3,710 feet.	Date and other trees.
198	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land. From 27 miles 3,610 feet to 4,110 feet.	Babool and other trees.
199	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Alleeckojah.	28	West	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and (now) Krishna Ghose. From 27 miles 4,110 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
200	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Alleeckojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing. North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan. From 27 miles 4,100 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 2.
201	ditto	ditto	28	East	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow. From 28 miles to 1,925 feet.	Babool trees.
202	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Alleeckojah.	29	West	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles to 1,260 feet.	
203	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and railway fencing. From 28 miles 1,200 feet to 2,375 feet.	
204	ditto	ditto	29	East	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 28 miles 980 feet to 2,350 feet.	
205	ditto	ditto	29	West	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to G. Bindo, Ram Coomah, Shumonto Mundul, and others. † From 28 miles 2,350 feet to 4,950 feet.	
206	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss. From 28 miles 3,980 feet to 5,080 feet.	
207	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Alleeckojah and Ayumakola.	29	ditto	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 28 miles 2,375 feet to 3,905 feet.	
208	ditto	Pergunnah Pannan, Mouzah Alleeckojah and Gajoghanta.	29	East	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhossodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

† Ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 22, 1872.

Lot Number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of acres in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
200	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Alpeck-jah.	30	East	A R P 3 0 31	* From 28 miles 3,865 feet to 5,240 feet. North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 29 miles 100 feet to 1,610 feet.</i>	
210	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 29 miles 1,725 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
211	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porosottumpore.	30	ditto	11 3 11	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 29 miles 20 feet to 1,850 feet.</i>	
212	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 29 miles 1,755 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
213	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porosottumpore.	30	ditto	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 30 miles to 2,960 feet.</i>	
214	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Porosottumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shukh's tank. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 30 miles to 5,180 feet.</i>	Popul trees.
215	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Porosottumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttapore.	31	West	11 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. <i>From 30 miles 2,950 feet to 3,290 feet.</i>	
216	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East	1 1 7	South—B land of lot 217. South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Wajee and Baboo Shukh. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 30 miles 3,290 feet to 3,865 feet</i>	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttapore.	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No 218, and corner of tank of Monsoot Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 216. East—Futar and Jomnuddoe Shukh's land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 30 miles 3,865 feet to 4,140 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219. South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Natch Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 30 miles 4,140 feet to 1,990 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government. South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Sahoo, Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 30 miles 5,005 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto	ditto	31	ditto	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apu Bagdee and others. West—Railway fencing. <i>From 31 miles to 2,250 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 1 Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto	Pergunnah Pawanah, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
222	Hooghly	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West	A. R. P. 8 1 38	From 31 miles to 2,565 feet. North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. * From 31 miles 2,565 feet to 3,055 feet.	
223	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dhonath Newjee. † From 31 miles 3,055 feet to 3,280 feet.	
224	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 1 0	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koulash and Motee Lall Ghose. From 31 miles 3,155 feet to 3,835 feet.	
225	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troyluce, Napit and others. From 31 miles 3,835 feet to 5,280 feet.	Cocoanut, 7 Mangoes, 2 Tamarind tree
226	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	1 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan. South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. ‡ From 31 miles 2,270 feet to 2,630 feet.	
227	ditto	ditto	32	East	1 1 20	North—Public road. South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Angher Chaud and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing. § From 31 miles 2,660 feet to 3,260 feet.	Bamboo clust 4.
228	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	0 3 16	North—Restored land. South—Public road. East—Land belonging to Kalikson and Josoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing. || From 31 miles 3,470 feet to 3,880 feet.	Bamboo clust 1. Tamarind Mangoes, 2 Cocoanut and Babul trees.
229	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo	32	East	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. From 31 miles 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet.	
230	ditto	ditto	32	ditto	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles to 850 feet.	
231	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles 1240 feet to 1,910 feet.	
232	ditto	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babul trees Aradoo Shaukh's land. South—Restored tank. East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaukh and others. West—Railway fencing. From 32 miles 1,910 feet to 5,280 feet.	
233	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzah Goorjahah and Mukhaldeo.	33	ditto	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaukh's land. North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

‡ ditto ditto ditto ditto.

§ ditto ditto ditto ditto.

|| From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
234	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Pawan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahn, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West	A. R. P. 12 3 34	* From 32 miles to 5,280 feet. North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.	
235	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee.	34	East	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.	
236	ditto	ditto	34	West	4 1 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 33 miles 2 350 feet to 5,280 feet.	
237	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanayan.	34	ditto	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet.	
238	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanayan	34	East	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 34 miles 1,850 feet to 5,280 feet.	
239	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 34 miles 1,830 feet to 5,250 feet	
240	ditto	ditto	35	West	6 0 25	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
241	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan Mouzahs Kulsee, Nishraguri, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan	36	ditto	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
242	ditto	ditto	36	East	11 3 20	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.	
243	ditto	Pergunnah Pawan Mouzahs Kolsundah, Bagmydan, and Jokarbee.	37	South	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan. From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan.	
244	ditto	ditto	37	North	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary¹ right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
245	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Joypore.	38	South	A. R. P. 2 2 3	From 37 mile to 1,030 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	
246	ditto	ditto	33	North	2 2 14	From 37 mile to 1,030 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Peepul tree 1.
247	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	3 2 28	From 37 mile 1,060 feet to 2,110 feet. North—Land belonging to Kopal Sakhi, Raj Sakhi, and Mapo Meeah. South—Railway fencing. West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
248	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Kocheermohallah.	38	ditto	1 1 29	From 37 mile 2,110 feet to 2,776 feet. North—Land belonging to Ranganes. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taitree.
249	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Shaikhpoora	38	ditto	0 2 10	From 37 mile 4,205 feet to 4,425 feet. North—Waste land and land of Bosh Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandoonh, and waste land. West—Land belonging to Borir Shaikh and B Class land.	
250	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 2 34	From 37 mile 4,425 feet to 5,280 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
251	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Gorh	38	South	0 0 15	From 37 mile 3,080 feet to 3,125 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Kangbo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
252	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Shaikhpoorkur.	38	ditto	0 3 23	From 37 mile 3,110 feet to 3,590 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Aboul Mozaffar and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
253	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	0 1 20	From 37 mile 3,590 feet to 3,760 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Pabunbar Shah. East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 37 mile 3,700 feet to 3,900 feet.</i>	
254	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. <i>From 37 mile 3,900 feet to 4,520 feet.</i>	Tamarind and pepul trees.
255	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 0 1	North—Railway fencing. West—corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. South—Kangloo Meah's land. <i>From 37 mile 4,520 feet to 5,250 feet.</i>	Pepul tree and neem tree.
256	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. <i>From 38 mile to 1,310 feet.</i>	
257	ditto	ditto	39	ditto	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16. <i>From 38 mile 1,325 feet to 3,805.</i>	
258	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Kalepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—East of culvert No. 12. <i>From 38 mile 3,805 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
259	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 12. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. <i>From 38 mile to 1,250 feet.</i>	
260	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kalepookur.	39	North	2 3 6	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16. <i>From 38 mile 1,270 feet to 3,900 feet</i>	
261	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto	6 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 12. <i>From 38 mile 3,900 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
262	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. <i>From 39 mile to 1,400 feet.</i>	
263	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Choutpore	40	ditto	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. <i>From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,580 feet.</i>	
264	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	2 1 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of lot No. 263. West—Public road. <i>From 39 mile 2,585 feet to 3,533 feet.</i>	Pepul tree 1.
265	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto	1 1 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soreep Dass.	Bamboocluster 2. Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 39 mile 3,535 feet to 4,145 feet.</i>	
266	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Sorooopchand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. <i>From 39 mile 4,145 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 7. Babool trees.
267	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan. <i>From 39 mile to 1,420 feet.</i>	
268	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. <i>From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,645 feet.</i>	
269	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—B Class land West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house. <i>From 39 mile 2,625 feet to 3,430 feet.</i>	Tal tree 1.
270	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto	0 3 21	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Roopchand, Jammee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundoo Chakradar's. East—Public road West—Land of lot No. 271. <i>From 39 mile 3,430 feet to 4,070 feet.</i>	
271	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others. <i>From 40 mile 1,070 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Tal tree Date tree Plum tree.
272	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 10	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Abdoel Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land West—End of mile 40 as per plan <i>From 40 mile to 2,900 feet.</i>	Tal trees 2.
273	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. <i>* From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 4,130 feet.</i>	
274	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Chapahattee	41	ditto	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—Land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Kankun. <i>From 40 mile 4,130 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	Bamboo cluster 8 Mango and tamarind trees.
275	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Bodonudee and Modhoo Chakradar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Kankun. West—End of mile 41, as per plan. <i>From 40 mile to 1,820 feet.</i>	Tal trees 2.
276	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore, Mouzah Attee.	41	North	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nattoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40 as per plan. West—Corner of land of Nattoo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	<i>From 40 mile 1,820 feet to 2,900 feet.</i>	
277	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						<i>From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 3,880 feet</i>	
278	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee	
						<i>From 40 mile 3,880 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
279	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road South—Railway fencing East—Road leading to railway site. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						<i>From 41 mile to 700 feet.</i>	
280	ditto	ditto	42	ditto	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road	
						<i>From 41 mile 550 feet to 5,280 feet.</i>	
281	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee and Banchee	42	ditto	7 2 13	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						<i>From 41 mile to 1,050 feet.</i>	
282	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee.	42	South	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 42, as per plan West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						<i>From 41 mile 1,050 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
283	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee and Banchee	42	ditto	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						<i>From 42 mile to 5,280 feet.</i>	
284	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Banchee and Batka.	43	ditto	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 42, as per plan West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						<i>From 42 mile to 5,280 feet.</i>	
285	ditto	ditto	43	North	3 0 11	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						<i>From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.</i>	
286	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto	1 3 2	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing. East—Land of mile 43, as per plan West—B land of lot No. 287.	
						<i>From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet.</i>	
287	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 3	North—Jete land of Dusenath Ghose. South—Railway fencing East—Land belonging to Rakhal Das Mock type West—Public road.	
						<i>From 43 mile 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet</i>	
288	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	1 1 37	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing. East—Public road West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

From this has been excluded the Banchee road situated with in this lot.
From this has been excluded the Banchee road situated within this lot.

† This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.

§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.

|| This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situation on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
289	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Batka.	41	South	A. R. P. 4 2 20	From 43 mile to 3,220 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
290	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 7	From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
291	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 0 7	From 43 mile 3,410 feet to 3,550 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land of Luckhun Chunder Tal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars.	
292	ditto	ditto	44	South	2 0 31	From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mango tree 1.
293	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Moroopore, Razhoo, Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North	2 0 18	From 44 mile to 2,700 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mo-jomadar and others.	
294	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee	45	ditto	1 3 35	From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
295	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee, Razhoo, Nauthpore, and Moroopore.	45	South	4 2 9	From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bengalow land.	
296	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto	1 0 36	From 44 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—B Land of lot No. 295. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
297	ditto	ditto	46	ditto	4 2 12	From 45 mile to 2,120 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 46, as per plan. West—Boundary of Zillah Hooghly.	
298	ditto	ditto	46	North	4 2 10	From 45 mile to 3,150 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of Zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 11 small plots and 1 large plot of land.

† This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			REMARKS.
					Road Cess.	Total	Upset price.	
229	542	Purayokhas, Pergunnah Munar.	A. R. P. 10 2 30	.. ..	.. ..	.....	Rs. 1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتهار نامہ کچہری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجانی می کہ ٹکرہ اراضیات مفصلہ ذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکی درکار سرکار کو بہین ہی بتاریخ ۲۸ مئی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیتہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہری کلکٹری ضلع پٹنہ میں نیلام کیا جایگا فقط •

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پائی بندے شرایط مفصلہ ذیل کا کرنا ہوگا •

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر زمین یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو کل تعداد زر زمین فوراً داخل کے جایگی •

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر زمین سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فوراً داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقی روپیہ نیلام کے پندرہویں روز وقت دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے اوس پندرہ روز میں روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرہویں روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکی بعد کھلنے کچہری کے اول روز کے دوپہر تک ادائی نہ کیا جائے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار میں ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ واری پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط •

شرایط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاجرا نیلام ہوگی اور قیمت مطہرہ سرکاری سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکی نام نیلام ختم ہوگا •

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نمبر توزیع نام محال اور پرگنہ ترجمہ بحساب اکر مالگداری سرکار قیمت مطہرہ قبل نیلام نقشہ

محالات سرکار پریو خاص پوگنہ اکر روڈ پول جمع مشخصہ سڑک
نمبر ۲۲۹ • نمبر ۵۴۲ • نمبر ۱۰ • نمبر ۳۰ • نمبر ۱۰۲۲

یہ زمین لاجرا نیلام
ہوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان
بورڈ نمبر ۳۳۹ ع مرقومہ
۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ ع
و یاد داشت کمشنری
نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقومہ ۲۱ ماہ
مذکور

ای: سی: منگل
افیسائیڈنگ کلکٹر

نمبر فتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhauulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhauulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Govern- ment Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price
.....	...	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhur- hurrah Sockhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a Bur tree (dead); on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and māl lands.	A. R. P. 8 3 14	Rs. As. P. 254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
• The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 B.S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number of the District Roll	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres.	Upset Price
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Kocanuggur, ditto ditto	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offy. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

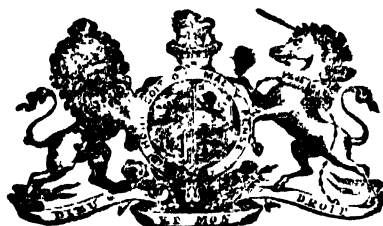
3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A. R. P.	From 6 miles 1,800 feet to 3,375 feet.		Rs. As P.
51	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroo, Bhuddercally.	7	East	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No 21. Jack 1 South—Road under culvert No. Date 1. 20 West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Mondoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramank, Biso Nauth Roy, Gour Halder, Shoo Chandel, and Jodoo Hathi		600 0 0
52	ditto	ditto	7	West	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No Tal 1 20 North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No 53 East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.		
53	ditto	ditto	7	ditto	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land North—Corner of Bycunt Ghose's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land.		225 0 0
54		ditto	7	ditto	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land. West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 6

CALCUTTA ;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mokal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
 Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
 Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 670-15-0
 Road Fund „ 6-12-0

Total 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Falikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
 Sudder Jumma Rs. 1,376 7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma Rs. 692-3-0
 Road Fund „ 6-15-0.

Total 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, Cowl. Depy. Collr., in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brij Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgo-bindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brij Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Sarmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Nao, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotec, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Pears, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chaud, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshi Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brij Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondory, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nanda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Rutton Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Grootoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Datta, Ramhurry Datta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjiban, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohan Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 658-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاری اور جو سب گھوسی سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ مارچ تاریخ میں دیں ہونے سے باقی مالگذاری کے طور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۱۸ مارچ تاریخ ۲۷ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰۔ محال مہراجا پرگنہ شاہجی خانہ مالگزار میں نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھ و بابورام کمار سنگھ مندرج

د ہے و مبلغ ۵۲۲-۱۰-۸ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱۹۳-۱۴-۱ باقی مالگذاری خاص

نیلام ہوگا

نمبر ۸۱۹۔ محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونہ جسکی خانہ مالگزار میں نام راجہ رام پیکاش سنگھ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰۰-۶-۳ باقی مالگذاری خاص نیلام ہوگا

ایچ: الکا جا در
کلکتہ

تحریر فقاری ۹ فروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudhury for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudhury from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No 4 Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B.S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 652-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872;—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali orf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamat Enamee Khanum orf Beh-e Bunnao, Mussamat Ushrufoonnissa Begum orf Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto orf Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto oorf Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto oorf Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emameo Khanum oorf Bebee Bannoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa oorf Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali oorf Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Manomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agae, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto oorf Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali oorf Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,

A. C. MANGLES, Offg. Collector.

The 10th April 1872.

اشتہار نیلام ثابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع بگنہ میں ثابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعویٰ جو از روی دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق ناظم مالگذاری سرکار کے بقاریخ ۲۸ مہما ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ مہما ۱۸۷۲ ع کچہری میں صاحب کلکٹر اوسی ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا *

بندواست استعماری *

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بڑا گوہر دھن پگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاری دیگ نرائن سنگہ و کشندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۳۰۵-۱۳۰۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۸-۴۸۶ مہماے ہوگا ثابت حصہ دیگ نرائن سنگہ و کشندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۱۴-۵۱۰۰ بابت حصہ چوا مہتون و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و مرزا اغائے و خادم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان و مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بی بی بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و نیم چاد مہتون و سوماری مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا مظہر علی و مسماۃ وحید الدسا و مرزا قادر علی ٹوندن سنگہ و لالہ دھیر لعل و دیگ نرائن سنگہ و مولان مہتون و نالکسن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۱۵۷ توزیع محال گونساین داس لٹ بڑا پگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاری دیگ نرائن سنگہ و کشندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۷-۱۳۰۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۱-۳۲۸ مہماے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نرائن سنگہ و کشندت تیواری و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و غیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۶-۱۰۰۳۸۸ بابت حصہ مسماۃ امامی خانم عرف بی بی بنو و مسماۃ اشرف النساء عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علی و مرزا قادر علی و مرزا اغائے و خادم جان و مرزا امام علی و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید الدسا و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و ٹوندن سنگہ و دیگ نرائن سنگہ و جیتن مہتون و جانیکی مہتون و چوا مہتون و نیم چاد مہتون و سوماری مہتون و قویال مہتون و بالکشن مہتون گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لٹ بڑا پگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاری مرزا مظہر علی و کھل سنگہ و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید الدسا و غیرہ صدر جمع ۷-۷۵۰ مہماے ہوگا بابت حصہ مولان مہتون و بالکشن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتھ ہمارا دفعہ ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۷-۵۰۳۸۸ بابت حصہ مرزا محمد علی و مرزا قادر علی و مسماۃ وحید الدسا و مرزا اغائے و خادم جان و مرزا امام علی و چوا مہتون عرف دمڑی مہتون و ٹوندن سنگہ و گوند سنگہ و منکدھاری سنگہ اصل بنفسہ والے ہر دیو نرائن سنگہ فاباغ و کشندت تیواری و دیگ نرائن سنگہ و مرزا سجاد علی عرف آغا جان و مرزا بی جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقی مالگذاری کے نیلام ہوگا *

ای: سی: منگلس
کلکٹر

تھریٹڈ تاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 21th Joishto 1279 B.S. for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,130-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,016-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhyā and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110.—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Momshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-11-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,151-2-4, and police Rs. 15-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhyā and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochan Mozoomdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Peggunnahs.	Proprietors	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor, Serat, Gopkisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjee.	1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohmunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma ... ..	....			2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Monzabs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is	692	2	9	1,282	9	2
and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.						
Balance share of sunder jumma of the under-mentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

F. H. PELLFW, *Offg. Collector,*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bhaugulpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 7th day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872, corresponding with 16th Jeth 1279, F.S.

Tonjee No. 316.—Mouzah Juggutpore Bhugwan, Pergunnah Chye; proprietor Moharaj Singh; sunder jumma Rs. 1,600. This estate is to be sold for recovery of Rs. 500 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*



APPENDIX (No. III.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing as from 1st May 1862 pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
1	Abbott, G	Firm of Abbott and Co	...	India	Christian	Errors in name and description can be corrected on communication to the office of the Clerk of the Crown. Persons, if any, under a foreign allegiance should be struckout of the list. Persons claiming exemption should communicate their claim and ground to the Clerk of the Crown as soon as possible after service of summons; and also should all persons summoned and unable to attend for any
2	Abraham, J A	Inhabitant	...	ditto	ditto	
3	Abrec, J. s. ph	Assistant, Apcar and Co	...	dit'o	ditto	
4	Abreo, J W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	ditto	ditto	
5	Abreo, G W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	ditto	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	ditto	ditto	
7	Adams, J H	Assistant, Wills, Edmonds and Co	...	Great Britain	ditto	

31	Anton, G J	... Assistant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
32	Apcar, A G	... Firm of Apcar and Co	... Radha Bazar Street	... India	ditto
33	Apcar, Alick, (Junior)	... Assistant, Apcar and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
34	Apcar, S T	... Firm of Apcar and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
35	Apperley, W W	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
36	Aratoon, S C	... Excise Officer	... Radha Bazar	... India	ditto
37	Arbuthnot, G J	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
38	Armstrong, W	... Assistant, H Clarton and Co	... Clive Row	... India	ditto
39	Arnold, R J	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
40	Ashe, A B	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
41	Ashe, C	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
42	Atkinson, G	... Firm of Atkinson Brothers	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
43	Atkinson, W L	... Shop-keeper	... ditto	... India	ditto
44	Atkinson, D	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
45	Atkinson, E S P	... ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
46	Atkinson, G A	... Assistant Auditor, E I R Company	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
47	Augustin, C F	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
48	Augustin, E W	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
49	Augustine, J	... Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
50	Authray, A	... Assistant, East India Railway Office	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
51	Avery, W	... Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	... Park Street	... Great Britain	ditto
52	Avetoom, C T	... Inhabitant	... Ezra Street	... India	ditto
53	Avetoom, C T	... Merchant	... No. 2, Lindsay Street	... ditto	ditto
54	Ayres, W H T	... Assistant, Office Accountant General of Bengal	... Treasury Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto
55	Babonau, W T	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto
56	Badham, H	... Firm of Badham Brothers	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
B.						
7	Badman, H A	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...
8	Bagram, G J	...	Assistant, M C Joakim & Co	...	China Bazar Lane	...
59	Baker, W C	...	Assistant, East India Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...
60	Baker, J B	...	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway...	...	Government Place	...
61	Balcour, James	...	Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...
62	Balfour, J	...	Contractor	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...
63	Ballantaine, C R	...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...
64	Ball, E	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...
65	Bampton, W R	...	Inhabitant	...	Emambaugh Lane	...
66	Banks, A	...	Printer, <i>Englishman</i> Office	...	Hare Street	...
67	Bancroft, N	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...
68	Baness, J F	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...
69	Baptist, E	...	Firm of Baptist and Co	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...
70	Barber, H	...	Firm of Dunn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...
71	Barrett, E	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	...	Government Place	...
72	Barrett, R	...	Overseer, 2nd Division	...	Chowringhee Road	...
73	Bartlett, R	...	Coach Builder	...	British India Street	...
74	Bason, H	...	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...
75	Baxter, W	...	Assistant, Hazlewood and Co	...	Bankshall Street	...
76	Bayne, R R	...	Draftsman, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...
77	Bayly, W G	...	Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...
78	Bell, C P	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...
79	Bell, William	...	Assistant to Henry S Cox	...	New China Bazar Street	...

80	Bell, W M	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
81	Bell, J	...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
82	Bellamy, J F	...	Assistant Printer, Military Department Press	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, M	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
84	Belletty, J R	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
85	Betts, W E	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
86	Bernard, J	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
87	Berwick, J F	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
88	Beer, J H E	...	Manager for Corfield and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
89	Beveridge, W W	...	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
90	Bihra, L V	...	Superintendent, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
91	Bickham, G	...	Assistant, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
92	Bicknell, E	...	Sub-Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
93	Bigge, E	...	Assistant, Gishorne and Co	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
94	Bijohn, C S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
95	Billings, W A	...	Deputy Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
96	Binnings, J	...	Assistant, Findlay, Hoyer and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
97	Bird, S	...	Firm of Bird and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
98	Bird, S	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksball Street	...	India	ditto
99	Bird, W	...	Firm of Robertson and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
100	Bishop, W	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
101	Bishop, W C	...	Overseer, Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
102	Biss, J K	...	Assistant Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
103	Biss, W H	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
104	Biss, R L	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

B.

105	Blackwood, E	...	Assistant, Wolf, Wilmaus and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	Great Britain	Christian
106	Blackhall, W	...	Assistant, Henderson and Co	...	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
107	Bliss, J	...	Assistant, Harold and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
108	Bobanau, T W	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
109	Bois, A	...	Firm of Cook and Co	...	Dhurrumbollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
110	Bois, E	...	Ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
111	Bolst, H A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
112	Bolst, J D	...	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Accounts	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto
113	Bolst, W C	...	Trader	...	Bentineck Street	...	ditto	ditto
114	Bolst, E R	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
115	Bolst, W	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
116	Bolton, T	...	Assistant, Mathematical Instruments Department	...	Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
117	Bonnaud, A	...	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	...	Vansittart Row	...	India	ditto
118	Bonnaud, G	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Ciliah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
119	Boteloe, W A	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
120	Bucher, J G	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
121	Burkhead, A	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
122	Bowers, J	...	Superintendent, P. W. Dept., Bengal Printing Branch	...	Writer's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
123	Bowerman, J G	...	Assistant, F and C Olser	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
124	Branker, R	...	Assistant, Ewing and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
125	Braham, H	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

126	Bradbury, H E D	... Assistant, Stamp Department, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
127	Brady, P H W	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto
128	Brandon, H	... Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
129	Brassington, J W	... Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
130	Breeze, W	... Assistant Pipe-layer, Calcutta Jastices	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
131	Bremner, A W	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
132	Bretton, A M	... Assistant to W Moran and Co	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
133	Brewster, R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co "Limited"	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
134	Brewster, C C	... Ditto, ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
135	Breck, A B	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
136	Bridgnell, James M	... Accountant Calcutta, Mint	Strand	...	India	ditto
137	Bridge, A	... Agent for Gill and Co, Wine Merchants	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
138	Briggs, T	... Assistant, Controller-General of Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
139	Briggs, H G	... Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
140	Broad, W	... Assistant, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
141	Broderick, J N	... Assistant Office of Controller, Public Work Accounts	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
142	Broadhead, E H	... Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
143	Brock, C	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
144	Brooks, W L	... Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
145	Brookes, R T	... Assistant, Mechanical Department, Mnit	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
146	Brookes, C J	... Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
147	Broughton, F D	... Assistant to Williamson Brothers	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
148	Brown, T J	... Undertaker	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto

REMARKS.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
149	Brown, John	Stable-keeper	... Dhurruntollah Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
150	Brown, T F	Assistant, Makintosh, Burn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto	
151	Brown, T F	Commission Agent for Carriages and Horses	... Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
152	Brown, W	Assistant, Cook and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
153	Brown, W R	Assistant, Schnepp, Kilburn and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto	
154	Brown, T	Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
155	Browne, T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
156	Bruce, H T	Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
157	Buckland, P	Assistant, Controller of Public Work Accounts	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
158	Buckley, J	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
159	Bulman, R W	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
160	Bull, J H	Assistant, C. W. Carr and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
161	Bully, A A	Engineer	... Scott's Lane	... ditto	ditto	
162	Burge, A	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
163	Burgess, W W	Assistant, T. E. Thompson and Co	... E-planade Row	... India	ditto	
164	Burgess, R	Ditto,	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
165	Burgess, R	Assistant, J. Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
166	Burgess, W T	Partner, Calcutta Photographic Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto	
167	Burke, A D	Outfitters	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
168	Burnham, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto	
169	Burnes, J A	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
170	Burton, R	Firm of Eastman and Co	... Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
171	Buskin, E G	Firm of Buskin and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
172	Butter, A	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	

173	Bottrum, E	...	Assistant, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
174	Bryce, J M	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	...	ditto
175	Byrne, J O	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	India	...	ditto
176	Byrne, A E	...	Registrar ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
177	Byrne, H B	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
C.									
178	Caithness, J E	...	Assistant, Cook and Kelvey	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	...	Christian.
179	Calder, A C	...	Assistant, Office of Controller Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	...	ditto
180	Calvert, J	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	Great Britain	...	ditto
181	Calvert, C C	...	Assistant, Hunter and Co	...	Dourruntollah Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
182	Campbell, T F	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts and Office	...	Park Street	...	India	...	ditto
183	Cantopher, R	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
184	Cantopher, F	...	Assistant, Stuart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	...	ditto
185	Cantopher, J A	...	Proprietor, Calcutta Grammar School	...	Lindsay Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
186	Carlsle, S	...	Assistant, Carlsle, Nephews and Co	...	Mangoe Lane	...	Great Britain	...	ditto
187	Carlsle, E	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
188	Carpenter, S B	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
189	Carpenter, A W	...	Assistant, Loading and Shipping Co. Limited	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
190	Carr, C W	...	Firm of Carr and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
191	Carrett, A	...	Assistant, L. W. Tonlman and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	...	ditto
192	Carrington, E	...	Broker	...	Strand	...	ditto	...	ditto
193	Carrison, G O	...	Assistant, P S D' Rozario and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	...	ditto
194	Carier, C	...	Assistant, Petrocchino and Co	...	New China Bazar	...	Great Britain	...	ditto
195	Carter, W	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
C.					
196	Carter, A M	... Assistant, Examiner's Office, Pay Department	... Coilah Ghaut Street ... India	Christian	
197	Cartland, F	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row ... ditto	ditto	
198	Carvallo, A	... Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	... Government Place ... ditto	ditto	
199	Cashman, J H	... Chief Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office	... Writers' Buildings ... ditto	ditto	
200	Castley, J J	... Hotel-keeper	... Waterloo Street ... Great Britain	ditto	
201	Catiff, E	... Friend of Baker and Catiff	... Old Court House Street ... ditto	ditto	
202	Caudry, D	... Assistant, G Abbott and Co	... Daurruntollah Street ... India	ditto	
203	Cochran, J	... Accountant, National Bank of India	... Council House Street ... Great Britain	ditto	
204	Coombes, J A	... Assistant, Controller-General's Office	... Esplanade Row ... ditto	ditto	
205	Chambers, J	... Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	... Clive Street ... ditto	ditto	
206	Chaler, W A	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Banksali Street ... ditto	ditto	
207	Chaplin, M S	... Assistant, R L and Mavrajani	... Clive Street ... ditto	ditto	
208	Chapman, C	... Assistant, W Keep and Co	... 22, Swallow Lane ... Great Britain	ditto	
209	Chapuram, A W	... Assistant, Aqua Bank	... Mangoe Lane ... ditto	ditto	
210	Chamaretti, A C	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street ... India	ditto	
211	Chariton, J L	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road ... ditto	ditto	
212	Chater, C	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row ... ditto	ditto	
213	Chater, M	... Accountant	... Lower Circular Road ... ditto	ditto	
214	Chance, J	... Firm of Chance and Co	... Weston's Lane ... ditto	ditto	
215	Cneetham, G	... Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	... Mangoe Lane ... Great Britain	ditto	
216	Cneetham, W H	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto ... ditto	ditto	
217	Chick, N A	... Registrar of Hackney Carriages	... Wellington Square ... India	ditto	
218	Child, W	... Gas-fitter	... Government Place ... Great Britain	ditto	
219	Clabon, G	... Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	... Strand ... ditto	ditto	

220	Claque, P A	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
221	Clark, James Aiken	...	Firm of Clark and Mookerjee	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
222	Clark, W H	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
223	Clark, A	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
224	Clark, B	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Additional Presidency Division	...	New High Court	...	ditto	ditto
225	Clarton, H	...	Broker	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
226	Clement, P	...	Foreman, Printing Department, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
227	Clermont, T	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
228	Clinch, M C	...	Clerk, Military Accountant's Office	...	Ciliah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
229	Coard, C W	...	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
230	Cock, A	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
231	Cockburne, E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksball Street	...	India	Christia
232	Cocky, E N	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
233	Coggan, H	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
234	Cosh, W	...	Shoe-maker	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
235	Collett, W H	...	Assistant, G F Kellner and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
236	Collie, H	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	...	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
237	Collins, B S	...	Broker	...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
238	Cones, Anthony	...	Printer	...	Lal Razar Street	...	ditto	ditto
239	Cones, H	...	Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
240	Connew, R K	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
241	Connew, C M	...	Assistant, Samuel Smith and Sons	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
242	Connor, J	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
C.						
243	Couti, G	...	Assistant, W. Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	Great Britain Christian
244	Cook, J	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	ditto ditto
245	Cooke, H R	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	India ditto
246	Cooke, G F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	ditto ditto
247	Cooper, A H	...	Superintendent, Cutting Department, Mint	...	ditto	ditto ditto
248	Cooper, G	...	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	...	Mission Row	Great Britain ditto
249	Corbett, W L	...	Proprietor, Earl Hotel	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto ditto
250	Corbitt, J W	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	ditto ditto
251	Corley, T J	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	ditto ditto
252	Cornelius, J	...	Assistant, Shipping Office	...	ditto	India ditto
253	Counsell, T A	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto ditto
254	Cowie, D L	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	...	Hastings Street	Great Britain ditto
255	Cowie, E H	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto ditto
256	Cowper, C	...	Assistant, Cox, Steel and Co	...	Mission Row	ditto ditto
257	Cox, William	...	Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	...	Waverloo Street	ditto ditto
258	Craddock, J	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Gaustin's Buildings	ditto ditto
259	Craig, J	...	Assistant, Stuart, Mackenzie and Co	...	Mission Row	ditto ditto
260	Crawford, F	...	Assistant, P and O Co.'s Office	...	Strand	ditto ditto
261	Creais, J	...	Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	...	Fort William	India ditto
262	Creaton, D C	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain ditto
263	Creaton, W E	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto ditto
264	Cresswell, W S	...	Indigo Booker	...	Fancy Lane	ditto ditto
265	Cross, W G	...	Assistant, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	ditto ditto

266	Crossby, W	Photographer Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
267	Crow, A	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
268	Crow, R M	Architect and Builder	Chandney Choke Lane	ditto	ditto
269	Cruden, J	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
270	Cruickshank, D	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
271	Cumming, A	Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co., " Ltd "	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
272	Cumberland, T	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
273	Cunliffe, R H C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	India	ditto
274	Cunningham, A C	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
275	Cunningham, P	Accountant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
D.					
276	D'Almeida, B	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
277	D'Cruz, H L	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	Christian
278	D'Cruz, J	Assistant, Office of Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto
279	DeCruz, L	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
280	DeCruze, A	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
281	DaCosta, D W	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
282	DaCosta, J F	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
283	DaCosta, W H	Reader, Bengal Office, Printing Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
284	DaCosta, E W	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
285	DaCosta, C C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
286	Dalziel, J M	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
287	Dando, C A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
288	Daniel, J E	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
289	Daniell, C	Head Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or-Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	D.				
290	Darby, G A	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	Christian
291	Davidson, A	... Assistant, Grindlay and Co	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto
292	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
293	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	... ditto	ditto
294	Davis, N L	... Assistant, Casella and Co	... Bentinck Street	... India	ditto
295	Davis, J E	... Assistant, Robert, Charriol and Co	... Vansittart Row	... ditto	ditto
296	Davis, E H S	... Assistant, Hackney Carriage Department	... Free School Street	... ditto	ditto
297	Davis, G H	... Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
298	Davison, F G	... Assistant, William Moran and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
299	Day, H J	... Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
300	Dawe, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
301	Dayley, W H	... Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office	... Park Street	... India	ditto
302	Deane, E J	... Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing	... Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto
303	DeBeaufort, F	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Military Expenditure	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
304	Deas, C	... Assistant, Burn and Co	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto
305	DeGarnier, W E	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... India	ditto
306	DeGarnier, F J N	... Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
307	DeDombal, E	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
308	Deefholts, H A	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
309	DeMello, W A G	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	... ditto	ditto

310	DeMello, H S	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
311	DeMello, J S	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
312	DeMello, P H	... Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	... Middleton Row	... ditto	ditto
313	DeMenezes, Z J	... Inhabitant	... Sooterkin's Lane	... ditto	ditto
314	DeMonte, F W	... Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
315	DeRozario, F A	... Firm of P S D'Rozario and Co	... Old Court House Corner	... ditto	ditto
316	DeRozario, F M	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
317	DeRozario, S P	... Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	... Old Court House Corner	... ditto	ditto
318	DeRozario, G	... Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
319	DeRozario, H	... Assistant Translator, Bengal Secretariat...	... Sudder Street	... ditto	ditto
320	Derrick, J	... Superintendent, Christian Tract Book Society	... Hare Street	... Great Britain	ditto
321	DeSalis, H J R	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
322	DeSilva, N	... Assistant, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co	... Clive Street	... India	ditto
323	DeSilva, J C	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
324	DeSilva, E A	... Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
325	DeSilva J,	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
326	DeSilva, M	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
327	D'Silva, D J	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
328	D'Silva, J	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
329	D'Silva, H	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
330	DeSouza, A W	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
331	DeSouza, R	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
332	DeSouza, M	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
333	Deverell, F R	... Assistant, Colvin Cowie and Co	... Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto
334	Dias, H S C	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... India	ditto

No.	Name.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
335	Dias, J F	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Esplanade Row	India	Christian.	
336	Dickson, G	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
337	Dickson, G M	Engineer, Water-works	Wellington Square	ditto	ditto	
338	Dinning, H	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
339	Dissent, C E	Assistant, Railway Department, Government of Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
340	Dissent, C	Inspector of Bazars	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
341	Dodgson, W	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
342	Doig, W	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
343	Donaldson, A	Assistant Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
344	Donaldson, W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
345	Douglas, W	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
346	Dover, C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
347	Dover, L W	Firm of T. Smith and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
348	Dover, H	Firm of Wilton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
349	Dowling, J	Undertaker, Murdoch and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
350	Dowling, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
351	Dowling, A F	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
352	Dovey, A	Printer, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
353	Dubordieux, C	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
354	Ducas, A	Assistant, Argentic, Schilizzi and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
355	Duff, D	Broker	New China Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
356	Duncan, R S	Firm of Duncan and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
357	Dunkley, E	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
358	Dunning, R N	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

359	Dunn, D	... Accountant, Bengal United Service Medical Hall Association	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
360	Duplessis, A	... Examiner, City Press	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
361	Durham, J R L	... Assistant, Assay Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
E.						
362	Eagleton, F A	... Merchant	Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
363	Earle, E W	... Assistant, Cohn Brothers and Co	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
364	Earle, A G	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
365	Easton, G	... Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
366	Eden, J R	... Engineer, Lepage and Co	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
367	Edmond, J M	... Cabinet-maker	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
368	Edmonds, J C	... Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
369	Edmunds, W H	... Assistant to Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
370	Edwards, F	... Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
371	Elles, H	... Contractor	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
372	Ellis, J A S	... Accountant, Public Works Department	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
373	Ellis, J	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
374	Ellis, F	... Assistant, C Lazarus and Co	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
375	Ellis, J H	... Assistant Master, Lamartiniere school	Loulton Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
376	Elboux, F J D	... Firm of T F Brown and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
377	Elwoithy, H	... Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
378	Egell, J G A	... Accountant Controller Public Works Accounts	Writers Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
379	Engelbreght, W D D	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	Banksall Street	...	India	ditto
380	Engelbreght, C	... Ditto, ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
381	English, C R	... Assistant to R Macallister	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
382	Encill, W	... Assistant, Edward Thomson and Co	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
383	Eusell, F A	... Assistant, Bourne Joseph and Co	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	E.					
384	Esau, A G	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	Christian	
385	Eva, S	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
386	Eyeres, G	... Firm of Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
387	Eyeres, J	... Ditto ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
	F.					
388	Fabian, G	... Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
389	Fairley, C	... Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
390	Fagan, J N	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
391	Far, W B	... Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office...	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
392	Fergusson, H	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
393	Fegredo, E W	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
394	Fegredo, A C	... Assistant, T F Brown and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
395	Fewwick, Horace	... Assistant Engineer, Municipal Commis- sioners' Office	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto	
396	Fink, W C	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
397	Finke, J A	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
398	Finlayson, A	... Assistant, Hamilton and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
399	Finlayson, F	... Assistant, Shaw, Jameson and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
400	Fishbourne, E	... Assistant, Rushton Brothers	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
401	Fitze, W H	... Firm of B Smyth and Co	... New China Bazar	... ditto	ditto	
402	Fitzsimons, H E	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Cecilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
403	Fleming, W	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto	
404	Fleming, W T	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto	
405	Fleming, G W	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	

406	Fleury, J M	..	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto
407	Fleury, L C	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
408	Fleury, P W	...	House-builder	...	South Collinga Street	...	ditto
409	Fox, W G	...	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto
410	Fox, G	...	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	Great Britain
411	Fox, A J B	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
412	Francis, J	...	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	ditto	...	India
413	Francis, M	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto
414	Francis, W	...	Assistant, Steuart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto
415	Francis, J T	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
416	Francis, W L	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Great Britain
417	Fransz, N	...	Reader, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India
418	Fraser, J R	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	Great Britain
419	Frederick, C	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	...	Town Hall	...	India
420	Fredericks, J H	...	Cashier, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
421	Freeman, T W	...	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
422	Freeman, B L	...	Assistant, ditto	...	Strand	...	ditto
423	Freeman, J W	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
424	French, T R	...	Music Master	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto
425	French, P	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
426	Frew, H	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain
427	Frost, W H	...	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middletom Row	...	ditto
428	Fyfe, W C	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
G.					
429	Gantzer, D A	... Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	... Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto
430	Gardner, T W	... Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Justice, of the Peace	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	Christian
431	Garrett, T R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, Ltd	... Old Court House Street	... India	ditto
432	Gatehouse, W	... Assistant, Office of Garrison Engineer	... Fort William	... Great Britain	ditto
433	Gearing, W J	... Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
434	George, F	... Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	... Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto
435	George, J	... Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
436	George, J S	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
437	George, R	... Assistant, Military Audit Office	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
438	George, S	... Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
439	George, J R E	... Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co	... Lyons' Range	... ditto	ditto
440	George, R	... Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
441	Gill, J C	... Assistant. Turner, Morrison & Co	... Lyons' Range	... ditto	ditto
442	Gillham, J S	... Assistant, Harman and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
443	Gillon, E A	... Assistant, W Newman and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
444	Gillon, J B	... Ditto,	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
445	Girling, W	... Supervisor, Public Works Department	... New High Court Buildings	... ditto	ditto
446	Glass, A W	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	... Canning Street	... India	ditto
447	Glass, P W	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
448	Gleeson, F G	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto
449	Goddard, W G	... Firm of J Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
450	Godfrey, N	... Accountant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto
451	Gold, J	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	... Mission Row	... Great Britain	ditto

452	Gomes, H D	... Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	... Elysium Row	... India	ditto
453	Gomes, J	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
454	Gomes, R	... Assistant, Uncovenanted Dispensary	... Wellesley Street	... ditto	ditto
455	Gomes, J M	... Assistant, Drainage Department	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
456	Gomes, C	... Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto
457	Gomes, L	... Examiner, Ordnance Office	... Colah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
458	Gomes, J	... Inspector, Drainage Works	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
459	Gomes, J B	... Head Reader, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	... British Indian Street	... ditto	ditto
460	Gomez, William	... 2nd Master, Calcutta Free School	... Free School Street	... ditto	ditto
461	Gonsalves, E R	... Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
462	Gonsalves, F G	... Assistant, Military Department	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
463	Gonsalves, J W	... Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
464	Gonsalves, P	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Medical Department...	... Harrington Street	... ditto	ditto
465	Gonsalves, F A	... Firm of Albert and Co., Undertakers	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto
466	Gonsalves, F E	... Assistant, Arlington and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
467	Gonsalves, J	... Assistant, Legislative Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
468	Good, J T	... Agent to C W Scott and Co	... Bankshall Street	... Great Britain	ditto
469	Goodall, R D	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto
470	Goodricke, C A	... Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
471	Gordon, J	... Assistant, Military Pay Office	... Colah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
472	Gordon, F A	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
473	Gordon, G E	... Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	... Cove Street	... ditto	ditto
474	Gould, C	... Firm of Burkinyoung and Co	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
475	Gould, T H	... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
476	Gowenlock, A H	... Firm of Jessop and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto

Names. Style or Calling. Residence or Place of Business. Native Country. Religion.

G.

477	Gracias, H D	... Assistant, Officer of Examiner, Commissariat Accounts	... Middleton Row	... India	Christian
478	Graham, C J	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
479	Grant, A	... Assistant, Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
480	Grant, F T	... Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	... Church Lane	... India	ditto
481	Grant, W H	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
482	Gray, A	... Teacher, Parental Academy	... Park Street	... India	ditto
483	Gray, W	... Assistant, Robert and Charriol	... Vansittart Street	... Great Britain	ditto
484	Gray, W	... Assistant, Young, Gray & Co	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto
485	Gray, J S	... Ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
486	Green, E	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
487	Green, E B	... Assistant, Medical Store Department	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
488	Green, J	... Assistant, to W H Gillert & Co	... Lall Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto
489	Greenhill, T	... Firm of Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... Great Britain	ditto
490	Greenwood, A	... Piano Tuner	... Motts Lane	... ditto	ditto
491	Gregory, R	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
492	Gregory, J	... Assistant, Commissariat Audit Office	... Middleton Row	... ditto	ditto
493	Gregory, J	... Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
494	Gregory, W	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto
495	Gregory, J D	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
496	Gregory, T	... Assistant, Legislative Department	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
497	Groser, C E	... Assistant, Home Office	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
498	Groser, F A	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto

499	Groser, H J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
500	Grosman, M	...	Proprietor, Hope Hall Hotel	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain
501	Grove, A	...	Assistant, National Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
502	Groves, G	...	Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home...	...	Strand	...	ditto
503	Gwyn, L	...	Assistant, J Nicol, Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto
504	Guthrie, T	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
H.							
505	Halford, C S	...	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain
506	Halguette, A V	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto
507	Hales, J	...	Chemists and Druggists	...	Wellesley Street	...	India
508	Hallett, H W	...	Firm of Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain
509	Halle, F M	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto
510	Hamer, R D	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	India
511	Hamer, J F	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto
512	Hannah, W C	...	Hide Broker	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain
513	Hannah, D B	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
514	Harold, C C	...	Accountant, Public Works Department...	...	Strand	...	ditto
515	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	India
516	Harnack, J H	...	Assistant, Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain
517	Harper, F W	...	Firm of Cuthbertson and Harper	...	ditto	...	ditto
518	Harper, T	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto
519	Harris, P	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India
520	Harris, J	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain
521	Harris, V P	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto
522	Harris, T	...	Assistant to Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto
523	Harrison, A W	...	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathway* and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	H.					
524	Harrison, L	... Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	Christian?	
525	Harrison, H B	... Assistant, Hoare, Miller & Co	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
526	Harrison, J	... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
527	Hartnell, M	... Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
528	Hart, R S	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
529	Hart, T	... Assistant, Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto	
530	Hart, G H R	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
531	Harvey, J R	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
532	Harvey, V	... Assistant, Scallan and Co	... Pollock Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
533	Harvey, B	... Assistant, Conservancy Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
534	Harvey, G M R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
535	Haskew, E J	... Firm of Solomon and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
536	Haslam, G	... Assistant, Harold and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
537	Haughton, A	... Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
538	Haughton, H L	... Assistant, Office of Secretary, Government Public Works Department	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto	
539	Hawksworth, G	... Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals' Office	... Harrington Street	... ditto	ditto	
540	Hawkins, J	... Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	... Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
541	Hay, W	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
542	Hay, J	... Assistant, Wisemen, Mitchell and Co	... Canning Street	... ditto	ditto	
543	Hay, J L	... Secretary, Indian Branches, European Assurance Society	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
544	Hayes, J R	... Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
545	Hazra, J M	... Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	

546	Heberlet, A M	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
547	Heberlet, J A	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
548	Heberlet, C H	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
559	Heberlet, A F	...	Commission Agent	...	William's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
• H.								
550	Heffereen, J E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksall Street	...	India	Christian
551	Heefke, G O C	...	Lithographer, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
552	Heins, W G	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
553	Hely, W	...	Firm, of Eastman and Co	...	Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
554	Hemley, R	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
555	Hendry, R	...	Firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co	...	Dhurumtollah Street	...	India	ditto
556	Henty, T H	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
557	Herbert, J H	...	Manager, Llewelyn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
558	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Wakefield & Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
559	Heron, S	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
560	Heron, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
561	Herman, M	...	Proprietor, English Hotel	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
562	Hewer, G	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
563	Hewets, N	...	Assistant, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
564	Heysham, H	...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
565	Heyward, P	...	Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
566	Hickie, E	...	Secretary, Trades Association,	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
567	Hicks, R M H	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
568	Higgins, M V	...	Assistant, Haworth & Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
569	Higgs, W J	...	Overseer, Conservancy Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.			
	H.							
570	Hill, James	...	Firm of Barham, Hill and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	Christian
571	Hill, W	...	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
572	Hilliard, R W	...	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
573	Hillier, W E	...	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
574	Hinde, W H	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
575	Hinton, W	...	Firm of Secondé and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
576	Hodges, J J	...	Assistant W Keep and Co	...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
577	Hodges, J	...	Assistant Master, La Martinere School	...	Loudon Street	...	ditto	ditto
578	Hoff, F C	...	Assistant. Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
579	Hogg, G	...	Assistant, Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
580	Hogan, C P	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
581	Hollingsbery, E W	...	Registrar, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
582	Holmes, C	...	General Contractor	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
583	Holmes, W	...	Assistant, Manton & Co	...	Bentineck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
584	Holtom, W A	...	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
585	Hood, A E	...	Assistant, Ahmuty & Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
586	Hopkins, J	...	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
587	Hopkins, W H	...	Box-Keeper, Theatre Royal	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
588	Horne, F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
589	Hornby, C E	...	Bill and Share Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
590	Howatson, W E B	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
591	Howatson, J L	...	Assistant, Collector's Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
592	Hubbard, W H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
593	Hubbard, W H	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
594	Hudson, E	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto.

595	Hudson, C	...	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
596	Hudson, J	...	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
597	Hungerford, W	...	Examiner, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
598	Hurst, W	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
599	Hutching, B H	...	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
600	Hutchinson, J	...	Despatcher, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
601	Hutchinson, J J	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
602	Hypber, F A	...	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
I								
603	Imbert, J C	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Christian
604	Inccll, W	...	Assistant, E Thomson & Co., Gasfitters...	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
605	Inglis, W M	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
606	Inskipp, C F	...	Assistant, Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
607	Ironsides, W	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
608	Irving, G	...	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
609	Irwin, L W	...	Assistant, Gras and Banziger	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
J								
610	Jackson, G	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
611	Jackson, J W	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
612	Jackson, E W	...	Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
613	Jackson, J	...	Head Pipelayer, Calcutt Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
614	Jadowin, J	...	Assistant, P Swaries and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
615	James, J O N	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
616	James, E R	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
617	Jarvis, G A	...	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

J.

618	James, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	India	Christian
619	James, A	Clerk, Public Works Department	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
620	James, H	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
621	James, C A	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd Presidency Division	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
622	James, L E	Assistant, Legislative Department	Government Place	...	India	ditto
623	Jameson, W B	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
624	James C F	Assistant, Baker and Catiffe	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
625	Jebb, J S	Assistant, Port Commr's. Office, Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	...	India	ditto
626	Jellicoe, W E	Manager, Madeley and Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
627	Jelly, S J	Manager, Branch Establishment, Smith and Stanistreet	Durumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
628	Jenkins, J	Assistant, J Elliot and Co	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
629	Jenkins, R D	Assistant Engraver, Calcutta Mint	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
630	Jenkins, J G N	Assistant, Bourne and Sheppard	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
631	Jewell, H	Assistant, Cones and Co	Lall Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
632	Joachim, H C	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
633	Joakim, M	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
634	John, A C	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojan	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
635	Johnson, E	Assistant, Baker and Cathifs	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
636	Joll, H	Officiating Executive Engineer Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
637	Jones, J A	Accountant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
638	Jones, A D	Assistant, Superintendent, Stamp Office	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
639	Jones, G E W	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Com- merce Department	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
640	Jones, Erasmus	Printer	British India Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

641	Jones, C W	...	Proprietor, Water-Filter Boats	...	Lyons' Range	...	India	ditto
642	Jones, H M	...	Manager, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
643	Jones, J E	...	Assistant, J Nicol Fleming & Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
644	Jones, W M	...	License Inspector, Justices of the Peace...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
645	Jones, W R M	...	Assistant, Burn & Co	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
646	Joseph, M	...	Reader, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
647	Judah, G A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
648	Judah, W A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
K.								
649	Kavanagh, J J	...	Tailor, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
650	Kaech, Alexander	...	Manager to A Walker and Co	...	Grant's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
651	Keel, A E	...	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
652	Kelly, W W	...	Manager, Continental Wine Company	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
653	Keelan, J	...	Assistant, Baker and Cathiffe	...	Old Court House Street	...	India	ditto
654	Kemp, G L	...	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company	...	Kyd Street	...	ditto	ditto
655	Kemp, C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
656	Kennedy, J L	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
657	Kennedy, S C	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
658	Kennedy, J	...	Foreman, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
659	Keinelly, J	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
660	Kennedy, J	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
661	Kerr, James	...	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
662	Kerr, E C	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
663	Kerr, G L	...	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto

REMARKS.

RELIGION.

RESIDENCE OR PLACE OF BUSINESS. NATIVE COUNTRY.

STYLE OR CALLING.

NAMES.

No. K.

664	S	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	Christian
665	Kilgour, P M	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
667	King, F St A	...	Assistant, Stuart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
668	King, W A	...	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
669	King, E J	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
670	King, J	...	Assistant Ralli Brothers	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
671	King, W V	...	Assistant, R N Mathewson	...	Loudon Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
672	Kinnear, R	...	Assistant to Kelly and Co	...	Strand Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
673	Kirkpatrick, W H	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
674	Knight, J D	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
675	Knight, G	...	Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
676	Korper, G B	...	Engineer, Burn and Co	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
677	Kraal, W H	...	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
678	Kraal, G A	...	Assistant, Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
679	Kraal, W A	...	Ditto,	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
680	Kraal, George	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
681	Krischiner, F	...	Firm of E Allen and Co	...	Joratollao Street	...	ditto	ditto
682	Kyte, H L.	...	Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
683	LaGrange, H	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
684	Lackersteen, E T	...	Hide Broker	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
		...	Assistant, Schlapsfer, Putz and Co	...	Clive Row	...	India	ditto

685	Lackersteen, B J	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
686	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
687	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
688	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
689	Lamb, G F.	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
690	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
691	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
694	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
698	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
699	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
700	Laury, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
701	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
702	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Ship Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
705	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
706	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
707	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
708	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	LeFranc, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
712 L	Manager, Hazelwood and	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto
713 L	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
714 Lewis, E M	Superintendent, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
715 Lewis, H B	Assistant, Hunter & Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
716 Lewis, F	Superintendent, Calcutta Central Press Company	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
717 Lewis, G A	Assistant to T E Carter	Canning Street	India	ditto
718 Lewis, F T	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
719 Limond, R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
720 Lin, L	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
721 Lindsey, R	Assistant, J. Davis and Co (Coopers)	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
722 Linsell, L	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
723 Linton, W	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	ditto	ditto
724 Lionet, J	Accountant, Public Works Department, Controller's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
725 Livemore, M	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto
726 Livesay, G K	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
727 Lissant, H	Firm of W Bell and Co	London House	Great Britain	ditto
728 Lloyd, G H	Broker	Free School Street	India	ditto
729 Lloyd, C O	Assistant, W Newson and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
730 Locke, B L	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineers' Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto

731	Login, E W S	...	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
732	Looms, G	...	Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
733	Long, J W	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co.	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
734	Longhurst, C	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
735	Longly, E F	...	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
736	Lord, J	...	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
737	Lorimer, J W	...	Assistant, Health Officer of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
738	L g, R H	...	Assistant, Justices of the Peace Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
739	Loveland, T	...	Secretary, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
740	Lowther, P M	...	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	...	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
741	Lowen, G	...	Manager, Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
742	Lowther, J P A	...	Assistant, Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
743	Lucas, C J	...	Firm of Lucas and Co	...	China Bazar Lane	...	India	ditto
744	Lucas, A	...	Assistant, Gill and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
745	Lucas J P,	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
746	Lucas, A P	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Account's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
747	Lucas, W	...	Firm of C W Carr and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
748	Luxa, C	...	Assistant, Gilbert and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
749	Lyall, J M	...	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	...	Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
750	Lyole, W C	...	Assistant, Payne, and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
751	Lyne, J P H	...	Assistant, Mackillican and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
752	Lyons, A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
753 Mabert, N J	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... India	Christian.	
754 MacArthur, T J	... Superintendent Printing Department, East India Railway Company	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
755 MacBean, J	... Assistant, Ker, Dods and Co	... Mangoe Lane	... ditto	ditto	
756 Macbay, A J	... Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto	
757 Macdonald, J M P	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
758 Mackay, D	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto	
759 Macnab, A	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
760 Macnair, J F	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
761 Mackenzie, R C S	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
762 Mackenzie, W	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
763 Mackenzie, N W	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
764 Mackenzie T H	... Assistant, Graham and Co	... Civil Street	... ditto	ditto	
765 Mackenzie, J	... Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
766 Mackenzie, B	... Zincographer, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
767 MacGregor, J G R	... Chief Pay-Master, East Indian Railway Company	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
768 Macleod, C	... Registrar, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto	
769 Macleod, D	... Assistant, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
770 Macleod, C H	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
771 Macleod, H	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
772 Macleod, G W	... Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	... Treasury Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
773 Macmahon, J	... Assistant, Buskin and Co	... Strand Road	... Great Britain	ditto	
774 Madge, G W	... Head Engineer, Mint	... Strand	... India	ditto	
775 Madge, W D	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Sudder Street	... ditto	ditto	

M.

776	Madge, W A	... Assistant, Office of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
777	Madelycott, E H	... Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st Presidency Division	...	ditto	...	ditto
778	Madge, W C	... Sub-Editor, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	...	British Indian Street	...	India
779	Maelzer, J G	... Assistant, Pay Department, Engineer's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
780	Maggie, J	... Manager, Smith and Stanistreet	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain
781	Magor, R M B	... Merchant	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto
782	Maber, W	... Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto
783	Malchus, G	... Broker	...	Swallow Lane	...	India
784	Malcolm, T	... Assistant, Apear and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto
785	Malchus, C J	... Assistant Master, Lamartiniere School	...	London Street	...	ditto
786	Mandy, J C	... Firm of B Smyth and Co	...	China Bazar Street	...	ditto
787	Manly, D W	... Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto
788	Manook, M T	... Assistant, M Gregory and Co	...	Sukeas' Lane	...	ditto
789	Manook, J Z	... Bill and Stock Broker	...	Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto
790	Manuel, H C	... Printer, T Black and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto
791	Manuel, R H	... Reader, Superintendent, Government Printing Press	...	Hastings' Street	...	India
792	Manuel, J	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
793	Manuel, E	... Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto
794	Manuel, J A	... Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
795	Manuel, H T	... Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
796	Marceline, J E	... Reader, Public Works Department, Printing Branch	...	Strand	...	ditto
797	Mark, H	... Assistant, Madeley and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain
798	Mark, E W	... Firm of Baker and Catliffe	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto
799	Marshall, C E F	... Accountant, Lepage and Co	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

M.

800	Martin, W H	... Melter, Mint	... Strand	... India	Christian
801	Martin, J C	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
802	Martin, W H	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
803	Martin, J P	... Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
804	Martin, D	... Proprietor, Royal Hotel	... Bow Bazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto
805	Martindale, J P	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	... India	ditto
806	Martyn, J W	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
807	Martyn, E L	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Sunder Street	... ditto	ditto
808	Martyrose, C A	... Assistant, Jessop and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
809	Massa, A	... Silk Broker	... Humaynoon Place	... Great Britain	ditto
810	Massin, J	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	... Dhurruntollah Street	... India	ditto
811	Massey, J M	... Inhabitant	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
812	Masters, E	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... India	ditto
813	Master, A W	... Assistant, Collector's Office	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
814	Mathews, F H	... Assistant, Brown and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
815	Mathewson, R N	... Firm of Mathewson and Co	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto
816	Maxwell, W	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
817	Maxwell, J D	... Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto
818	May, E	... Assistant, Baker and Catliff	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
819	Mawson, W D	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
820	Mayne, C J O	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General	... Government Place	... India	ditto
821	McAlpin, F	... Firm of Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
822	McCarthy, C	... Assistant, Camin, Lamouroux and Co	... Mission Row	... India	ditto
823	McCannah, R W	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto

824	McCulloch, A	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
825	McCullagh, W	...	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	...	Writers' Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
826	McFarlane, A C	...	Assistant, Schillizi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
827	McIntosh, W C	...	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
828	McKenzie, G K	...	Assistant, Agra Bank Limited	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
829	McKie, J	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	India	ditto
830	MacKie, T E	...	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
831	McKinnell, E	...	Assistant to J Andrews	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
832	McKinnell, R	...	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	...	Vansittart Row	...	ditto	ditto
833	McLaren, J C	...	Assistant, W Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
834	McLean, E	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
835	McLeod, A	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
836	McLean, W D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
837	Meade, J J	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	...	Colvin's Ghaut	...	Great Britain	ditto
838	Medlycott, A E	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
839	M 'lycott, H E	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
840	Meik, G	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
841	Mein, P W	...	Sub-Accountant, Chartered Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
842	Mell, A N	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
843	Melville, P	...	Accountant, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
844	Melville, J	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
845	Mendes, L A	...	Gas-fitter	...	Cockburn's Lane	...	India	ditto
846	Mendes, J A	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
847	Mendes, M A	...	Assistant, Office of Supdt., Government Printing	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
848	Mendie, A O	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department	Harrington Street	India	Christian
849	Menzies E F	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
850	Menezes, Z J de	Inhabitant	Sooterkin's Lane	India	ditto
851	Menteth, D P S	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
852	Mercees, F A D	Inhabitant	Dhurmotollah Street	ditto	ditto
853	Metherill, J	Freight and Ship Broker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto
854	Meyer, A J	Firm of Meyer Brothers	Cooper's Lane	India	ditto
855	Meyer, B	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
856	Michael, J A	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
857	Michael, P G	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
858	Michael, E R	Assistant, D Freck and Co	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto
859	Michael, J H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
860	Middleton, C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
861	Middleton, E	Commission Agent	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto
862	Miller, R	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
863	Miller, W E	Office of Controller, P W Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
864	Millet, C E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
865	Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
866	Milner, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office...	Coilah Ghant Street	ditto	ditto
867	Milla, J	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
868	Milne, J L	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Com- merce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
869	Minettas, C J	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto

870	Mitcheil, J H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
871	Mitchell, S L	...	Assistant, Hunter and Co	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
872	Monkman, J W	...	Assistant, Crosswell and Co	...	Mango Lane	...	ditto	ditto
873	Monneur, David	...	Accountant Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
874	Moneriff, R H	...	Assistant Bank of Bengal	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
875	Moon, J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
876	Moore, B	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliffs	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
877	Moore, F	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
878	Moore, C H	...	Assistant, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co...	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
879	Moran, J K	...	Firm of Moran and Co	...	Pollock Street	...	ditto	ditto
880	Morreiro, J A	...	Reader, Home Department, Printing Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
881	Morison, J J L L	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
882	Mulleuy, H E	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
883	Muller, H A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
884	Mullins, E F	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
885	Mumford, J	...	Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
886	Murphy, F J	...	Druggist	...	Bowbazar Street	...	India	ditto
887	Murray, F W	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
888	Murray, James	...	Firm of Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
889	Murray, P S	...	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
890	Musgrave, W B	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
891	McKenzie, J	...	Inhabitant	...	Chattawallah Lane	...	India	ditto
892	Musgrave, W	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurruntollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
893	Muston, H J	...	Assistant, Stewart, McKenzie and Co	...	Royd Street	...	ditto	ditto
894	Myhill, H W	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.		Religion.	REMARKS.
N.						
895	Napier, J R	Manager, Indian Daily News	... British Indian Street	... Great Britain	Christian	
896	Nash, F	Assistant Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
897	Nazar, A	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
898	Neame, J A C	Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto	
899	Nelson, T H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
900	Nelson, J F	Supervisor, Public Works Department	... Writers' Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto	
901	Neuveille, E J	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	... ditto ditto	... India	ditto	
902	Neuveille, P J	Officiating Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 3rd Presidency Division	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
903	Nerius, J C F	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
904	Nevill, G	Assistant Secretary to Trustees, Indian Museum	... Park Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
905	Newberry, J	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
906	Newman, T	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	... Esplanade Row	... Great Britain	ditto	
907	Newman, B	Assistant, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
908	Newman, W R	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto	
909	Newing, R D M	Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	... ditto	ditto	
910	Newson, W	Guager and Taaster	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
911	Newson, W H	Firm of Newson and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
912	Newton, Walter	Firm of Payne and Co	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
913	Newton, H W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	... Vansittart Row	... ditto	ditto	

914	Newton, F W	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
915	Nicholas, J	...	Assistant, Apar and Co	...	Rada Bazar	...	India	ditto
916	Nicholas, F R	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
917	Nicholls, W	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
918	Niven, H	...	Head Printer, Surveyor General's Office...	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
919	Nightingale, W H	...	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
920	Norton, J	...	Firm of R B Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
921	Norton, Henry	...	Firm of Norton Brothers	...	British Indian Street	...	India	ditto
922	Norton, Horace	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
923	Norton, J	...	Assistant, E Thomson and Co, Gas fitters	...	Bentineck Street	...	ditto	ditto
924	Norris, W	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
925	Nosworthy, W	...	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	...	Rada Bazar	...	India	ditto
926	Nyss, W B	...	Draftsman Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

O.

927	Oates, J	...	Chief Store-keeper, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
928	O'Brien, M	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
929	O'Brien, J	...	Marine Supdt. for Begg, Dunlop and Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
930	O'Brien, C N	...	Assistant, Cohn Brothers	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
931	O'Connor, J E	...	Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
932	O'Flaherty, R	...	Engineer, Public Works Department, Calcutta and Eastern Canals Division	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
933	O'Keefe, J W	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Trench and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
934	Oman, J C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
935	Ord, W	...	Firm of Murdoch and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto

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	O.					
936	Osmond, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentick Street	Great Britain	Christian	
937	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
938	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	ditto	
939	O'Toole, T	Accountant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
940	Owen, S	Broker	Park Street	India	ditto	
	P.					
941	Palmer, H A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
942	Palmer, J G	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
943	Palmer, E M	Assistant, Comptroller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
944	Park, J C	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
945	Parker, A J	Manager, C and W Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
946	Parmer, C H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
947	Parsells, W	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
948	Paton, J R T	Surveyor, Alkaree Office	Church Lane	India	ditto	
949	Pattison, W	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
950	Faterson, J	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
951	Paul, A M	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	India	ditto	
952	Paxton, Archibald	Shoe-maker	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
953	Paxton C	Assistant, Dunn and Co	Bentick Street	ditto	ditto	
954	Payne, J H	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto	

955	Payne, J S	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
956	Peel, C	... Manager, Barlow and Co	... Jackson's Ghaut Street	... Great Britain	ditto
957	Peel, F W	... Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
958	Pell, S	... Secretary, Bengal Coal Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
959	Pemantle, H	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto
960	Pennington, G	... Assistant, T F Brown and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto
961	Pepin, F	... Firm of Lejage and Co, Housebuilders	... Bow Bazar	... Great Britain	ditto
962	Pereira, A	... Assistant, Home Office	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
963	Pereira, J F	... Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
964	Pereira, E	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
965	Pereira, E H	... Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
966	Pereira, L F	... Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	... Harrington Street	... ditto	ditto
967	Pereira, J J	... Assistant, Arlington and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
968	Pereira, E	... Assistant, Registry Office for Hackney Carriages	... Free School Street	... ditto	ditto
969	Pereira, J	... Assistant, Superintendent of Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
970	Pereira, J	... Conservancy Overseer	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
971	Pereira, J W A	... Assistant, P S D'Rezario and Co	... Lal Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto
972	Pereira, S	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
973	Pereira, T A	... Assistant, Military Department	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
974	Pereira, F	... Assistant, Bengal Secretary's Office	... Sadler Street	... ditto	ditto
975	Pereira, C W	... Assistant, F and C Osler	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
976	Pearse, H L	... Indigo and General Broker	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
977	Peters, C	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

P.

978	Peters, W	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	Government Place	...	India	Christian
979	Peters, D J	...	Broker	...	Clive Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
980	Peters, J	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Colah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
981	Peters, K C	...	Accountant and Auditor	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
982	Peterson, H J	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
983	Peterson, F W	...	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
984	Phillips, D H	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
985	Phillips, H	...	Assistant, Emigration Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
986	Phillipe, L	...	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
987	Phillips, T J	...	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
988	Picachy, L	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
989	Picken, J	...	Assistant, F and C Osler	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
990	Piesse, L	...	Trader	...	Dhurumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
991	Pinlow, W J	...	Firm of Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
992	Pinkerton, R	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
993	Pinnix, R	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
994	Pinto, J C	...	Assistant, Accountant's Branch, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
995	Pittar, W J	...	Firm of J Corfield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
996	Place, H J	...	Bill and Stock Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
997	Place, F	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Colah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
998	Platts, W	...	Assistant, W Child and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
999	Pomeroy, J R	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto

1000	Ponting, W	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1001	Pottar, J A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1002	Pöttenger, G T	...	Accountant, Hamilton and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1003	Power, M	...	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1004	Pratt, H	...	Assistant, Osler and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1005	Preston, A	...	Firm of Payne and Co	...	Explanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1006	Price, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1007	Price, J A	...	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1008	Pritchard, A H	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1009	Prockter, W D	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1010	Purchase, E B	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1011	Purcell, J	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto

R.

1012	Raban, E S	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1013	Radcliffe, E H	...	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1014	Railly, C A	...	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1015	Ravenscroft, A	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...	India	ditto
1016	Read, E	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1017	Read, W J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1018	Rebeiro, J	...	Overseer of Roads	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1019	Rebeiro, G T	...	Landholder	...	Chunam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1020	Rebeiro, E	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1021	Rebeiro, L	...	Clerk, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
	R.				
1022	Rebeiro, J	... Assistant, Office of the Justices	... Chowringhee Road	Christian	
1023	Rebello, W A	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	ditto	
1024	Redman, C	... Head Master, Free School	... Free School Street	ditto	
1025	Reid, R J	... Assistant, National Bank of India, Limited	... Council House Street	ditto	
1026	Reid, P	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	ditto	
1027	Reed, J H	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	ditto	
1028	Remfry, R Y	... Assistant, Hamilton and Co	... Old Court House Street	ditto	
1029	Remedy, W	... Assistant, Controller-General, Military Expenditure	... Esplanade Row	ditto	
1030	Renshaw, J E	... Assistant, Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	ditto	
1031	Reynolds, R G	... Assistant, Hunter and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	
1032	Richardson, A	... Assistant, Henderson and Co	... Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	
1033	Richardson J W	... Assistant, Corfield and Co	... Government Place	ditto	
1034	Richards, J W	... Firm of W Clayton and Co	... Chowringhee Lane	ditto	
1035	Richards, L	... Firm of Francis Ramsay and Co	... Government Place	ditto	
1036	Ridges, E B	... Firm of Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	ditto	
1037	Ridge, G T	... Assistant, Toulmin and Co	... Radah Bazar	ditto	
1038	Riddlesdale, J J	... Assistant, Bourne and Shepherd	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	
1039	Ridley, J	... Assistant, Murdock and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	
1040	Rigordy, E M	... Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	... Writers' Buildings	ditto	
1041	Rigordy, C	... Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	... Strand	ditto	
1042	Rita, S E	... Assistant, Home Office	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	
1043	Robb, G	... Firm of G C Hay and Co	... Esplanade Row	ditto	

1044	Roberts, L R	... Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto
1045	Roberts H	... Principal, Doveton College	Park Street	... India	ditto
1046	Robertson, C	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
1047	Robertson, A (Jr.)	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
1048	Robertson, J A	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1049	Robertson, A A	... Assistant, Glad-tone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1050	Rodrigues, D	... Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... India	ditto
1051	Rodrigues, J C	... Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
1052	Rodrigues, J	... Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Departments	Middleton Row	... ditto	ditto
1053	Rodrigues, J	... Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
1054	Rodrigues H D	... Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
R.					
1055	Rogers, D	... Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringher Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1056	Rogerson, R	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	... India	ditto
1057	Rollo, A G	... Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1058	Rollo A D	... Assistant, Office Secretary Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1059	Rollo, W R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
1060	Romaine, St. L	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto
1061	Romaine, St. W	... Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1062	Romaine, St. C	... Assistant, Smith and Stanstreet	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1063	Romton, B	... Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1064	Ronaldson, H	... Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	ditto	... ditto	ditto
1065	Roseboom, G H	... Assistant, Marine Office	Strand	... India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
R.						
1066	Roseboom, G J	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... India	Christian	
1067	Rosford, H	... Assistant, W. H. Harton and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
1068	Ross, G	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	... Park Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
1069	Ross, R M	... Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto	
1070	Russell, J W	... Assistant Accountant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
1071	Rostan, C S	... Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
1072	Rostan, W B (Jr.)	... Assistant, Controller-General's Office	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1073	Rothney G A J	... Assistant, C. W. Scott and Co	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto	
1074	Roussac, A G	... Broker	... British Indian Street	... ditto	ditto	
1075	Rounce, J	... Assistant, to W H Harton and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	
1076	Rowe, T	... Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
1077	Rowe D J	... Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water works	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto	
1078	Rowland, G H	... Firm of Rowe Brothers and Co	... Collingah Street	... ditto	ditto	
1079	Rubie, P C	... Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
1080	Rust, T A	... Assistant, F, W. Baker and Co	... Wellesly Place	... ditto	ditto	
1081	Rushton H	... Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	... Radha Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto	
1082	Rushton, E	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1083	Rutherford R	... Firm of Cook and Co	... Dhurumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
1084	Rutledge, C T	... Head Clerk, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
1085	Rutledge, D B	... Assistant, Military Department	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1086	Rymer, F C	... Assistant, Controller's Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	

1087 Rymer, W

Superintendent, Steam Dredger, Calcutta
and Eastern Canal Division, Public
Works Department

Writers' Buildings

...

ditto

S

1088 Saggiell, S

Firm of Saggiell and Co

Bentinck Street

...

ditto

1089 Salman, J R

Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of
Ordnance

Garstin's Buildings

...

Great Britain

1090 Sampson, C H

Assistant, Home Office

Cowringhee Road

...

ditto

1091 Sampson, S

Assistant, Head of Accounts Dept., P. W
Dept.

Writers' Buildings

...

ditto

1092 Sandel, K D

Firm of Thompson, Sandel and Co

Strand

...

ditto

1093 Sansoni L

Assistant Public Works Department

Strand Road

...

ditto

1094 Sanderson A

Assistant, Superintendent of Government
Printing

Hastings' Street

...

Great Britain

1095 Sarkies, J A

Trader

Dhurumtollah Bazaar

...

ditto

1096 Sarkies, S J

Produce Broker

Pollock Street

...

ditto

1097 Sarson, W H

Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.

Old Court House Street

...

Great Britain

1098 Saunders, R R

Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co

Mission Row

...

ditto

1099 Saunders J

Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co

Government Place

...

ditto

1100 Saviell, W

Assistant, Marine Registry Office

Strand

...

ditto

1101 Savi, W H

Produce and Hide Broker

Humayon Place

...

ditto

1102 Scott, J G

Secretary, I G S N Co

Strand

...

ditto

1103 Scott, G C

Assistant, Commissary-General's Office

Park Street

...

ditto

1104 Scott, W A

Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office

Coilah Ghaut Street

...

ditto

1105 Scott, W J

Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co

Old Court House Street

...

ditto

1106 Scott, C

Inspector, Calcutta Justices

Chowringhee Road

...

ditto

1107 Scott G T

Assistant, T. E. Thompson and Co

Esplanade Row

...

ditto

1108 Scott, R

Assistant, Mint

Strand Road

...

ditto

S.

1109	Sealy, J F	... Assistant, Superintendent's Office	Engineer's ...	Writers' Buildings	... India	ditto
1110	Sedfield, S	... Master, School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1111	Scallan, J F	... Assistant, Scallan and Co	...	Pollock Street	... ditto	ditto
1112	Seton, C	... Coach-builder	...	Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1113	Seton, G	... Assistant, Seton and Co	...	ditto	... ditto	ditto
1114	Shalders, A G	... Assistant, Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
1115	Shanks, C	... Assistant, Lewis Stewart and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto
1116	Sharp, J	... Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	... Great Britain	ditto
1117	Sharpe, C J	... Assistant, Chartered Bank of India	...	Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
1118	Shave, W	... Gas Fitter and Plumber	...	Bentick Street	... ditto	ditto
1119	Sherriff, J	... Firm of Hunter and Co	...	Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
1120	Shield, H J	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
1121	Shircore, M R	... Registrar of Carts and Hackaries	...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
1122	Siddons, J B	... Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	...	Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
1123	Simmons, G H	... Secretary to Commissioner's Port of Calcutta	...	Commercial Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto
1124	Simpson, H J	... Firm of Balmer, Lawrie and Co	...	Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1125	Simpson, J	... Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	...	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1126	Sinaes, T D M	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	... India	ditto
1127	Sinclair, E G	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1128	Siret, T D	... Assistant, P W Department, Bengal	...	Writer's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1129	Skinner, J (Jr.)	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner & Co	...	Clive Row	... Great Britain	ditto
1130	Slack, G W	... Inhabitant	...	Jaun Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto

1131	Slater, C	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1132	Slater, E M	...	General Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1133	Smallye, W M	...	Port Commissioners Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1134	Smallwood, A	...	ditto	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1135	Smith, A	...	ditto	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1136	Smith, T S	...	Printer, City Press	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1137	Smith, H G	...	Wine Merchant	...	Dhurrumtolla Street	...	ditto	ditto
1138	Smith, W	...	Assistant, Legislative Branch, Home Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1139	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1140	Smith, C R	...	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1141	Smith, D J M	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1142	Smith, J D S	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1143	Smith, G	...	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1144	Smith, W F	...	Manager of J Davis and Co, (Milliners)	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
1145	Smith R N	...	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
1146	Smith, E J	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1147	Smith, G	...	Assistant, J MacKillican and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1148	Smith, G	...	Assistant to Eastman and Co	...	Dhurrumtolla Street	...	ditto	ditto
1149	Smith, W	...	Secretary and Manager, Bengal Printing Company	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1150	Smith, W A	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1151	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1152	Smith, D S	...	Assistant to Solmon & Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1153	Smith, G F	...	Firm of Greenwood & Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1154	Smyth, W S	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1155	Somers, J M	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	S.					
1156	Semmerville, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
1157	Southey, J T	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1158	Spence, W W	Head Surgical Cutler, Government Medical Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1159	Spooner, H B	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurruntollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1160	Standford, G	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1161	Stanley, E J	Assistant, Goddard and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1162	Stansfield, W	Accountant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1163	Staunton, R S	Firm of Staunton and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1164	Stalman, F	Assistant to R B Rodda & Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1165	Stapleton, E	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
1166	Stark, P B	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1167	Stegeman, E H	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
1168	Stevenson E C	Assistant, Inspector-General, Medical Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1169	Stevenson, J	Assistant, Graham & Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1170	Stewart C A	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	India	ditto	
1171	Stewart D M	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1172	Stewart, J	Assistant, Jeessop and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1173	Stewart, Thomas	Assistant, W Moran & Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1174	Steele, J	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1175	Stewart, S A	Executive Engineer, third Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1176	Stowell, J A	Registrar, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

1177	Strickland, J C	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1178	Struthers, A B	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1179	Stuart, T	...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
1180	Stuart, C	...	Assistant, Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1181	Stuart, C	...	Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1182	Stynes, H	...	Warder, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
1183	Sullivan, T J	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1184	Summers, A	...	Firm of Watson and Summers	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1185	Sunder, J	...	Accountant to the Free Church Institution	...	Nimtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1186	Surita, F E	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
1187	Sutherland, C J	...	Assistant, Schillizzi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
1188	Sutherland, J	...	Firm of Simson and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1189	Sutherland, A B	...	Assistant, Simson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1190	Sutherland, R K	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1191	Swaries, P	...	Undertaker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1192	Swaries, F A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1193	Swaries, J	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1194	Swinden, T G	...	Store-keeper, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1195	Sykes, A L	...	Firm of Sykes and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	Great Britain	ditto
1196	Sykes, G S	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1197	Symonds, E	...	Firm of Lazarus and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1198	Targett, W H	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1199	Taylor, W	...	Firm of Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1200	Taylor, J	...	Assistant to Accountant-General Bengal	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

T

1201	Taylor, J E	... Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	Christian
1202	Teil, George	... Firm of G Teil and Co	... Canning Street	... ditto	ditto
1203	Templeton, E D	... Assistant, Ageiasto, Sagrandi and Co	... Strand	... India	ditto
1204	TenBroeke, A H	... Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto
1205	Tetley, E	... Assistant, Home Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1206	Thomas, A	... Pensioner	... Dhurruntollah Street	... ditto	ditto
1207	Thomas, G	... Assistant, J Anderson and Co	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
1208	Thomas, J P	... Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	... Lower Circular Road	... ditto	ditto
1209	Thomas, W	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1210	Thomas, W L	... ditto	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto
1211	Thomas, G E	... Assistant, J Thomas and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1212	Thomas, F T	... Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1213	Thompson, G S	... Firm of W H Harton and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto
1214	Thompson, J	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1215	Thompson, J G	... Assistant, Barham Hill and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto
1216	Thomson, F	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Coliah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
1217	Thomson, R	... Assistant, Gladstone Wyllie and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1218	Thomson, J	... Firm of Thomson Brothers	... Lindsay Street	... ditto	ditto

1219	Thompson, J H	...	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	...	Rhada Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1220	Thomson J	...	Assistant, Cutler, Palmer and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1221	Thomson, W A	...	Assistant, Oakes and Sons	...	Larkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1222	Thorpe, J S	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1223	Thorpe, W T	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1224	Thurlow, W T	...	Firm of Fraser and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1225	Timms, T A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1226	Tindal, A H B	...	Assistant Engineer, Presidency Circle	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1227	Tobias, H	...	Assistant, T S Smith	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1228	Tople, E J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1229	Toussaint E B	...	Superintendent, Drainage Works	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1230	Treamearne, C E	...	Firm of Treamearne and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1231	Treamearne, S	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1232	Traill, D H	...	Proprietor Calcutta Advertiser	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1233	Trotter, A E C	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1234	Tucker, A R	...	Assistant to E. Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1235	Tucker, S J	...	Firm of E Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1236	Tulloch, R C	...	Assistant Examiner of Claims	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1237	Tulloch, J C	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1238	Turnbull, R A	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1239	Turner, J	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
1240	Turner, J	...	Assistant, E Heins and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1241	Turner, W W	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1242	Twalling, J W	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1243	Tye, E	...	Assistant Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	Mango Lane	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.		Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
					
1244	Upward, G F	Accountant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Corporation	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	Christian	
U.							
V.							
1245	Vaillant, P V	Assistant to Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	...	India	ditto	
1246	Vandenberg, J M	Pensioner	Chandney Choke Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1247	Vangricken, J R	ditto	Mirzapore 2nd Lane	...	ditto	ditto	
1248	Vangricken, G	Assistant, W C Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1249	Vanspall, W	Assistant, R Bartlett and Co	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1250	Vardon, E S	Broker	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto	
1251	Vardon, A	Assistant, Vardon and Co	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1252	Vaughan, S	Assistant, Ernsthansen and Oesterly	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1253	Vanrenen, A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto	
1254	Vertannes, Z	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	...	India	ditto	
1255	Victor, J F	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto	
W							
1256	Wagentreiber, G	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto	
1257	Wagstaff, P	Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto	
1258	Wakefield, W	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto	
1259	Walker, J	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto	
1260	Walker, T L	ditto, ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	
1261	Walker, H W	Assistant, Anstruther & Co	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto	

1262	Walker, N T	... Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing	... Hastings' Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1263	Wallace, P M	... Assistant, Anstruther & Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1264	Wallace, P	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	... ditto	... India	ditto
1265	Wallace, G A	... Assistant, Shand, Fairlie and Co	... Lyons' Range	... Great Britain	ditto
1266	Wallace, J L	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... India	ditto
1267	Waller, E D	... Assistant, P and O S N Company	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1268	Waller, G D	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1269	Wallis, C T	... Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1270	Wallis, A H	... Firm of Manton and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1271	Walsh, F J T	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1272	Walton, W M	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1273	Ward, B S	... Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1274	Warde, F	... Assistant, Beke and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1275	Ware, W J	... Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	... Colah Ghant Street	... India	ditto
1276	Ware, J W	... Assistant, Wibrow and Hillier	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1277	Watson, J	... Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1278	Waters, W B	... Assistant, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India	... Strand Road	... India	ditto
1279	Watson, J	... Assistant, Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1280	Watson, J J	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1281	Watson, H W A	... Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	... Colah Ghant Street	... India	ditto
1282	Watson, E	... Firm of Watson and Summers	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1283	Watson, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1284	Watts, J	... Firm of Dunn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto

W.

1285	Weatherdon, R	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	...	Great Britain	Christian
1286	Weiner, W F	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshali Street	...	ditto	ditto
1287	Wenger, W L	Assistant, Controller of Accounts' Office	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1288	Wenger, E S	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
1289	Westfield, W F	Firm of Westfield and Co	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
1290	West, C G	Assistant, Baker and Catilif	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1291	West, M H	Engineer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1292	Wetherill, J E	Firm of J M Edmond and Co	Bentick Street	...	India	ditto
1293	Wetherill, J	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1294	Whelan, H G	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office...	Coliah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1295	White, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1296	Whitehead, J	Inhabitant	Moonshee Delar Bux's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1297	Whitehead, J J	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1298	White, J	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1299	Whitten, A G	Assistant, Department of Military Account	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1300	Whittenberry, A P	Engineer, Stamp Office	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
1301	Whitrow, R M	Firm of Whitrow and Lillier	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1302	Wilder, W	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1303	Williams, A B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	...	India	ditto
1304	Williamson, W G	Assistant, Hazelwood & Co	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1305	Williamson, J	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1306	Williamson, R	Overseer of Roads, Justices of the Peace...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto

1307	Williamson, J H	... Merchant	...	New China Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1308	Williamson, R	Assistant, Finlay, Muir & Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
1309	Wills, R	Assistant, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1310	Wills, F	Assistant, Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1311	Wilsted, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1312	Wilson, C H B	Firm of B Smyth and Co	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1313	Wilson, S R	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Colah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
1314	Wilson, W G H	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1315	Wilson, T	Assistant, Watt and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1316	Wilson, James	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	...	Cornwallis' Square	...	ditto	ditto
1317	Windle, J A	Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	...	Dalbousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1318	Winterscale, J W	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizi and Co	...	Canning Street	...	India	ditto
1319	Wiseman, J H	Gas Fitter	...	Wellesley Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1320	West, C G	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1321	Wolff, J T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1322	Wood, G S P	Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Co	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1323	Wood, D	Broker	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1324	Wood, J	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1325	Wood, T E	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1326	Wood, T	Assistant, Controller of P. W. Dept., Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1327	Wood, T	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1328	Wood, J	Assistant, Wymau and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1329	Wood, S	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

1349	Young, A	...	Assistant, J. N. Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1350	Young, J W	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1351	Young, G	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	...	Colah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1352	Young, T	...	Assistant, Foreign Office Press	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1353	Yule, G U	...	Assistant, Pearce, Macrae and Co	...	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1354	Zamin, D J	...	Firm of Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
A								
1355	Abdool Hakeem, Moulhvi	...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Mahomedan
1356	Abdur Rowf, Moulavi	...	Translator, Legislative Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1357	Aich, Coylas Chunder	...	Assistant, Secretariat Public Works Department	...	No 20, Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1358	Auddy, Bustom Dass	...	Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts...	...	8, Middleton Row	...	ditto	Hindoo
1359	Auddy, Rostom Dass	...	Assistant, Commissariat Department	...	Park Street	...	ditto	Brahmo
1360	Auddy, Brijochunder	...	Assistant, Office of Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal	...	Government Place	...	ditto	Hindoo
1361	Auddy, Bolychand	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1362	Auddy, Jadub Chunder	...	Writer, Whitney Brothers and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
1363	Auddy, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1364	Auddy, Nursing Doss	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1365	Auddy, Toolsee Doss	...	Assistant, Office of Commissary of Ordnance	...	Fort William	...	ditto	ditto
1366	Auddy, Gobindo Chunder	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
B.								
1367	Banerjee, Brojonath	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	Hindoo
1368	Banerjee Bissunder	...	Assistant, Stationery Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto

Style or Calling. *Residence or Place of Business.* *Native Country.* *Religion.*

Names.

B.

1369	Banerjee, Bynathonath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts	Middleton Row	India	Hindoo
1370	Banerjee, Cally Coomar	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1371	Banerjee, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1372	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	ditto	Strand	ditto	ditto
1373	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Controller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1374	Banerjee, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1375	Banerjee, Joynarain	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto
1376	Banerjee, Jugut Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1377	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1378	Banerjee, Noleomul	Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1379	Banerjee, Pearymohun	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1380	Banerjee, Rajkishen	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Dept.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1381	Banerjee, Sreenath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1382	Banerjee, Sudonando	Assistant, Public Works Audit Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1383	Banerjee, Toyuknath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1384	Banerjee, Khetromohun	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1385	Banerjee, Nobinchunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1386	Banerjee, Ramchunder	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1387	Banerjee, Russick L. H.	Assistant, E I Railway Office, Printing Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1388	Banerjee, Rajendro Nath	Assistant, Agent's Office, E I Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto

1389	Banerjee, Pertaub Chunder	... Assistant, Firm of R G Bose and Co, Wine Merchants	... Mission Row	... India	Hindoo
1390	Banerjee, C N	... Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal	... Sudder Street	... ditto	Christian
1391	Banerjee, Issur Chunder	... First Superintendent, Examiner of Claims, Accountant-General's Office	... Treasury Buildings	... ditto	Hindoo
1392	Banerjee, Kalichurn	... Teacher, Free Church Institution	... Nimtolla Street	... ditto	Christian
1393	Banerjee, Kanti Chunder	... Teacher, Cathedral Mission College	... College Square	... ditto	Hindoo
1394	Banerjee, Madhub Chunder	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1495	Banerjee, Nobin Chunder	... Assistant Ordnance Department	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1496	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	... Head Teacher, Normal School	... Jorasanko, Chitpore Road	... ditto	ditto
1497	Banerjee, Dinonauth	... Assistant, E I Railway Store-keeper's Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1498	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder	... Assistant, Store Account's Office, E I Railway	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1499	Banerjee, B M	... Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Military Expenditure	... 6, Esplanade East	... ditto	ditto
1400	Banerjee, Runendro Nath	... Schoone, Kilburn & Co	... 5, Stannardin Das's Lane	... ditto	ditto
1401	Banerjee, Hurry Mohun	... Chief Paymaster's Office, E I Railway	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1402	Banerjee, Okhoy Chunder	... W. Moran & Co	... 3, Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
1403	Banerjee, Ramgopal	... Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	... Collah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
1404	Banerjee, Pran Coommar	... Clerk, Commr's Office, Presidency Division	... 41, Shambazar Street	... ditto	ditto
1405	Banerjee, Jadub Chunder	... Head Mohurrir, Presidency Division	... 69, Free School Street	... ditto	ditto
1406	Banerjee, Baney Mad'hub	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1407	Banerjee, Nursing Chunder	... Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	... Collah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto
1408	Banerjee, Cally Podo	... Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts	... 17 Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1409	Bose, V. S. Chunder Mohun Chunder	... Sheristah Calcutta Collectorate	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>REMARKS.</i>
B.						
1410	Banerjee, Kally Dass	... Assistant, Messrs. Tomvaco & Co	... 133, Canning Street	India	Hindoo	
1411	Banerjee, Shib Chunder	... Financial Department	... Government Place	ditto	Christian	
1412	Banerjee, Mohes Chunder	... 5th Teacher, Hindu School	... Amherst Street	ditto	Hindoo	
1413	Banerjee, Rajkrishna	... Assistant, Vernacular Professor, Presidency College	... Sukea's Street	ditto	ditto	
1414	Banerjee, Chunder Nauth	... Assistant, Railli Brothers & Co	... Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1415	Basu, Kader Nath	... 4th Master, Hindu School	... 65, Sitaram Ghose's Street	ditto	ditto	
1416	Bhadoory, Poolinbehary	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	ditto	ditto	
1417	Bhunjia, Dwarkanauth	... Banian to Messrs Robert, Charriot and Co	... Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
1418	Bhur, Doorga Churn	... Assistant, Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch	... No 20, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1419	Bhur, Sreenauth	... Teacher, Oriental Seminary	... Chitpore Road, Gurrauhutta	ditto	ditto	
1420	Bhur, Lukbeenarain	... Assistant, Draftsman, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	... Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1421	Bhattacharjee, Moheschunder	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	... Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1422	Bhattacharjee, Nobinchunder	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto	
1423	Bhattacharjee, Ramlall	... Assistant, Government Stationery Office	... Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1424	Bhattacharjee, Krishna Comul	... Vernacular Professor, Presidency College	... College Square	ditto	ditto	
1425	Biswas, Buggobutty Churn	... Wine Merchant	... Rada Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1426	Biswas, Luckheenarin	... Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts	... 8, Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1427	Biswas, Heeralall	... Bengal Office	... 1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1428	Romanjee, Satebjee	... Assistant, Borrodaile, Schiller and Co	... Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1429	Bonnerjee, Panchanun	... Assistant, Ordnance Office	... Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1430	Bonnerjee, Gopal Chunder	... Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	... Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1431	Bonnerjee, Issen Chunder	... Head Accountant, Government Printing Office	... Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	

1432	Bonnerjee, Rakhaldooss	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	India	Hindoo
1433	Bonnerjee, Prawnkissen	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1434	Boral, Sarodaprosaud	...	Assistant, Bankshall	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1435	Boral, Ramsebuk	...	Assistant, E I Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1436	Bose, Grees Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1437	Bose, Nobin Chunder	...	Broker	...	Shampookur	...	ditto	ditto
1438	Bose, Rakhaldooss	...	Assistant, Firm of R D Bose and Co, Wine Merchants	...	Misson Row	...	ditto	ditto
1439	Bose, Ananda Krishna	...	Inhabitant	...	Sobha Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1440	Bose, Baney Madhub	...	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1441	Bose, Cally Tara	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1442	Bose, Cassinanth	...	Banian	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1443	Bose, Govindchunder	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1444	Bose, Koylaschunder	...	Broker	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1445	Bose, Koylaschunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1446	Bose, Omirtokissen	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1447	Bose, Ramprosano	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1448	Bose, Ram Chunder	...	Head Accountant, Bonded Warehouse	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1449	Bose, Umerto Lall	...	Head Accountant, Graham and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1450	Bose, Ambica Churn	...	Inhabitant	...	Hogulkooreah	...	ditto	ditto
1451	Bose, Nilmadhab	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1452	Bose, Grishchunder	...	Assistant, District Register's Office	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1453	Bose, Grishchunder	...	Assistant, Madine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto

B

	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
1454	Bose, Gopalkissen	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	India	Hindoo
1455	Bose, Sreenath	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto
1456	Bose, Womeschunder	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto
1457	Bose, Modhoosoodun	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	ditto	ditto
1458	Bose, Hurrischunder	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	ditto	ditto
1459	Bose, Greesh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	ditto	ditto
1460	Bose, Prankisto	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto
1461	Bose, Nilmadub	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	ditto	ditto
1462	Bose, Rajnarain	Banian	ditto	ditto
1463	Bose, Debnarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto
1464	Bose, Soorjeenarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto
1465	Bose, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	India	ditto
1466	Bose, Kistohurry	Assessor, Income Tax Office	ditto	ditto
1467	Bose, Ughorenauth	Assistant, Agricultural Society	ditto	ditto
1468	Bose, Preonath	Contractor	ditto	ditto
1469	Bose, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, E I Railway, Chief Auditor's Office	ditto	ditto
1470	Bose, Beharryloll	Assistant, Messrs. J. Anderson and Co	ditto	ditto
1471	Bose, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co	ditto	ditto
1472	Bose, Posuputty Churn	Cashier, Executive Engineer's Office	ditto	ditto
1473	Bose, Poran Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Department	ditto	ditto
1474	Bose, Nundogopal	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn & Co	ditto	ditto
1475	Bose, Callachand	Financial Department	ditto	ditto

1476	Bose, Ryechurn	...	Assistant, Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co....	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1477	Bose, Pares Nauth	...	Inhabitant	Amberst Street	...	ditto
1478	Bose, Mohes Chunder	...	Assistant, Department Public Works, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division	...	...	ditto
1479	Bose, Jadoonath	...	Inspector, Calcutta Collectorate	45, Park Street	...	ditto
1480	Bose, Bhobosunker	...	Assistant Deputy Commissary General's Office Lower Circle	Church Lane	...	ditto
1481	Bose, N. C.	...	4th Master, Hindu School	Park Street	...	ditto
1482	Bose, Cartick Chunder	...	Assistant Seaton & Co	65, Sitaram Ghose's Street...	...	ditto
1483	Bysack, Monylohl	...	Assistant, Asiatic Society, Bengal	80, Bentick Street	...	ditto
1484	Bysack, Konnylohl	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	Clive Row	...	ditto
1485	Bysack, Nilcomul	...	Inhabitant	Park Street	...	ditto
1486	Bysack, Mudun Mohun	...	Assistant, Military Department	Kallakur Street	...	ditto
1487	Bysack, Radagovind	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
1488	Bysack, Sibchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
1489	Bysack, Soorjeeoomar	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	Government Place	...	ditto
1490	Bysack, Buddenchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
1491	Bysack, Radhanath	...	Assistant, ditto	Government Place	...	ditto
1492	Bysack, Rogoonauth	...	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Shillizzi & Co.	ditto	...	ditto
1493	Bysack, Mohunchund	...	Inhabitant	Sickdarparah Lane	...	ditto
1494	Bysack, Neermulchund	...	ditto	Subaram Bysack's Lane	...	ditto
1495	Bysack, Brojogopaul	...	ditto	ditto	...	ditto
1496	Bysack, Soorendrogopaul	...	ditto	Neemon Gossain's Lane,	...	ditto
1497	Bysack Jogendro Mohun	...	ditto	Burtollah	...	ditto
		...	Superintendent of Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto

No.

Name.

B.

Residence or place of Business. Native Country. Religion. REMARKS.

1498	Bysack Tarrucknauth	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo
1499	Bysack, Juggernaut	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1500	Bysack, Radhanauth	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1501	Bysack, Radharamun	Clerk, Aides-de-camp's Office	Government House	ditto	ditto
1502	Bysack, Soorjeeoomar	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1503	Bysack, Radhapersaud	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1504	Bysack, Mobendronauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1505	Bysack, Dwarkanath	Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1506	Bysack, Hurrydass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1507	Bysack, Dabendronauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1508	Bysack, Goudass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

C.

1509	Chatterjee, Annundehunder	Inhabitant	ugbazar	India	Hindoo
1510	Chatterjee, Banimadub	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts	rk Street	ditto	ditto
1511	Chatterjee, Vishanchunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1512	Chatterjee, Bolychand	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1513	Chatterjee, Bunkobeharee	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1514	Chatterjee, Calleeprosoono	Assistant, Commissariat Office.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1515	Chatterjee, Denendronauth	Banian	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1516	Chatterjee, Digumber	Assistant, Office of Commissioner, Nuddea	Theatre Road	ditto	ditto
1517	Chatterjee, Doorgadoss	Trader	Canning Street	ditto	ditto

1518	Chatterjee, Gangagopal	... Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts	...	Middleton Row	ditto
1519	Chatterjee, Hurrybungs	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	ditto
1520	Chatterjee, Khetterchander	... Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto
1521	Chatterjee, Khetto Chunder	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	ditto
1522	Chatterjee, Khetto Mohun	... ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1523	Chatterjee, Madhub Chunder	... Assistant, Financial Department	...	ditto	ditto
1524	Chatterjee, Panchanun	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co.	...	ditto	ditto
1525	Chatterjee, Rajendro Nath	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	ditto	ditto
1526	Chatterjee, Shama Churn	... ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1527	Chatterjee, Shumbhoo Chunder	... ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1528	Chatterjee, Tarapoda	... ditto, ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1529	Chatterjee, Guroo Prosono	... Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	...	Clive Street	ditto
1530	Chatterjee, Ramsabuck	... Assistant, Bengal. Accountant-General's Office	...	ditto	ditto
531	Chatterjee, Denonath	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	ditto
532	Chatterjee, Chunder Coomar	... Firm of Chatterjee, Mitter and Co.	...	Swallow Lane	ditto
533	Chatterjee, Nilmoney	... Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	ditto
534	Chatterjee, Kedar Nath	... Assistant Accountant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department	...	ditto	ditto
535	Chatterjee, Umesh Chunder	... Teacher, Free Church Institution	...	Nimtolla Street	Christian
	Chatterjee, Promothnath	... Indexer, Board of Revenue, Customs, Salt, and Opium Department	...	Bankshall Street	Hindoo
	Chatterjee, Joyanath	... Treasurer, Calcutta Collectorate	...	Church Lane	ditto
	Chatterjee, Charan	... Head Master, Sanskrit College	...	College Square	ditto
	Chatterjee, Radhur	... Assistant, Accountant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

C.

1540	Chatterjee, Saroda Prosaud	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	Hindoo
1541	Chatterjee, Nilmadhub	...	Teacher, Seal's Free College	...	No. 56, Mirzapore Street	...	ditto	ditto
1542	Chatterjee, Sibnauth	...	Assistant Banian to D. A. Smith and Co.	...	Bowbazar	...	ditto	ditto
1543	Chatterjee, Saradapersaud	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1544	Chatterjee, Radha Gobind	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1545	Chatterjee, Judunath	...	Office of Commissary-General	...	6, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1546	Chatterjee, Mohes Chunder	...	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1547	Chatterjee, Essen Chunder	...	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1548	Chatterjee, Prosono Coomar	...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1549	Chatterjee, Hurromohun	...	Assistant Secretary, Presidency College	...	Sukea's Street	...	ditto	ditto
1550	Chowdry, Nilkomol	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1551	Chowdry, Issurchunder	...	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co.	...	Government Street	...	ditto	ditto
1552	Chowdry, Nundoooomar	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1553	Chowdry, Nobokisto	...	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1554	Chowdry, Frankisto	...	Assistant, Borneo Co., Limited	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1555	Chowdry, Neeoonjoobeharry	...	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1556	Chowdry, Rassicklall	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co.	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1557	Chowdry, Nundo Coomar	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
1558	Chuckerbutty, Khetter Paul	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1559	Chuckerbutty, Woomes Chunder	...	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co.	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
1560	Chuckerbutty, Unnodapersaud	...	Assistant, Accountant Department, Stamp and Stationery Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto

1561	Chuckerbutty, Gopalchunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
1562	Chuckerbutty, Takoor Dass	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1563	Chuckerbutty, Juddoonauth	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1564	Chuckerbutty, Ramchunder	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto
1565	Chuckerbutty, Wooma Churn	...	Accountant, Office of the Garrison Engineer, Calcutta Quarter Gate	...	Fort William	...	ditto
1566	Chuckerbutty, Bonomally	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
1567	Chuckerbutty, Isen Chunder	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto
1568	Chuckerbutty, Nilmoney	...	2nd Teacher, Hindoo School	...	Sukea's Street, Simlah	...	ditto
1569	Chunder, Bonomally Chunder	...	Assistant, Graham and Co.	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
1570	Chunder, Bissonauth	...	Assistant, Bengal Assistant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1571	Chunder, J. Chandra	...	Inhabitant	...	Rotton Sircar's Garden Street	...	ditto
1572	Chunder, Bindoochunder	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1573	Chunder, Callachand	...	Broker	...	Jorasanko,	...	ditto
1574	Chunder, Sreenath	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co.	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1575	Chunder Cannayloll	...	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Sechicari and Co.	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto
1576	Chunder Mohendrololl	...	Assistant, R. Macalister	...	8, Sibnarain Doss's Lane	...	ditto
1577	Cocar, Joygobind	...	Clerk, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1578	Comar, Neelmoney	...	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	ditto
1579	Coondoo, Khetherchunder	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto
1580	Coondoo, Preonath	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto

D.

1581	Dass, Shamasunker	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Collah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
...	Chunder	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or place of Business. Native Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

D.

1583	Dass, Hurris Chunder	Teacher, Free Church Institution	... Nimtollah Street	India	Hindoo
1584	Dass, Nilcomul	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	... Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1585	Dass, Goberdone	Assistant, Ordnance Department	... Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1586	Dass, Nundololl	2nd Master, Calcutta Madrasa	... Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto
1587	Dass, Nobin Chundra	ditto, Hindoo School	... 13, Rajmohun Bose's Lane...	ditto	ditto
1588	Datta, Upendra Nath	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1589	Day, Nundololl	Assistant, Stamp Office	... Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1590	Day, Woomes Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1591	Day, Gourisunker	Assistant Professor, General Assembly's Institution	... College Street	ditto	ditto
1592	Day, Bonomally Chunder	Assistant, Graham and Co.	... Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1593	Day, ... Churn	Head Assistant, Summons and Warrant Department, Office of the Justices of Peace	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1594	Day, Chooneelall	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	... Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1595	Day, Muttylall	Banian, Mercantile Bank	... Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1596	Day, Bustom Churn	Head Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	... Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1597	Day, Kader Nath	Assistant, Borneo Company	... Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1598	Day, Degumber	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto
1599	De, Barimadhub	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	... College Square	ditto	ditto
1600	Deb, Grees Chunder	Head Master, Hare School	... Colootollah	ditto	ditto
1601	Deb, Dwarkanath	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co.	... Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
1602	Deb, Brojo Nauth	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto

1644	Doss, Sreekrissen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1645	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1646	Doss, Taccor Lall	...	Inhabitant	...	Bow Bazar	...	ditto
1647	Doss, Anundololl	...	ditto	...	Sobha Bazar Street	...	ditto
1648	Doss, Behary Lall	...	ditto	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto
1649	Doss, Gopaul Chunder	...	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	...	Strand	...	ditto
1650	Doss, Kisto Mohun	...	Inhabitant	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto
1651	Doss, Ram Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1652	Doss, Sreenauth	...	ditto	...	Bulloram Mozoomdar's Street	...	ditto
1653	Doss, Nilmadub	...	ditto	...	Harkatta Gully	...	ditto
1654	Doss, Shibchund	...	Assistant, Chief Store-Keeper's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1655	Doss, Mohendronarain	...	Assistant, R. Macalister	...	8, Sibbarian Doss's Lane	...	ditto
1656	Doss, Grees Chunder	...	Superintendent of Government Toshakama	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
1657	Doss, Nobin Chander	...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Presidency Division	...	16, Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1658	Doss, Sreekrissen	...	Comptroller-General's Office	...	Treasury Building	...	ditto
1659	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1660	Doss, Radhikaparsaud	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto
1661	Doss, Ram Button	...	Assistant, Agency East Indian Railway	...	4, Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1662	Dutt, Aushootosh	...	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto
1663	Dutt, Dwarkanath	...	Merchant	...	Coolootollah	...	ditto
1664	Dutt, Kadernath	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto
1665	Dutt, Nemye Churn	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Banksahal Street	...	ditto
1666	Dutt, Obhoy Churn	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1667	Dutt, Opadree	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1668	Dutt, Premnath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto

REMARKS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
D.			
1669 Dutt, Prosono Coomar	Trailer	Soorteelagan	Hindoo
1670 Dutt, Rajnarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto
1671 Dutt, Rameshur	ditto,	ditto	ditto
1672 Dutt, Shama Churn	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto
1673 Dutt, Shoshee Chunder	Special Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto
1674 Dutt, Sreekissen	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	ditto
1675 Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto
1676 Dutt, Tool-seedoss	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto	ditto
1677 Dutt, Anundogopaul	Proprietor, Snorky Mill	Halliday Street Colootollah...	ditto
1678 Dutt, Budden Chunder	Book-keeper, Messrs. S. Smith, Sons and Co.	Chive Street	ditto
1679 Dutt, Ramcoomar	Inhabitant	Simlab	ditto
1680 Dutt, Bholanath	ditto	Chowringhee	ditto
1681 Dutt, Charro Chunder	...	...	ditto
1682 Dutt, Muttu Lail	...	...	ditto
1683 Dutt, Bindabun Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto
1684 Dutt, Juddoonath	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto
1685 Dutt, Behareelall	Record-keeper, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto
1686 Dutt, Sib Chunder	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Sibtollah Lane	ditto
1687 Dutt, Doyzel Chund	Assistant, National Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto
1688 Dutt, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto
1689 Dutt, Johurlall	ditto	Dingabhangah	ditto
1690 Dutt, Shib Chunder	ditto	Colootollah	ditto
	Assistant, Williamson Brothers and Co	Jackson Ghaut Street	ditto

1603	Dey, Tarrucknauth	... Inhabitant	Ban' ...	Fuckeer Chund Day's Lane, Bow Bazar	...	ditto
1604	Dey, Nundaram	... Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1605	Dey, Beer Chunder	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
1606	Dey, Bonomaly	... Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1607	Dey, Calla Chund	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto
1608	Dey, Gopalchunder	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	ditto	...	ditto
1609	Dey, Jochoonath	... Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1610	Dey, Khaternath	... Assistant, Home Department	...	ditto	...	ditto
1611	Dey, Kisto Mohun	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
1612	Dey, Nilmon	... Assistant, Registrar-General's Office	...	Wellington Place	...	ditto
1613	Dey, Sarodapersad	... Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1614	Dey, Sham Chand	... Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1615	Dey, Shama Churn	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1616	Dey, Broj nauth	... Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate, Excise Department	...	Church Lane	...	ditto
1617	Dey, Prawnkissen	... Assessor, License Department	...	ditto	...	ditto
1618	Dey, Jebun Madhub	... Inhabitant	...	Nayanchund Dutt's Street	...	ditto
1619	Dey, Dwarkanath	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Work Accounts, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1620	Dey, Romanauth	... ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1621	Dey, Gopal Chunder	... ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1622	Dey, Soobul Chunder	... Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	...	Canning Street	...	ditto
1623	Dey, Bhobunmohun	... Assistant, Bengal Office	...	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto
1624	Dey, Hurrain	... Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Style or Calling.</i>	<i>Residence or Place of Business.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1625 Dey, Nettrolall	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	Hindoo	
1626 Dey, Tarrucknath	Clerk, Ede and Hobson	2C, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1627 Dey, Kanyelall	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1628 Dhole Horchunder	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
1629 Dhar, Baneynadhuh	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1630 Dhur, Callachand	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1631 Dhur, Callidoss	Banian	Coolootollah	ditto	ditto	
1632 Dhur, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1633 Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Captain's Banian	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1634 Dhur, Nundololl	Inhabitant	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1635 Dhur, Konnyall	ditto	Champtollah	ditto	ditto	
1636 Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1637 Dhur, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	8, Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1638 Doss, Hurrasunker	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1639 Doss, Kadernath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1640 Doss, Mohe Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1641 Doss, Nobin Chunder	Inhabitant	Coolahatollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1642 Doss, Auditochurn	Assistant, Scanlan and Co.	Cooleahatollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1643 Doss, Seebnarin	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

D.

1691	Dutt, Sreenauth	Assistant, Moran and Co.	Church Lane	...	ditto
1692	Dutt, Kisto Mohun	Clerk, Military Department	29 Nayanchund Dutt's Street	...	ditto
1693	Dutt, Brojonauth	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1694	Dutt, Gopeanauth	Assistant, Military Department	29, Nayanchund Dutt's Street	...	ditto
1695	Dutt, Shoresh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto
1696	Dutt, Rolly Chund	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	Strand	...	ditto
1697	Dutt, Gosto Belary	Inhabitant	Choonam Gully	...	ditto
1698	Dutt, Budinauth	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterly & Co.	Strand	...	ditto
1699	Dutt, Nilambur	Assistant, Bank of Bengal Co.	ditto	...	ditto
1700	Dutt, Tarriney Churn	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta, Rome and Co.	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto
1701	Dutt, Chandy Churn	Officiating Professor, Presidency College...	Clive Row	...	ditto
1702	Dutta, Ban...		antone	...	ditto

(4.)

1703	Goodzar Shah	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	...	Christian
1704	Gangoly, Kesubchunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government 1	...	Hindoo
1705	Gangoly, Promothanath	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1706	Gangoly, Prosonocornar	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto	...	ditto
1707	Gangoly, Prankissen	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	...	ditto
1708	Gangoly, Syama Churn	English Lecturer, Sanskrit College	College Square	...	ditto
1709	Gangooly, Eycunt Nauth	Presidency Commissariat Office	6, Park Street	...	ditto
1710	Ghosal, Tincoury	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Comm	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1711	Ghosal, Gobindchunder	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1712	Ghosal, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	ditto	...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
1713	Ghosaul, Kally Churn	Assistant, Money Order Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1714	Ghosaul, Romananth	Seristadar, Legal Remembrancer's Office	2 Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1715	Ghosaul, Panchanun	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	3 Misson Row	ditto	ditto	
1716	Ghose, Bacharam	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1717	Ghose, Cally Kissen	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1718	Ghose, Calla Chand	Assistant, J. Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1719	Ghose, Denonath	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1720	Ghose, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1721	Ghose, Juggeshur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1722	Ghose, Jaydonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1723	Ghose, Kaleekissen	ditto, ditto	Goverment Place	ditto	ditto	
1724	Ghose, Nilmon	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1725	Ghose, Nobinkissen	Assistant, H. F. Farnham & Co.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1726	Ghose, Prosono Coon	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1727	Ghose, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1728	Ghose, Sreekisto	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1729	Ghose, Woomesu Chunder	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1730	Ghose, Bany Madhub	Head Assistant, Calcutta School Book Society	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1731	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Cook and Co.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1732	Ghose, Ram Chaud	Inhabitant	Dhurumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1733	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Ordnance Office of Accounts	Kasareeparrah	ditto	ditto	
1734	Ghose, Omritololl	ditto, ditto	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
			ditto	ditto	ditto	

1735	Ghose, Chunder Coomar	...	Assistaat, Rentiers and Co.	...	Mission Row	...	ditto
1736	Ghose, Prawnkissen	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office.	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto
1737	Ghose, Bhoobun Mehun	...	Assistant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1738	Ghose, Benykisto	...	Book-keeper, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co...	...	Strand	...	ditto
1739	Ghose, Judoonauth	...	Principal, Seal's Free College	...	Sakareetollah	...	ditto
1740	Ghose, Sib Chunder	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co..	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
1741	Ghose, Jagender Chunder	...	Collector of Assessment	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1742	Ghose, Joygopaul	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstins' Buildings	...	ditto
1743	Ghose, Prosunno Coomar	...	Assistant, Military	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto
1744	Ghose, Bhuggobutty Chunder	...	Inhabitant	...	Ambooleahatollah	...	ditto
1745	Ghose, Dyal Nath	...	ditto	...	Sakareetollah	...	ditto
1746	Ghose, Sittanauth	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	...	Clive Row	...	ditto
1747	Ghose, M. L	...	Assistant, Office of Contr-ller-General of Military Expenditure	...	6, Esplanade Road	...	ditto
1748	Ghose, Nobocoomar	...	Assistant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank	...	5, Council House Street	...	ditto
1749	Ghose, Tarrun Chunder	...	Assistant, Argenti, Schilizzi and Co.	...	Canning Street	...	ditto
1750	Ghose, Dyal Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1751	Ghose, Grish Chander	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1752	Ghose, Bistodass	...	Clerk, Military Department	...	25, Mokhtarum Babo's Street, Chorebagan	...	ditto
1753	Ghose, Sreenauth	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto
1754	Ghose, Preonauth	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1755	Ghose, Nobogopaul	...	Assistant, George Henderson	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto
1756	Ghose, Shama Churn	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	ditto
1757	Ghose, Sreenauth	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Second Presidency Division	...		...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
	G.					
1758	Ghose, Ram Dyal	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	Dalhousie Square	India	Hindu	
1759	Ghose, Tincoury	Assistant, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1760	Ghose, Bonomally	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1761	Ghose, Dwarkanauth	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Colah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1762	Ghose, Nobokissur	Examiner of Ordnance and Dock-yard Accounts	Colah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1763	Ghose, Issur Chunder	Clerk, Edle and Hobson	No. 23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1764	Ghose, Gope-kissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1765	Ghose, Navin Chundera	Third Master, Calcutta Madrasa	Wellersley Square	ditto	ditto	
1766	Ghose, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1767	Ghose, Saikissen	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Magazines	4, Gatin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1768	Ghose, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellersley Place	ditto	ditto	
1769	Ghose, Sreekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1770	Ghose, Rajender Chunder	Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harington Street	ditto	ditto	
1771	Goopto, Chooneelal	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1772	Goopto, Pearylal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1773	Goopto, Grees Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Colah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1774	Goopto, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1775	Goopto, Chunder Seckur	Assistant, Paper Currency Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1776	Goopto, Wooma Churn	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1777	Goopto, Goorooopuddo	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1778	Goopto, Mooraree	...	Assistant, Public Works Executive Engineer's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1779	Goopto, Pauch Cowree	...	Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1780	Goopto, Denobundo	...	Office of Director of Public Instructions	...	2, Elysium Row	...	ditto	ditto
1781	Goor, Dhurmo Dass	...	Chief Auditor's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
H.								
1782	Halder, Kisto Mohun	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1783	Halder, Woomeesh Chunder	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1784	Halder, Kali Coomar	...	Assistant, Deputy Agent's Office, East Indian Railway	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1785	Holdar, Dharmo Dass	...	Inhabitant	...	Chababazar, Ballakhanna Street	...	ditto	ditto
1786	Halder, Rosuno Comar	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-Genl's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1787	Halder, Romanath	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
J.								
1788	Jeyundeen, Shaik	...	Supervisor, Public Works Department	...		...	ditto	Mahomedan
K.								
1789	Kabiruddin Ahmud, Moulvi	...	Resident Munshi, Calcutta Madrassah	...	Wellesley Square	...	ditto	ditto
1790	Khan, Md. Domun	...	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. Railway	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1791	Koondoo, Grish Chunder	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	No. 5, Strand	...	India	Hindoo
1792	Kur, Sumboo Chunder	...	Assistant, Accountant Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
L.								
1793	Laha, Gopal Chunder	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	India	Christian
1894	Laha, Kisoree Mohun	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	Hindoo

L.

No.	Name.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.	Religion.
1795	Laha, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	Hindoo
1796	Laha, Prankisen	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Central Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto
1797	Laha, Bisumbhur	Deputy Store-keeper, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto
1798	Laha, Cannoyloil	Assistant, Bank of Calcutta, Limited	Hastings' Street	ditto
1799	Laha, Netrogopal	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto
1800	Lahoory, Bacharam	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto
1801	Lahoory, Shamachurn	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	Clive Street	ditto
1802	Lahoory, Mohendra Nauth	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi	Canning Street	ditto
1803	Law, Lukhenarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto
1804	Law, Kallinanath	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto
1805	Mitter, Bhobun Mohun	Trader	Simlah	ditto
1806	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto
1807	Mitter, Kunnylal	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto
1808	Mitter, Nundo Loll	Assistant, Dy. Surveyor-General's Office...	Middleton Street	Christian
1809	Mitter, Radhikachurn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Hindoo
1810	Mitter, Rajendronath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto
1811	Mitter, Rathal Doss	Assistant, Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto
1812	Mitter, Nilmoney	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto
1813	Mitter, Buddinauth	Inhabitant	Rajah Kallikissen Street	ditto
1814	Mitter, Mohendrolall	ditto	Bulloram Moozoomdar Street	ditto
1815	Mitter, Dinanauth	ditto	ditto	ditto

1816	Mitter, Nilmonsey	Engineer	...	Shambazar	...	ditto
1817	Mitter, Luckeynamin	Inhabitant	...	ditto	...	ditto
1818	Mitter, Burrodapsaud	Ditto	...	Tuntania	...	ditto
1819	Mitter, Dwarkanauth	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto
1820	Mitter, Brojonanth	Teacher, Hare School	...	Colootollah	...	ditto
1821	Mitter, Radhamadhub	Head Master, Seal's Free College	...	No. 56, Mirzapore	...	ditto
1822	Mitter, Issen Chunder	Teacher, Seal's Free College	...	ditto	...	ditto
1823	Mitter, Woomees Chunder	Assistant, Agelasto, Sacrandi and Co.	...	Armenian Street	...	ditto
1824	Mitter, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1825	Mitter, Nobocomar	Assistant, Mackenzie and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto
1826	Mitter, Russick Loll	Assistant, Graham and Co.	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
1827	Mitter, Russick Loll	Inhabitant	...	Tuntania	...	ditto
1828	Mitter, Sreecaunt	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	...	Strand	...	ditto
1829	Mitter, Baney Madhub	Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto
1830	Mitter, Charroo Chunder	Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto
1831	Mitter, Hurris Chunder	Office of Commissary General	...	No. 6, Park Street	...	ditto
1832	Mitter, Judo Nauth	Ernsthausen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto
1833	Mitter, Ombica Churn	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterly	...	ditto	...	ditto
1834	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1835	Mitter, Kartic Chunder	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution.	...	Cornwallis Square	...	ditto
1836	Mitter, Raj Mohun	Assistant, Simpson Griffiths and Co.	...	5, Fairlie Place	...	ditto
1837	Mitter, Sham Lall	Chief Store Keeper, Office East Indian Railway	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto
1838	Mitter, Judoonauth	Ernsthausen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto
1839	Mitter, Issan Chunder	Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	17, Writers' Buildings	...	ditto

Names.

M.

1840	Mitter, Soresh Chunder	...	C. W. Scott and Co	...	5, Bankshall Street	...	India	Hindoo
1841	Mitter, Gooroo Churn	...	Book Keeper, Ullman Hirschurn and Co...	...	135, Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
1842	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	...	Assistant, Messrs. Eagleton and Co	...	104, ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1843	Mitter, Brojollal	...	Fifth Teacher, Hindu School	...	Bachoochatterjee's Street	...	ditto	ditto
1844	Mookerjee, Beernarsin	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	...	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto
1845	Mookerjee, Eessenchunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1846	Mookerjee, Greeshchunder	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1847	Mookerjee, J N	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writer's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1848	Mookerjee, Jadoo Nath	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1849	Mookerjee, Joydonath	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1850	Mookerjee, Joydonath	...	Assistant, Bengal Government	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1851	Mookerjee, Koylash Nath	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1852	Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1853	Mookerjee, Lallehand	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1854	Mookerjee, Omachurn	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1855	Mookerjee, Peary Mohun	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1856	Mookerjee, Tarinee Churn	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1857	Mookerjee, S C	...	Firm of Clerk and Mookerjee	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1858	Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy	...	Assistant, Supervisor's Department	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1859	Mookerjee, Dwarkanath	...	Assistant, Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co	...	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto

1860	Mookerjee, Kadernauth	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal.	...	Strand	...	ditto
1861	Mookerjee, Sosheobhoosun	...	Inhabitant	...	Jorasanko	...	ditto
1862	Mookerjee, Aushootosh	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto
1863	Mookerjee, Nobokissen	...	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto
1864	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Messrs. Kelly and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto
1865	Mookerjee, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Treasury Branch	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto
1866	Mookerjee, Mohendronauth	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1867	Mookerjee, Tincowry	...	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal, Railway Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1868	Mookerjee, Kallydhun	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	...	ditto	...	ditto
1869	Mookerjee, Nilmadhub	...	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	...	ditto	...	ditto
1870	Mookerjee, Jadoonauth	...	Teacher, Hindoo School	...	College Square	...	ditto
1871	Mookerjee, Okheel Chunder	...	Teacher, Hare School	...	Colootollah	...	ditto
1872	Mookerjee, Obeenash	...	Inhabitant	...	Pathooraghab	...	ditto
1873	Mookerjee, Judoonauth	...	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1874	Mookhopadhyay, Nrisinha Chundra	...	Teacher, Sanscrit College	...	College Square	...	ditto
1875	Mookerjee, Bholanath	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto
1876	Mookerjee, Brojololl	...	Inhabitant	...	Aheerectollah	...	ditto
1877	Mookerjee, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	No. 5, Strand	...	ditto
1878	Mookerjee, Chunder Coomar	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto
1879	Mookerjee, Kamikanauth	...	Assistant, Moran and Co's Indigo Mart	...	Chureh Lane	...	ditto
1880	Mookerjee, Koomud Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1881	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
1882	Mookarjee, Dinonauth	...	Teacher, Sanscrit College	...	College Square	...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
M.						
1883	Mookerjee, Jadu Nath	... Assistant to Secretary, Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	India	Hindoo	
1884	Mookerjee, Kader Nath	Clerk, Military Department	29, Nayan Chunder D Street	ditto	ditto	
1885	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1886	Mookerjee, Prosono Coomar	Examiner, Military Department	7, Bose Para Lane	ditto	ditto	
1887	Mookerjee, Sreenuauth	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1888	Mookerjee, Bipro Doss	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1889	Mookerjee, Juddoonauth	Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1890	Mookerjee, Rajkissore	Pay Department, Examiner's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1891	Mookerjee, Hurnauth	Ahmurty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1892	Mookerjee, Chunder Nauth	Ralli Brothers and Co.	Lal Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1893	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, Department Public Works	15, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1894	Mookerjee, Nobocomar	Treasurer, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1895	Mookerjee, Khetter Nauth	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1896	Mookerjee, Rajkisto	Cash Keeper, R Scott Thomson & Co	No. 15, Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1897	Mookerjee, S. C.	Assistant, Walf, Wilmans & Co	Lyon's Range	ditto	ditto	
1898	Mookerjee, Frankisto	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1899	Mookerjee, Bisumbhur	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1900	Mookerjee, Umbicca Chura	Head Clerk, Military Store Keeper's Office.	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
1901	Mookerjee, Grijabhousun	Assistant Professor, Cathedral Mission College	College Square	ditto	ditto	

1902	Mookerjee, Wooday Churn	...	Presidency Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto
1903	Moonshee, Buzlul Haq	...	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	Chowringhee	...	Mahomedal
1904	Moonshee, Showat Ali	...	Hide Merchant	...	31, Upper Circular Road	...	ditto
1905	Moonshee Sanawullah	...	Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto
1906	Moonshee Mynuddeen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1907	Moostaffee Harris Chunder	...	Clerk, Military Department	...	127, Aheereetollah	...	Hindoo
1908	Moulvie Moosa Ali	...	Urdu Translator, Remembrancer's Office	...	Bankshall	...	Mohamedal
1909	Moulvie Abdool Hai	...	First Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrassa	...	Wellesley Square	...	ditto
1910	Moulvie Mahomed Ali	...	Land-holder	...	Howell's Lane	...	ditto
1911	Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Hindoo
1912	Mozoomdar, Govindchunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto
1913	Mozoomdar, Troylockho Nath	...	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1914	Mozoomdar, Charroo Chunder	...	Inhabitant	...	Potuldanah	...	ditto
1915	Mozoomdar, Kally Churn	...	Grindlay and Co	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto
1916	Mozoomdar, Gopal Chunder	...	Manager, Hindu Hostel	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto
1917	Mullick, Grish Chunder	...	Store-keeper, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto
1918	Mullick, Nilmoney	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto
1919	Mullick, Khogendronauth	...	Inhabitant	...	Pathooriaghatta	...	ditto
1920	Mullick, Bauey Kissen	...	Cashier, Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	ditto
1921	Mullick, Chunder Nauth	...	Inhabitant	...	Pathooriaghatta	...	ditto
1922	Mullick, Anunt-kishen	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co's Agent's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
1923	Mullick Ransabuck	...	Assistant, Argenti Schillizzi and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto
1924	Mullick, Hur Nauth	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1925	Mullick, Prem Chund	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto

REMARKS.

Residence or Place of Business. Native Country. Religion.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

M.

1926	Mullick, Nemi Churn	...	ditto	...	1, Sudder Street	...	India	Hindoo
1927	Mullick, Gopal Chander	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1928	Mullick, Khetter Mohun	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1929	Mullick, Kisto Dass	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1930	Mullick, Mirtoonjoy	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1931	Mullick, Bonamali	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	...	No. 2 Elysium Row	...	ditto	ditto
1932	Mullick, Soobul Chunder	...	Firm of Bissonauth Law and Co	...	Larkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1933	Mullick, Bolly Chund	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1934	Mullick, Rajkissen	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1935	Mullick, Pearyloll	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1936	Mullick, Kannyloll	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1937	Mullick, Woodubchunder	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1938	Muttylall, Nundogopal	...	Inhabitant	...	Row Bazar, Mullunga	...	ditto	ditto
1939	Muttylall, Rajenderloll	...	ditto	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1940	Muttyloll, Shamloll	...	ditto	...	Mullunga	...	ditto	ditto

N.

1941	Nauth, Greeschunder	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	Hindoo
1942	Neoghy, Chundy Churn	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	ditto	ditto
1943	Neoghy, Woody Chund	...	Inhabitant	...	Bang Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1944	Nundy, Isser Chunder	...	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	...	Chitpore Road	...	ditto	ditto
1945	Nundy, Bonomally	...	Inhabitant	...	Sakareetollah	...	...	...
1946	Nandy, Toolseedass	...	Assistant, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

1947	Neogy, Russicklall	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L. P.	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	... Theist
1948	Nundy, Nundolall	... Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D.	... 15, Writers' Buildings	... ditto	... Hindoo
1949	Pal, Bholanath	... Head Master, Hindoo School	... College Square	... ditto	... ditto
1950	Paul, Gunganarain	... Assistant, Bengal Office	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	... ditto
1951	Paul, Hem Chunder	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	... ditto
1952	Paul, Khetter Mohun	... Inhabitant	... Dingabangah	... ditto	... ditto
1953	Paul, Rajender Mohun	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto
1954	Paul, Siamlall	... Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	... ditto
1955	Paul, Naranarain	... Clerk, Military Department	... 67, Hareeparra Lane	... ditto	... ditto
1956	Paulit, Mohendronath	... Landholder	... Dhurantollah	... ditto	... ditto
1957	Pyne, Doyal Chund	... Inhabitant	... Monsheetallao Gully	... ditto	... ditto
1958	Pyne, Kissorsomohun	... ditto	... Soorteabaga	... ditto	... ditto
1959	Pyne, Kissorsylal	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto
1960	Pyne, Bepinbehary	... Assistant, Grabam and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	... ditto
1961	Pyne, Dwakanauth	... Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	... ditto
1962	Pyne, Dwakanauth	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto
1963	Pyne, Khettermohun	... Inhabitant	... Barkatta Gully	... ditto	... ditto
1964	Pyne, Rassick Lall	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto
1965	Rodro Protaub Chunder	... Estimate Checker, Superintending Engineer's Office	... Sobaram Bysack's Street	... ditto	... ditto
1966	Roy, Brigionath	... Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	... ditto
1967	Roy, Gobindlall	... Assistant, Controller-General of Accounts Office	... Government Place	... ditto	... ditto

R.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
R.						
1968	Roy, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	Hindoo	
1969	Roy, Kistodass	Inhabitant	Colootollah,	ditto	ditto	
1970	Roy, Akhoy Kumar	Clerk, Census Branch, in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	Wellesley Place	ditto	Brahmo	
1971	Roy, Mudden Mohun	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo	
1972	Roy, Bany Madhub	Head-Master, Training Academy	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1973	Roy, Tarruck Nauth	Assistant, Commissary General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1974	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Third Teacher, Hindú School	Amberst Street	ditto	ditto	
1975	Roy, Mutty Laul	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1976	Roy, Chowdry Ramdass	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1977	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankswall Street	ditto	ditto	
1978	Roy, Ramrutton	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1979	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1980	Roy, Jadub Cuunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1981	Roy, Luchmeenarain	Supervisor's Department, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1982	Roy, Hufrolall	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1983	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, 1st Grade, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	New High Court Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1984	Roy, Kartiek Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wylie and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1985	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunkur Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1986	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1987	Roy, Okheel Nath	Assistant, Bengal Bank, Cash Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1988	Ruckitt, Heeralal	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	

1989	Syed, Ismael	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument-maker's Department	...	Park Street	...	ditto	Mahomedan
1990	Sandell, Kistonaath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	Hindoo
1991	Sarma, Brojonanth	Teacher, Free Church Institution	...	Nimtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1992	Seal, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Treasury Department, Accountant Branch	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1993	Seal, Radanath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto
1994	Seal, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1995	Seal, Brojonanth	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1996	Seal, Nilmadhub	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1997	Seal, Dayal Chund	Cashier, C H O'bourne	...	29, Dalbousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1998	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1999	Sen, Gungadhur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
2000	Sen, Hurryhur	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto
2001	Sen, Mohendronath	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
2002	Sen, Rajcoomar	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
2003	Sen, Madhub Chunder	Inhabitant	...	Chassadhobaparah	...	ditto	ditto
2004	Sen, Romacaunt	Banian to Fornaro, Huni and Co	...	Durponarain Thakur's Street	...	ditto	ditto
2005	Sen, Soobuldoss	Assistant, Engineer's Office, New High Court Buildings	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

REMARKS.

Religion.

Residence or Place of Business. Native, Country.

Style or Calling.

Names.

No.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business. Native, Country.	Religion.
2006	Sen, Gresh Chunder	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	Hindu
2007	Sen, Beny Madhub	Inhabitant	Toola Bagar	ditto
2008	Sen, Bepinbary	Assistant, Bissonauth Law and Co	Larkaj's Lane	ditto
2009	Sen, Rakhal Chunder	Accountant, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	ditto
2010	Sen, Money Madhub	Banian, Andrews and Co	ditto	ditto
2011	Sen, Toolseedass	Assistant, Argenti Schulz	Canning Street	ditto
2012	Sen, Hurrooll	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto
2013	Sen, Bholanauth	Inhabitant	Dalhousie Square	ditto
2014	Sen, Roopnarain	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto
2015	Sen, Juddonauth	Overseer, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	45, Park Street	ditto
2016	Sen, D N	Assistant, Messrs. Robert Charriol	Vanstittart Row	ditto
2017	Sen, Prosand Dass	Assistant, Messrs. Black and Murray	Hastings' Streets	ditto
2018	Sen, Woodmanarain	Assistant, Messrs. Barlow & Co	32, Jackson's Ghaut Street...	ditto
2019	Sen, Dev Snauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto
2020	Sen, Deorgachurn	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto
2021	Sen, Gopaloss	Banian to Barton, Baynes and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto
2022	Sen, Radhanauth	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto
2023	Sen, Rakhaloss	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto
2024	Sen, Romanauth	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto
2025	Sen, Thakoorchurn	Banian to Agelasto and Sagrandi	Strand	ditto

2026	Sen, Kadernath	Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department	Fort William	ditto	ditto
2027	Sein, Bycunto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2028	Sein, Joygopal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2029	Sein, Muddenmohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2030	Sein, Nabin Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
2031	Sein, Bheemloll	Manager, Sagore Dutt's Screw House	No. 44, Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
2032	Sein, Janokee Nauth	Assistant, Registrar-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
2033	Sein, Beharylañ	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
2034	Sein, Bessumbhar	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Branch Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
2035	Sein, Joykisson	Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal	Chowringhee Road, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
2036	Sein, Issen Chunner	Banjan to Messrs. Atkinson and Co.	No. 6, New China Bazaar Street	ditto	ditto
2037	Sett, Preonath	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2038	Sett, Soorjee Coomar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2039	Sett, Denonath	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
2040	Sett, Nobocoomar	Inhabitant	Moyraputty Street	ditto	ditto
2041	Sett, Woddy Chund	ditto	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto
2042	Sett, Radhakisto	ditto	Nobobagaun, Bang Bazar...	ditto	ditto
2043	Sett, Kineternal	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
2044	Sett, Neelmadhab	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto
2045	Sett, Bihonath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
2046	Sett, Joygopaul	Accountant, Messrs. Boradaile, Schiller and Co.	Rutton Street, Garden Street	ditto	ditto
2047	Sett, Noburdeep	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office	Strand	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.
2048	Sett, Thakoor Doss	S.	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	India	Hindoo
2049	Sett, Brojo Coomar		Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	ditto	ditto
2050	Shaw, Mchesh Chunder		Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	ditto	ditto
2051	Shome, Shamall		Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	ditto	ditto
2052	Shome, Nundogopal		Cash-keeper to Messrs. Anderson, Waller and Co.	ditto	ditto
2053	Shome, Joygobindo		Teacher, Cathedral Mission College	ditto	ditto
2054	Sing, Ootum Chunder		Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	ditto	ditto
2055	Singhee, Nobocomar		Assistant, R. G. Ghose and Co.	ditto	ditto
2056	Sircar, Bishombhor		Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	ditto	ditto
2057	Sircar, Doorgachurn		Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto
2058	Sircar, Issen Chunder		Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	ditto	ditto
2059	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder		Inhabitant	ditto	ditto
2060	Sircar, Kissoree Mohun		Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co	ditto	ditto
2061	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder		Assistant, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General	ditto	ditto
2062	Sircar, Begum Churn		Assistant Professor, Presidency College	ditto	ditto
2063	Sircar, Dattam Chund		Clerk, Military Department	ditto	ditto
2064	Sircar, Mohendranath		Assistant, East Indian Railway	ditto	ditto
2065	Sircar, Russickall		Teacher, Oriental Seminary	ditto	ditto
2066	Soor, Koonjobeharry		Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office	ditto	ditto
2067	Soor, Khetter Mohun		Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	ditto	ditto
2068	Thacoor, Debendronauth	T.	Clerk, Office of Comptroller, Central Accounts Branch	ditto	ditto

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing from 1st 1 1862, pursuant to Act XIII., 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business. Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
A.					
1	Agabek, A L	Bill and Stock Broker	New China Bazar	India	Christian
2	Aitchison, F	Firm of Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
3	Alexander, William	Firm of George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
4	Anderson, D	Broker	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
5	Anderson, T W	Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
6	Ansthruther, Hamilton	Firm of Ansthruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	Christian
7	Apcar, Thomas Arratoon	Firm of Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto
8	Apcar, Alexander Arratoon	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
9	Avdall, A J	Merchant	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto
B.					
10	Bagram, John George	Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar	ditto	ditto
11	Bagram, S J	Firm of Bagram and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
12	Barclay, G	Editor, <i>Englishman</i>	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto
13	Berners, W T	Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
14	Beebee, Meyrick H L	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
15	-Benwell, W M	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
16	Biss, Isaih Birt	Merchant	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
17	Blechynden, Richard	Secy., E I Tea C and Balasun Tea Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto

No.

Names.

B.

18	Brooks, Frederick Tilt	Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian
19	Brooks, T W	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Castle House	ditto	ditto
20	Broughton, E	Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	Lark Range	ditto	ditto
21	Brown Henry Francis	Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
22	Burgett, E W	Firm of Wienholt Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto

C.

23	Cable, G H	Firm of W Keep and Co	Swallow's Lane	ditto	ditto
24	Carritt, T	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
25	Carter, T E	Merchant	Commercial Building	ditto	ditto
26	Cameron, E	Agent, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
27	Clarke, A McDougall	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto
28	Cochran, S	Manager, Agra Bank	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto
29	Cogswell, W H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
30	Cogswell, E	Firm of Haworth and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto
31	Conroy, W H	Store-keeper, E I R Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
32	Cooke, R T	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
33	Craig, William	Firm of Williamson Brothers and Co	Clive Street Ghaut	ditto	ditto
34	Cresswell, C E	Firm of Cresswell and Co	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto
35	Crooke, A W	Professor, Presidency College	Kyd Street	ditto	ditto
36	Crooke, Frederick J	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
37	Curtoys, W J	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto

D.

38	Dods, James	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	Mango Lane	..	Great Britain	Christian
39	Duff, W P	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
40	Dunbar, E G	Secretary, Military Fund	Hastings' Street	..	ditto	ditto
41	Dundas, Henry	Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	Lyons' Range	..	ditto	ditto

E.

42	Emin, ..	Merchant	Canning Street	..	India	ditto
43	Elliott, E	Firm of John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	..	Great Britain	ditto

F.

44	Fenwick, G R	Editor, <i>Englishman</i>	Hare Street	..	ditto	ditto
45	Findlay, J H	Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	ditto	..	ditto	ditto
46	Flemington, J	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	..	ditto	ditto

G.

47	Galstaun, M J	Merchant	Armean Street	..	India	ditto
48	Gordon, Alexander	Firm of Pickford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	..	Great Britain	ditto
49	Guise, J J	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	..	ditto	ditto

H.

50	Halford, W	Firm of Halford Smith and Co.	Commercial Building	..	ditto	ditto
51	Hamilton, T F	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	..	ditto	ditto
52	Haworth, J H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	..	ditto	ditto
53	Henderson, M	Firm of Carlisle, Nephew and Co	Mango Lane	..	ditto	ditto
54	Hill, R T	Firm of Thomas and Co	Mission Row	..	ditto	ditto
55	Hobson, E A	Firm of Ede, Hobson and Co	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
56	Hoyes, A A	.. Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	.. Clive Street	.. Great Britain	Christian	
57	Hutchinson, J	.. Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	.. Rada Bazar Street	.. ditto	ditto	
J.						
58	Jack, E A	.. Firm of Playfair, Duncan and Co	.. Clive Street	.. ditto	ditto	
59	Jameson, J W	.. Firm of Shaw, Jameson and Co	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	
60	Joakim, M C	.. Merchant and Agent	.. Canning Street	.. India	ditto	
61	Jones, W H	.. Firm of R Campbell and Co	.. Waterloo Street	.. ditto	ditto	
K.						
62	Keswick, J J	.. Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	.. Clive Row	.. Great Britain	ditto	
63	Knight, J B	.. Firm of Harold and Co	.. Dalhousie Square	.. ditto	ditto	
L.						
64	Lackersteen, George F	.. Merchant and Agent	.. New China Bazar	.. India	ditto	
65	Lyall, R A	.. Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co	.. Canning Street	.. Great Britain	ditto	
66	Locke, H H	.. Principal, Government School of Arts	.. Bow Bazar Street	.. ditto	ditto	
67	Long, J. T	.. Agent, Delhi and London Bank	.. Council House Street	.. ditto	ditto	
M.						
68	MacLachlan, J E	.. Broker	.. Hare Street	.. ditto	ditto	
69	Malchus, M C	.. Merchant	.. Swallow Lane	.. India	ditto	
70	Mackillican, James	.. Firm of Mackillican and Co	.. Church Lane	.. Great Britain	ditto	
71	MacMichael, N	.. Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	
72	MacKnight, J Y	.. Firm of MacKnight, Anderson and Co.	.. Fairlie Place	.. ditto	ditto	
73	MacKinnon, D	.. Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	

74	Mactavish, W B	..	Firm of Anstruther and Co	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
75	McIntosh, A R	..	Firm of Steel McIntosh and Co	..	Old Court House Street	..	ditto	ditto
76	Mengens, J G M	..	Firm of Moran and Co	..	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
77	Mewburn, G F	..	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co..	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
78	Mitchell, Robert	..	Firm of Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
79	Morgan, E C	..	Merchant, Firm of Ashburner and Co	..	Garstin's Buildings	..	ditto	ditto
80	Moulson, J	..	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	..	Mangoe Lane	..	ditto	ditto
81	Moseley, T H	..	Firm of Gisborne and Co	..	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
82	Mudie, X H	..	Firm of Gladstone, Wylie and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
83	Murray, James Charles	..	Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen & Co	..	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
84	Murdoch, James	..	Firm of Moran and Co	..	Church Lane	..	ditto	ditto

N.

85	Noble, R C	..	Firm of J Elliot and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
86	Norman, J H	..	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker M.	..	Rowden Street	..	ditto	ditto
87	Norman, C J	..	ditto	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto

O.

88	Ogilvy, John Francis	..	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
89	O'bourne, C H	..	Manager, Life Assurance Co	..	Church Lane	..	ditto	ditto
90	Osmond, A T	..	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co	..	Esplanade Row	..	ditto	ditto

P.

91	Palmer, Edward	..	Agent, East Indian Railway Co	..	Writers Buildings	..	Great Britain	Christian
92	Parker, J A	..	Proprietor, <i>Indian Daily News</i>	..	Bankshall Street	..	ditto	ditto
93	Paterson, W R (Junior)	..	Broker	..	Commercial Buildings	..	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Nat'l. Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P.					
94	Paterson, J J	.. Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	.. Clive Row	.. Great Britain	Christian	
95	Pearce H	.. Firm of Pearce Macrae and Co	.. Clive Ghara's Street	.. ditto	ditto	
96	Peel, Frederick	.. Firm of Peel, Ross and Co	.. Clive Street	.. ditto	ditto	
97	Pott, A C	.. Firm of Ewing and Co	.. New China Bazar	.. ditto	ditto	
	R.					
98	Radebffe, J E	.. Firm of Andrew, Yale and Co	.. Clive Row	.. ditto	ditto	
99	Reid, J	.. Firm of Wiseman, Macdonald and Co	.. Canning Street	.. ditto	ditto	
100	Robert, R	.. Chief Auditor, East India, and Co's Office	.. Writers' Buildings	.. ditto	ditto	
101	Russell, W H	.. Chief Assistant, Board of Indian Railway, East	.. Writers' Buildings	.. ditto	ditto	
102	Russell, T M	.. Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	
103	Rutherford, John FitzThomas	.. Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	
	S.					
104	Scallan, T F	.. Merchant, Firm of Scallan and Co	.. Pollock Street	.. ditto	ditto	
105	Servageour, J S	.. Agent, Oriental Bank	.. Clive Street	.. ditto	ditto	
106	Shaw, D T	.. Firm of Jameson, Shaw Co	.. Grant's Lane	.. ditto	ditto	
107	Shearin, E	.. Secretary, Dehra Doon Tea Co, "Limited"	.. Mission Row	.. ditto	ditto	
108	Shearman, J W	.. Merchant	.. Strand	.. India	ditto	
109	Shekleton, A B	.. Firm of Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	.. Canning Street	.. Great Britain	ditto	
110	Sibley, G	.. Chief Engineer, E J R Co	.. Dalhousie Square	.. ditto	ditto	
111	Smellie, S N	.. Firm Smellie and Co	.. Swallow Lane	.. ditto	ditto	
112	Smith, C M	.. Firm of Graham and Co	.. Clive Street	.. ditto	ditto	

113	Stephenson, Cecil	..	Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway	..	Writers' Buildings	..	ditto
114	Steel, R	..	Firm of Cox, Steel and Co	..	Mission Row	..	ditto
115	Stewart, M G	..	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	..	Clive Row	..	ditto
116	Struthers, G M	..	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	..	ditto	..	ditto
117	Sutcliffe, James	..	Principal of the Presidency College	..	Kyd Street	..	ditto
118	Sutherland, J	..	Firm of Simson and Co	..	Strand	..	ditto
T.							
119	Tavney, C H	..	Professor, Presidency College	..	College Square	..	ditto
120	Thurburn, E A	..	Firm of Thomas and Co	..	Mission Row	..	ditto
121	Tulloch, H W	..	Firm of Nicol Fleming and Co	..	Fairlie Place	..	ditto
W.							
122	Waite, Percival J	..	Firm of Percival J Waite and Co	..	Clive Row	..	ditto
123	Walls, W B	..	Manager, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co	..	Chowringhee Road	..	ditto
124	Weskins, C	..	Merchant and Agent	..	Clive Street	..	ditto
125	Whyte, G A	..	Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	..	Council House Street	..	ditto
126	Wienholt, W	..	Firm of Wienholt Brothers, Co	..	Clive Row	..	ditto
127	Wilcox, T	..	Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	..	Lions' Range	..	ditto
128	Wollaston, H M	..	Firm of Wollaston, Brothers and Co	..	Crooked Lane	..	ditto
129	Woodhouse, F	..	Broker	..	Commercial Buildings	..	ditto
130	Wood, Henry William Irvine	..	Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bonded Warehouse	..	Clive Street	..	ditto
Y.							
131	Young, James	..	Firm of Young, Gray and Co	..	Mission Row	..	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
A.						
132	Annap Chund Mitter	.. Firm of Anshootosh Day and Nephews ..	Lyon Range	.. India	Hindoo	
133	Aushootosh Mullick	.. Zemindar	.. Munsatolp	.. ditto	ditto	
B.						
134	Baneymadhub Sain	.. Andrew Yule and Co	.. Olive Row	.. ditto	ditto	
135	Beerchund Mitter	.. Firm of R G Ghose and Co	.. Church Lane	.. ditto	ditto	
136	Beharryloll Dhur	.. Banian, Colvin, Cowie and Co	.. Hastings' Street	.. ditto	ditto	
137	Bholanauth Mullick	.. Zemindar	.. Burra Bazar	.. ditto	ditto	
138	Bhuggobutty Churn Law	.. Merchant and Banian	.. Tantunia	.. ditto	ditto	
139	Bollydoss Mullick	.. Zemindar	.. Munsatullah	.. ditto	ditto	
140	Brindabun Bose	.. Firm of Alexander, Bose and Co.	.. Strand	.. ditto	ditto	
C.						
141	Cashepersand Ghose	.. Banian	.. Cornwallis Square	.. ditto	ditto	
142	Cumulkissen, Rajah	.. Zemindar	.. Soliha Bazar	.. ditto	ditto	
143	Chytun Churn Mullick	.. Ditto	.. Churelegan	.. ditto	ditto	
144	Chunder unt Mookerjee	.. Banian	.. Aheerettollah	.. ditto	ditto	
145	Coomar Brijendaran Deb Babadour	.. Zemindar	.. Sobha Bazar	.. ditto	ditto	
D.						
146	Denonauth Mullick	.. Banian	.. Puttuldangah	.. ditto	ditto	
147	Doorgachurn Law	.. Banian, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	.. Mission Row	.. ditto	ditto	
148	Dwarkanauth Dutt	.. Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	.. College Street	.. ditto	ditto	
G.						
149	Greender Chunder Ghose	.. Zemindar	.. Pathooreaghatta	.. ditto	ditto	

150	Heeralall Seal	..	Zemindar	..	Colootollah	..	ditto
151	Hem Chunder Mookerjee	..	Baniam to Tamvaco and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto
152	Hurnauth Mullick	..	Ditto	..	Chitpore Road	..	ditto
153	Hurrydoss Dutt	..	Ditto	..	Amratollah Gully	..	ditto
J.							
154	Jogrobin Law	..	Baniam	..	Colootollah	..	ditto
155	Judobhauth Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto
K.							
156	Khalutchen Chunder Ghose	..	Zemindar	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto
157	Khetter Mohun Doss	..	Baniam, Raillie Brothers and Co	..	Clive Row	..	ditto
158	Kristodoss Paul	..	Secretary, British Indian Ass'n	..	Simlah	..	ditto
159	Keshubchunder Sen	..	Inhabitant	..	Colootollah	..	ditto
L.							
160	Laulbehary Dutt	..	Merchant and Baniam	..	Bura Bazar	..	ditto
M.							
161	Manackjee Rustomjee	..	Merchant and Agent	..	Bentinck Street	..	Parsee
162	Modonsoodun Sein	..	Dewan, Agra and Masnood's Bank	..	Colootollah	..	Hindoo
163	Madhubkisto Sett	..	Zemindar	..	Bura Bazar	..	ditto
164	Maadhubchunder Sein	..	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	..	Ditto	..	ditto
165	Mehendronauth Bose	..	Merchant	..	Esau Street	..	ditto
166	Madhubchunder Rooder	..	Firm of R. G. Ghose and Co.	..	Clive Street	..	ditto
N.							
167	Nirye Churn Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Chorelagan	..	ditto
168	Norender Chunder Ghose	..	Ditto	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto
169	Nurender Kishen, Rajah	..	Ditto	..	Sobha Bazar	..	ditto
170	Nulit Mohun Doss	..	Baniam to Henderson and Co.	..	Copallytollan	..	ditto

190	Soabulloss Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Munestollah	..	ditto	ditto
191	Sowrendro Mohun Tagore	..	Ditto	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
192	Sreenauth Roy	..	Banian	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
T.								
193	Turamohun Mullick	..	Banian, Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
194	Tareenechurn Bannerjee	..	Zemindar	..	Bow Bazar	..	ditto	ditto
195	Tinney Churn Bose	..	Banian	..	Puttuldangah	..	ditto	ditto
196	Taracknauth Dutt	..	Landholder	..	Hautkollah	..	ditto	ditto
197	Tarra Churn Goho	..	Banian	..	Hoogulkooriah	..	ditto	ditto
U.								
198	Umbica Churn Soor	..	Deputy Secretary to the	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
W.								
199	Womes Chmnder Mitter	..	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
200	Woopendrokrishna Coar	..	Zemindar	..	Shoba Bazar	..	ditto	ditto

C. C. MACRAE
of the Crown

SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Budget Estimate for "Petty Repairs."

(RESOLUTION.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1872.

READ the following extract from the Accountant-General's letter No. 52C, dated 26th April 1872 :—

"PARA. 3.—The budget estimate of the Public Works Department for 1872-73 makes no provision for petty construction and repairs of departments outside "Provincial Services," which were transferred under Financial resolution No. 1659, dated 20th March 1871. The amount required on that account is Rs. 78,993, against Rs. 70,724, sanctioned for 1871-72. A memorandum showing the distribution of the amount amongst the several departments, with an explanation of the increase, will be forwarded amongst the enclosures."

The Lieutenant-Governor finds that when the provincial budget was framed no estimates of the requirements of imperial services for "petty repairs" were before the Government. The estimates now presented by the Accountant-General show that Rs. 79,000 will be wanted for the "petty repairs" of the several imperial services in Bengal during the year 1872-73. The budget estimate for last year under this head came to Rs. 70,700, while the actuals of the year 1870-71 were Rs. 62,700. The sum allotted to Bengal for these "petty repairs" by the supplementary decentralization orders of the 20th March 1871, was only Rs. 65,080.

2. The year has already passed, and it is too late to review minutely each of the items in the estimate; but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that every department will, according to the Accountant-General's estimate, get as much money as it chooses to ask for. The estimate is about 14 per cent. higher than it was last year, and the total sum asked for is 20 per cent. more than the amount allotted to Bengal under centralization orders for this particular purpose. His Honor desires that in future years the "petty repairs" estimate for provincial services may be submitted to Government before the end of December, in the same way as the budget estimates for other provincial services, so that the requirements of the several departments may be reviewed before the "petty repairs" estimate are incorporated into the provincial budget. For the present year the Lieutenant-Governor will pass the estimates now submitted, subject to a deduction of Rs. 3,000 from the estimate for "criminal courts," and to the same deduction from the estimate for the "Excise Department." The total of the estimate will be thus reduced to Rs. 73,000, as per appended statement. For this sum a grant is now made, to be taken against the reserve of Rs. 1,72,300 shown in statement A of the published provincial budget papers.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION ON THE "PETTY REPAIRS" ESTIMATE OF 1872-73.

Budget estimate of charges for petty construction and repairs for 1872-73.

DEPARTMENTS	Local estimate.	Actual of 1870-71	Budget estimate		REMARKS.
			1871-72	1872-73	
LAND REVENUE	18,617	16,357	17,787	18,600	Larger expenditure will be necessary under the operation of the Government order of 5th April 1872, prohibiting the construction of pukka sub-divisional buildings in the 13 taluk districts.
EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS	27,962	21,123	24,305	27,000	Larger amounts are asked for by several officers to provide for thorough repairs of some of the distillery buildings and for construction of masonry drains. The buildings in Saran are specially represented to have been much damaged by the last inundations.
CUSTOMS	2,186	1,405	2,730	1,500	
SALT	1,898	3,882	200	1,898	The local estimates for 1871-72 were for Rs. 1,099, but some of the items being mixed up with "contingencies" were not separately sanctioned. The increase is to provide for repairs of warehouses in Balasore and for works in the Golahs, hitherto executed by the Public Works Department, but which the Board of Revenue have directed to be carried out by the Superintendent of the Golahs.
ADMINISTRATION—					
Commissioners	580	65	580	580	
Board of Revenue	60	...	...	...	There has been no expenditure since 1860-70, and the charge in that year was Rs. 7-8 only.
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Meteorological Reporter	600	132	600	600	This is for the Meteorological Department generally.
LAW AND JUSTICE—					
High Court	663	...	663	...	The provision is for repairs of the stables and out-offices attached to the Appellate High Court, which being a Government building, should be executed by the Public Works Department.
Civil Courts	16,040	11,230	12,465	16,000	Rs. 2,000 of the increase is for new buildings in Mymensing, sanctioned in Government orders No. 5296, dated 30th November 1871. New buildings are also required in Hooghly and Dacca and more extensive repairs in Jessore, Lohardugga, and Sylhet.
Criminal Courts	11,585	6,565	10,955	11,585	Several buildings are required for <i>post mortem</i> examinations, and the expenditure will be larger for the reason stated under land revenue.
Court of Small Causes	830	1,343	649	830	The additional provision is for the Goolundo bungalow, which has been damaged by the inundations.
Master Attendant's Office	300	...	...	...	The Master Attendant's office is held in a private building.
MARINE—					
Ecclesiastical	...	6	1,000	...	The provision in 1871-72 was for cemeteries, which are now a Public Works charge.
Political	400	586	...	400	Nothing estimated by local officers for 1871-72.
Total	82,015	62,694	70,724	78,993	

NOTE.—The above is the estimate for "Petty Repairs" as submitted by the Accountant-General; a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been disallowed by Government out of the estimate for the "Excise Department," and a similar sum out of the estimate for "Criminal Courts." The total grant is therefore Rs. 73,000 in place of Rs. 78,993, as per the above estimate.

No. 1632, dated 17th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of reorganising and reducing the staff of the Sanskrit College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor having, as you are aware, at an early stage of the discussion, expressed his willingness to consider this matter with reference to the wishes of many members of the Hindoo community, has had interviews with Pandit Issur Chunder Vidyasagar and the Principal of the College, and has taken opportunity of otherwise discussing the matter. He finds the suggestions of the gentlemen whom he has named, and of other competent persons, to be so moderate and reasonable that he has much pleasure in being able substantially to comply with their wishes pending further trial of the arrangements now to be made. I am accordingly desired to communicate the Lieutenant-Governor's present views and instructions.

2. The term 'abolition' has been erroneously used in regard to the chair of Hindoo Law. The Lieutenant-Governor only sanctioned in ordinary official course the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to take the opportunity of the retirement of one of the Sanskrit Professors to redistribute the duties and reduce their numbers. It was, and is intended that the teaching of Hindoo Law shall be fully maintained. There will still remain three Professors and one Assistant Professor for the instruction in the higher Sanskrit learning of students numbering no more than twenty-nine in the past and twenty-three in the present year, and who devote only a portion of their time to Sanskrit, since they receive at the same time a high English education in several branches. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the gentlemen whom he has consulted seriously object to this arrangement. The Soratan Dharma Sobhan, in a communication addressed to His Honor, seem fully to accept it. The question is as regards an increase to the salary of Professor Mohesh Chandra. Looking to the distinguished character and position of that eminent Professor, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing again to consider the question of his salary. His Honor learns from the Principal that the subject of Smriti or Hindoo Law is now taught in a most satisfactory manner by the Professor in addition to some other duties. He accordingly sanctions a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem as an addition to the Professor's salary, subject to any eventual re-arrangement of the staff which we have experience of the working of present changes. The arrangement in regard to the reduction in the number of Sanskrit professorships and redistribution of the duties has been carried out, and His Honor is very glad to know that it is working in so satisfactory a manner.

3. The really strong feeling on the part of the native gentlemen interested in the Sanskrit College, the Lieutenant-Governor finds to be in favor of the retention of some English classes in that institution. On that subject too the learned Principal, and the other gentlemen whom His Honor has consulted, have shown the utmost willingness to make reasonable concessions, and His Honor is quite disposed to meet their views as far as he can. It is generally conceded that the retention in the Sanskrit College of the two higher classes of English literature cannot be justified, and that students desirous of going in for the B.A. degree in English may properly attend the English classes of the Presidency College, which are in fact under the same roof as those of the Sanskrit College, a special arrangement, however, will have to be made in regard to fees. But there is a strong desire to maintain the two first College classes teaching up to the First Arts standard. The Lieutenant-Governor has had much doubt whether the number of students in these classes, only sixteen at present, is sufficient to justify this course. But looking to the considerations urged by the Principal and others, to the fact that the Presidency College classes are already very full, and to the fact that, though the two Colleges

—looking also to the evidence of the strong feeling of the Hindu community on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has been induced to sanction the arrangement experimentally, as in the understanding that everything that is possible will be done to throw the doors of these classes as wide open as possible, and to obtain a larger number of students; no persons of Hindu race and good moral character being rejected on any class or religious ground. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly arranged with the Principal to re-call to the College Baboo Syama Churn pangoollee, and his place at Maldah should be otherwise filled. This will enable the Principal to carry on the two College classes to the First Arts standard, and the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions for the present that arrangement.

4. His Honor hopes that the reorganization of the Sanskrit College will be thus arranged in a manner which will content those who are interested in the well-being of the College, while some legitimate saving of an excessive expenditure is at the same time effected. He desires again especially to acknowledge the fair and moderate spirit in which he has been met by the gentlemen interested in the College whom he has consulted.

No.	DISTRICTS.
1	Patna
2	Gya
3	Chumparan
4	Saran
5	Shahabad
6	Tahoot
7	Bhagulpore
8	Deoghur
9	Godda
10	Rajshahye
11	Bogra
12	Dumraopore
13	Maldah
14	Bungpore
15	Bancoorah
16	Howrah
17	Dacca
18	Backergunge
19	Farrukpore
20	Mymensing
21	Sylhet
22	Cachar
23	Chittagong
24	Noakhally or Bulloah
25	Tipperah
26	Hill Tipperah
27	Cuttack
28	Balasore
29	Poonce
30	Hazareebagh
31	Lachudugga
32	Mamabhoon
33	Singbhoon
34	Dumung
35	Nowgong
36	Sechsangor
37	Kamroop
38	Lakhimpore
39	Jalpigore
40	Gowalparah
41	Dacca

Prices Current

1	Monghyr
2	Purneah
3	Rajnchal
4	Nya-Doomka
5	Morshedabad
6	Patna
7	Burdwan
8	Beerbhoom
9	Hooghly
10	Midnapore
11	N. India
12	Besore
13	24-Percunnahs

● CALCUTTA.
The 21st May 1872.

—looking

the week ending Monday, the 13th May 1872.

OF 857353 TOLAHS.					
GRAM.			SALT.		
Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Last week ending 6th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Last week ending 6th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.
30.7	31.1	21.2	7.1	7.1	7.1
22.3	22.3	18.6	6.9	6.9	6.7
20.5	19.5	18.6	6.9	6.5	6.5
25	25	14	7	7	7
29.8	27.9	27.3	7.4	8.3	7.8
27.06	27.06	24.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
24.2	25.1	...	7.1	7.6	7.1
11.1	11.1	16.7	7.9	7.9	...
17.4	17.4	16.7	7.4	7.4	7.2
18.6	20.5	17.7	6.9	7.2	6.9
20.5	20.5	21.1	7.6	7.6	7.6
18.6	18.6	13.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
16.7	16.7	14	8.2	8.2	7.5
19.5	19.5	18.6	9.3	9.3	8.4
18.6	21.3	14.9	8.3	8.3	7.1
20.1	20.1	...	7.1	7.1	7.9
18.6	17.2	16.7	8.1	8.1	7.9
17.7	17.7	14.9	8.2	8.2	7.8
14.9	14.9	16.6	7.8	7.8	7.7
14.9	12.1	12.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
3.06	13.06	2.99	7.1	7.1	6.5
16.7	16.7	...	8.6	8.6	8.1
0.2	10.02	...	7.8	7.8	...
20.1	27.3	...	3.3	3.3	8.3
12.1	12.1	...	8.3	8.3	7.1
21	...	...	7	7	7
20.5	20.5	16.7	6.7	6.5	6.5
13.9	13.9	...	5.5	5.5	5.1
16.7	16.7	17.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
21.1	21.1	22.3	5.7	5.7	5.8
...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5
7.1	7.1	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.5
12.2	12.2	8.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
12.1	11.1	...	7.5	6.5	...
8.3	9.3	10.2	6.5	6.9	7.1
7.1	7.1	7.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

REMARKS.

the week ending Monday, the 20th May 1872.

week of 1871.

7.1	23.3	22.3	2.33	6.9	6.5	6.5
1.9	24.2	24.2	2.17	7.6	7.6	7.6
	17.7	17.7	2.05	7.1	7.1	7.1
	2.50	2.50	2.20	7.1	8.3	7.1
	25.1	2.1	20.4	7.8	7.8	7.6
	18.6	18.6	16.7	8.8	8.3	8.8
	16.7	16.7	11.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
	27	27	22.8	8.3	8.1	7.8
	18.6	13.6	18	8.1	8.1	7.9
	1.75	13.6	13.6	8.5	8.7	8.1

For information.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE												THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871.											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWA.								
		Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 18th May 1872.	Post week ending 25th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.
1	Patna	99	213	187	99	213	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
2	Gya	10	205	187	10	205	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	Champur	10	205	187	10	205	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
4	Saran	10	16	187	10	16	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	Shahabad	186	186	27	186	186	27	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6	Tirhoot	19	19	25	19	19	25	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
7	Bhagalpore	19	19	25	19	19	25	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
8	Deoghur	186	186	19	186	186	19	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9	Godda	186	186	19	186	186	19	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	Rajshahy	157	157	209	157	157	209	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
11	Bograh	181	181	149	181	181	149	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	Dinapore	119	119	17	119	119	17	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
13	Maldah	209	209	22	209	209	22	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	Ranpore	186	186	19	186	186	19	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	Bancoorah	179	179	187	179	179	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
16	Howrah	177	177	187	177	177	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	Dacca	187	187	187	187	187	187	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
18	Backergunge	212	212	105	212	212	105	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	Farrakpore	119	119	17	119	119	17	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	Mymensingh	125	125	13	125	125	13	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	Sylhet	106	106	104	106	106	104	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
22	Cachar	115	115	121	115	115	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
23	Chittagong	121	121	121	121	121	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
24	Nokkally or Bulloah	121	121	121	121	121	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
25	Tipperah	105	105	129	105	105	129	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
26	Hill Tipperah	116	116	129	116	116	129	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
27	Cuttack	119	119	119	119	119	119	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
28	Bahore	15	16	9	15	16	9	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
29	Poor	19	20	195	19	20	195	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
30	Hazratganj	119	119	119	119	119	119	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
31	Lohardugga	119	119	119	119	119	119	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
32	Maunbhoon	213	213	213	213	213	213	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
33	Singbhoon	121	121	121	121	121	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
34	Dumtug	121	121	121	121	121	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
35	Nowgong	121	121	121	121	121	121	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
36	Sebsangor	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
37	Kamrup	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
38	Lakhimpur	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
39	Jalpaiguri	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
40	Gangaparah	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
41	Darjeeling	186	186	186	186	186	186	117	136	111	19	19	21	18	18	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the hill encircled districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

The present week ending 25th May 1872, past week ending 18th idem, and correspond

No.	Districts.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.	Present week ending 25th May 1872.	Post week ending 18th May 1872.	Current week of 1871.
1	Monghyr	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11	213	213	11
2	Purneah	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11	197	197	11
3	Rajnesh	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11	117	117	11
4	Nya-Damka	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27
5	Moorsheadabad	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27
6	Patna	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27	20	20	27
7	Budh	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
8	Beerbhoom	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
9	Hooghly	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
10	Midnapore	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21	161	161	21
11	N. Idea	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
12	Basore	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
13	24-Pargunnahs	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21	165	165	21

† Return defective. ‡ Return not received.

Published for

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending May 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
1	Patna	1872. May 18th	0.58	Sultry at the close of evening. Thursday night high south-westerly wind attended with heavy rain.	Crops nil.	
2	Gya	" 18th	Nil	Very hot	There are no crops on the ground at present.	
3	Chumparun	" 18th	.....	Cloudy; east winds	The late rain has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena crops. Dhan, kuddo, shanna, taugnee, &c., are being sown.	Heavy shower of rain on 2 day and 11 day.
4	Sarun	" 18th	1.31	Fair weather; comparatively cool east winds.	The prospects of indigo are favorable; "cheena"—the early sowings are being cut. "Bysakhi cotton"—the pods are being picked. Sugarcane has germinated well. The rain has been beneficial to indigo, sugarcane, and sati dhan, and will also to some extent admit of "makai" (indian corn) being sown on lands bordering along the Gunduck side.	
5	Shahabad	" 18th	.75	Variable east wind; heavy storms on the night of Friday, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 102° Minimum ... 70° Barometer— Highest reading 29.760 Lowest ditto 29.420	Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot	" 18th	1.82	Cloudy; stormy on the midnight of the 15th instant.	The recent fall of rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, moong, dhan, and cheena crops. Prospects of indigo are far better than during the last two years in the southern part of the district. Its prospects are also fair in the northern part. Cotton looking tolerably full and strong in the Tajpore sub-division.	
7	Bhaugulpore	" 18th	0.45	Strong easterly winds and rain since last report. Soopool ... 2.5 Mudhoopoorah ... 1.68 Banka ... 2.4	In Soopool the recent rain has been all that could have been desired for bhado crops and general cultivation purposes. The rainfall at sudder sub-division is hardly sufficient; ploughing has commenced.	
8	Monghyr	" 18th	0.50	Stormy with strong east wind, and a little rain, and in Jamoee fair and hot	No crops on ground except indigo; prospects very good.	
9	Farruckh	" 18th	.....	.....	.....	Return deferred

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in district, far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	1872. May 18th	24	Cloudy and threatening weather; rain fell in northern part of district; on the south none or none has fallen.	Indigo crop promises well, and lands are ploughed and much sown in the northern part; but in the south scarcely anything has been done for want of sufficient rain.	
11 Deoghur	" 18th	79	Cool and stormy	Satisfactory.	
12 Nya Doomka	" 18th	93	Cool and generally fine.	Ploughing commenced.	
13 Godda	" 18th	.....	A storm from the north-west on Wednesday morning accompanied with rain. Very hot before the rain; cooler since; appearances of more rain coming.	The ploughing has commenced for the ensuing crops.	
14 Pakour	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received
15 Jamtara	" 18th	0.50	Seasonable	Sugarcane, the only crop, is doing well.	
16 Rajshahye	" 17th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective.
17 Bograh	" 18th	2.47	Cloudy, windy, and damp, with occasional thunder-storms.	The rainfall has been ample, and our rice is being sown.	
18 Dinagepore	" 18th	3.67	Cloudy, with showers every day. On Friday there was a storm of short duration with a fall of nearly two inches of rain.	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district; the rain has benefited what crops there is.	
			Thermometer— Highest ... 88° Lowest ... 75°		
19 Naldah	" 18th	0.82	Cloudy; rain on 4 days of the week; strong easterly wind	Prospects good. Much benefit has been done to the crops by rainfall during the week	
20 Moorsshedabad	" 18th	1.91	Rainy and stormy towards end of week. Temperature cooler.	Spring sowings commenced in some parts. Prospects good.	
21 Pubna	" 18th	2.54	Highly favorable; frequent showers with occasional heavy rains and storms with thunder and lightning.	Fair.	
22 Rungpore	" 18th	4.93	Stormy and rainy. A fierce gale blew yesterday morning at about 6 A. M.	Good. The indigo only suffering a little from the abundance of rain.	
23 Burdwan	" 18th	0.57	Generally cloudy; storm with rain on the 12th instant.	Rain is still wanted.	Not received.
24 Bancoorah	" 18th	3.47	Unsettled; sky overcast; rain occasionally very heavy; rain on the night of the 14th.	Lands being prepared for sowing.	
25 Beerbhoom	" 18th	Nil	Clear and cloudy	Mangoe crop good; boro dhan are reaped; sugarcane being planted; our crops sown; ploughing for amun crop commenced teel, cotton, and indigo, in the west dying for want of rain.	It drizzled for a few minutes on the 15th May 1872.
26 Hooghly	" 18th	Nil	Rain fell in the Bagnan, Amptah, Sankrail, Domjoor, Juggut-bullupore, and Ooloberiah jurisdictions to a slight extent only. Wind chiefly easterly; very strong at times.	Crops on the ground doing fairly well, though more rain is wanted. The amun dhan is springing up in some parts of the district.	Dengue fever continues unabated in Howrah.
27 Howrah	" 18th	Nil			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
28	Midnapore	1872. May 18th	0.65	Generally hot and close, slight fall of rain in 2 days of the week.	Rain is very much wanted for the rice and indigo crops.	
29	Nuddea	" 18th	1.34	Rain has fallen everywhere.	The people are busy in sowing rice, for which the weather has been favorable. Fear regarding late sowings of indigo is entertained, lest weeds should spring up and choke the young plants.	
30	Jessore	" 18th	1.60	The weather has been uncertain last week, rain having fallen on five days during that time. The general direction of the wind has been south and south-east, occasionally west and south-west. On the night of the 14th there was a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, on the 13th and 15th also at night, but not so violent. Average height of barometer . 29.695 Average temperature .. 83.20	From some parts of the district come complaints of excessive rain, but on the whole the prospects of the crops are good. If rain continues, much of the blue land will be thrown out of cultivation and indigo injured.	A case of Deng fever report
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 18th	Nil	Hot; mean temperature 86° with strong south-west wind. Rain has threatened several times at Alipore but has not fallen. In the north and east there has been a good rainfall.	More rain wanted in centre and south of district. No crops on the ground except a few vegetables, but to the north and east ploughing of land is going on briskly, and some sown sowings have commenced.	
32	Dacca	" 18th	2.70	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects of crops good.	
33	Backergunge	" 11th	3.24	Hot and rainy; there were several severe gales.	Good.	
34	Furzedpore	" 18th	2.36	Weather cloudy and atmosphere damp. A large amount of rain has fallen and some remarkably heavy showers.	Fair	General harvest continues satisfactory
35	Mymensingh	" 11th	1.94	Cloudy, cool, showery	Cultivation active; prospects of crops satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet	" 11th	5.49	Cool and showery. Maximum temperature 86°; minimum 68°; mean of highest reading 82.4, mean of lowest 71.70. Approximate of week 770.	A little dry weather is necessary, or else the year's crop now sown will suffer.	
37	Cachar	" 11th	1.47	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects favorable.	
38	Chittagong	" 11th	1.05	Rainy and windy	The late rain has been favorable to early sowings.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 11th	5.97	Rainy weather during past week.	Chillies reaped and linseed partially reaped; our dhan still being sown; the seedling of crops progressing favorably.	
40	Tipperah	" 18th	1.80	Heavy rain in the interior.	Growing crops still satisfactory, but likely to be injured if the incessant rain continues.	More sun wanted. rainy season appears to be commenced
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 11th	5.85	Rainy and cloudy	Good.	

	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
42	Cuttack	1872. May 18th	0.10	There have been slight showers in parts of the district, but the fall has been very partial.	Rain greatly wanted. Jajpore is the only subdivision in which the ground has been to any extent prepared for the next rice crops. In the rest of the district, owing to the absence of rain, no progress has been made. Along the coast the people are said to be suffering from a deficiency in the supply of water. The whole country is parched and burnt up.	
43	Balasore	" 18th	0.80	Cloudy and close. Slight rain at Bhadruck.	Ploughing in full swing; the rain that has fallen has been very timely.	
44	Pooree	" 11th	Nil	Very hot	Want of rain still complained of.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 18th	0.32	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground	
46	Lohardugga	" 18th	0.64	Close and cloudy	In some parts the very low lands have been sown with dhan.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 18th	0.6	Showery, winds variable, cool.	Sugarcane has been planted out and land under preparation for early broadcast crop of rice.	
48	Singbhoom	" 11th	Nil	Seasonable, but hot	Sowing about to begin.	
49	Durrung	" 11th	3.07	Changeable	Ploughing going on. Prospects as to tea contradictory.	
50	Nowgong	" 11th	8.42	Weather rainy and unsettled with squalls	Spring crops doing well. Tea prospects excellent up to date.	
51	Seebaugor	" 11th	1.60	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Prospects of the aus dhan crops good. The tea prospects not quite so good as at the commencement of the season owing to heavy rain.	
52	Kimroop	" 11th	4.18	Rainy, excepting 9th and 10th	Reports of the crops and tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 11th	1.38	Weather throughout the week warm and seasonable. Thermometer— Maximum 90 Minimum 75	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 11th	1.68	There have been heavy squalls and some rain, but weather not unseasonable.	Sowing going on.	
55	Naga Hills	" 4th	Nil	Weather much as usual, heavy showers of rain and high wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree	" 18th	2.74	Cool and pleasant	Good.	
57	Gowalparah	" 11th	5.20	Misty, rain, passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder, lightning and visibility of objects.	State of the crops is the same as reported last week.	
58	Garo Hills	" 11th	4.13	Rainy	Crops coming up.	
59	Darjeeling	" 18th	2.14	.....	In the hills, phaphur, chota dhan, chota bhota, and potatoes are prospering, in the terai puto and haumtee dhan are being sown, and jennera and bhador have been sown.	cholera has left some plantations and has attacked other plantations in the district. This day reports have been received, which led the Deputy Commissioner to fear that Europeans have been attacked.
60	Cooch Behar	" 11th	4.95	Showery; cool after the showers, and at other times hot.	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1872.

T. J. CROFT & FLOWDEN,
Printers, Calcutta, and of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th May to 12th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
UTTARAK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	Nil	Nil	0 60	12th May 1872	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Cuttack { Jail ..	ditto	ditto	1 28	ditto.	
	Fulbe Point ..	ditto	ditto	2 10	ditto.	
	Jajpore ..	Not received	ditto	2 27	ditto	
	Kendraparah ..	Nil	ditto	0 95	ditto.	
	Jagatsingpore ..	ditto	ditto	1 30	ditto.	
	Simmulpore ..	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872	
	Batasore ..	Nil	0 30	3 86	12th May 1872	
	Bhadrach ..	ditto	Nil	3 26	ditto	
	Pooree ..	0 03	ditto	6 18	ditto.	
HOYA NAUPORE.	Khoordah ..	Not received	Not received	0 40	21st April 1872	Not received 25th to 31st March.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ..	Nil	0 34	2 45	12th May 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ..	ditto	0 27	2 35	ditto.	
	Burhee ..	ditto	Not received	3 53	5th May 1872.	
	Puchumba ..	ditto	0 77	2 34	12th May 1872.	
	Ranchee ..	0 40	0 14	3 49	ditto.	
	Palamow ..	Nil	Nil	1 09	ditto.	
	Parula ..	0 56	0 08	3 30	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ..	0 22	0 25	2 42	ditto	
	Chitwan ..	0 06	0 80	3 12	ditto	
PAWA.	Patna (Bankipore) ..	Nil	0 43	3 32	ditto	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Dinapore { Jail ..	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ..	Nil	0 45	3 88	12th May 1872	
	Behar ..	Not received	Not received	2 00	28th April 1872.	
	Bah ..	Nil	0 64	3 34	2th May 1872	
	Gya ..	ditto	Nil	2 99	ditto.	
	Sherghatta ..	ditto	ditto	2 57	ditto	
	Nowadah ..	ditto	0 52	3 22	ditto.	
	Arungabad ..	ditto	Nil	1 08	ditto	
	Chunparan ..	ditto	Not received	1 01	5th May 1872	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Beltiah ..	ditto	ditto	1 00	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Chuprah ..	ditto	0 57	3 14	12th May 1872	
	Chuprah ..	ditto	0 54	1 82	ditto.	
	Sewan ..	ditto	3 00	5 82	ditto.	
	Chufferpore ..	ditto	0 15	1 31	12th May 1872	
	Durbiangah ..	Not received	0 70	5 25	ditto	
	Seetamarie ..	Nil	1 00	5 72	ditto.	
	Taypore ..	ditto	0 50	3 62	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ..	ditto	0 52	3 84	ditto	
	Happore ..	ditto	0 30	3 09	ditto	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Arach ..	ditto	0 20	3 41	ditto.	Not recorded 29th April to 5th May.
	Bazar ..	ditto	Nil	2 06	ditto.	
	Sasseram ..	ditto	ditto	2 49	ditto	
	Bhuboah ..	Not received	Nil	1 95	12th May 1872	
	Benaes ..	Nil	Not received	2 26	5th May 1872.	
	Bhugulpore ..	ditto	0 90	3 20	12th May 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah ..	1 10	2 40	4 76	ditto.	
	Banka ..	Nil	1 72	3 25	ditto.	
	Soopool ..	0 54	0 13	2 59	ditto.	
	Monghyr ..	Nil	0 80	4 40	ditto	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Jamote ..	ditto	0 70	4 16	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooasari ..	ditto	Not received	2 81	5th May 1872	
	Deognur ..	ditto	2 00	4 17	12th May 1872.	
	Jamtara ..	ditto	Not received	0 40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rajmohal ..	Not received	Not received	3 62	12th May 1872	
	Pakour ..	1 05	0 69	4 68	ditto.	
	Nya-Doomka ..	0 26	0 90	3 59	ditto.	
	Purneah ..	0 40	0 06	2 31	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ..	Nil	5 29	5 29	ditto	
	Arrareah ..	ditto	0 06	3 89	ditto	
RAJSHAHY.	Rampore Beaulah ..	0 40	0 51	6 61	ditto.	Not recorded 29th April to 5th May.
	Nattore ..	3 31	1 57	9 75	ditto.	
	Bogra ..	6 34	0 03	1 91	ditto.	
	Dinapore ..	0 03	0 41	3 08	ditto.	
	Maldah ..	0 71	0 03	4 45	ditto.	
	Berhampore ..	0 80	0 22	5 95	ditto.	
	Jungpore ..	1 49	Nil	5 50	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ..	1 00	ditto	2 15	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ..	0 38	2 41	8 17	ditto.	
	Pubna ..	2 38	1 73	8 27	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Serajunge ..	3 08	1 73	5 70	ditto.	Not recorded 29th April to 5th May.
	Rungpore ..	1 53	1 73	4 40	28th April 1872.	
	Bhowanigunge ..	Not received	Not received	7 07	12th May 1872.	
	Italia ..	2 55	1 75	7 07	ditto.	
	Burdwan ..	0 65	Not received	2 62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa ..	0 06	1 59	3 90	12th May 1872.	
	Culina ..	0 02	1 22	2 14	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ..	0 23	0 65	2 38	ditto.	
	Bancootah ..	1 36	Nil	4 46	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ..	0 39	0 05	3 11	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Sootee ..	1 12	1 20	7 58	ditto.	Not recorded 29th April to 5th May.
	Hooghly ..	1 75	1 08	9 53	ditto.	
	Serampore ..	1 33	Not received	5 59	5th May 1872	
	Jehanabad ..	1 13	0 56	5 91	12th May 1872.	
	Hoarrah ..	1 13	Not received	1 21	5th May 1872	
	Midnapore ..	0 27	Not received	2 60	12th May 1872	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	Nil	0 05	2 60	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ..	ditto	Nil	2 60	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ..	0 05	ditto	3 16	ditto.	
	Tumlook ..	Nil	ditto	4 75	ditto.	

Division.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th May to 12th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
PRESIDENCY.	Krishnagur ...	Nil	0.73	3.74	12th May 1872.	
	Bongoug ...	0.60	1.20	3.40	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	0.40	2.04	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	2.74	1.51	7.05	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	1.40	2.00	5.70	ditto.	
	Kopsheta ...	0.39	1.08	4.29	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.34	2.13	15.07	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.20	3.25	8.23	ditto.	
	Jamda ...	1.11	2.76	8.86	ditto.	
	Nurai ...	1.45	2.83	13.28	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	1.10	0.73	5.69	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	Nil	2.14	8.61	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto.	0.10	1.12	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	0.73	0.58	5.66	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.47	1.13	5.30	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail ...	0.45	1.18	5.01	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1.22	1.82	9.29	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	1.36	0.52	5.83	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.90	1.90	6.67	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	0.73	1.39	7.10	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	0.65	1.17	7.25	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0.53	2.05	ditto.	
	Baripore ...	0.15	1.82	3.92	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2.70	4.99	15.15	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail ...	1.70	6.10	11.25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	2.75	4.71	12.26	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	2.55	3.52	11.47	ditto.	
	Perozepore ...	Nil	1.93	7.18	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto.	0.53	17.25	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	1.00	4.07	8.06	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	1.26	2.06	8.07	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0.81	3.30	9.01	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	0.55	1.50	6.05	ditto.	
	Atenah ...	3.10	1.62	8.29	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	1.04	7.31	11.81	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	5.79	6.72	37.27	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar ...	3.31	Not received	28.72	5th May 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	1.73	ditto	26.10	ditto	
	Kojah ...	7.80	ditto	31.84	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	2.70	3.70	8.50	12th May 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	2.86	3.35	9.04	ditto	
	Cor's Bazar ...	1.12	Not received	3.55	5th May 1872.	
	Kangrautee Hill ...	4.00	7.03	16.07	12th May 1872.	
	Nonkhally ...	2.14	6.79	14.16	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	1.39	5.19	16.37	ditto	
	Brahmanbariah ...	2.13	Not received	3.71	5th May 1872	
	Akyab ...	2.50	5.60	4.80	12th May 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	3.88	1.41	15.30	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	2.08	1.08	13.37	ditto.	
	Gomparan ...	Not received	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhooree ...	4.30	3.85	13.90	12th May 1872	
	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	4.88	3.33	11.93	ditto	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	3.81	15th April 1872	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0.58	0.46	7.10	17th May 1872.	
ASSAM.	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	2.20	20th Feb. 1872	
	Julpigoree ...	3.94	0.84	13.23	12th May 1872	
	Boda ...	0.30	Nil	3.28	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	4.10	2.11	12.93	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	6.43	10.03	41.88	ditto	
	Mungledye ...	4.06	Not received	12.37	5th May 1872	
	Burpettah ...	6.31	ditto	12.33	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	2.80	3.77	13.17	17th May 1872	
	Seebaugor ...	3.32	Not received	26.63	5th May 1872	
	Jorehaut ...	4.04	ditto	20.58	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	2.97	ditto	14.35	ditto.	
	Nazcerah ...	3.11	ditto	16.74	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	3.31	ditto	21.81	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.75	ditto	21.81	ditto	
	Shillong ...	0.60	2.88	5.75	12th May 1872	
	Cherrapunjee ...	8.27	13.19	60.31	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	2.16	Not received	11.37	5th May 1872	
	Bamoooodting ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872	

W. G. WILSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th May 1872.

STATIONS.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	12th	10	29.743	29.761	81.5	82.0	71	S S W	...	...	CS	
	12th	16	29.643	29.661	95.0	84.5	63	S S W	...	...	CS	
	13th	10	29.837	29.855	90.8	83.3	71	S by W	...	...	K	
	13th	16	29.741	29.759	95.6	82.2	53	S S W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	29.801	29.821	84.8	80.5	71	S S W	...	...	CK	
	14th	16	29.656	29.674	90.7	80.0	45	S S W	...	...		b
	15th	10	29.716	29.734	92.4	84.4	64	S S W	...	...	K, CS	
SAGOR ISLAND.	15th	16	29.677	29.695	90.1	83.5	69	S by W	...	...	C, CK	
	16th	10	29.685	29.703	90.6	82.0	68	S S W	...	...	S	
	16th	16	29.555	29.573	92.7	82.0	63	S	...	...	C	
	17th	10	29.724	29.746	84.4	81.5	72	N W	...	...	K, CS	
	17th	16	29.608	29.626	83.3	74.5	61	E	...	...		c, d
	18th	10	29.756	29.774	83.3	79.4	81	S S W	...	...		o
	18th	16	29.667	29.685	90.2	81.7	69	S by W	...	...	C	
CHITTAGONG.	12th	10	29.714	29.729	81	81	73	S	6.3*	0.10	N	m
	12th	16	29.656	29.682	90	81	73	S	11.4*		NN	m o
	13th	10	29.815	29.851	90	84	76	S S W	18.7*	0.40	NN	b, m, scuds
	13th	16	29.744	29.759	90	83	71	S S W	14.0*		NN	b
	14th	10	29.835	29.811	91	81	63	S S W	15.0*		C	b
	14th	16	29.694	29.700	92	81	60	S S W	16.5*		C	b
	15th	10	29.734	29.710	81	83	76	S S W	5.9*		C	b, m
	15th	16	29.691	29.697	90	82	69	S S W	12.9*			m
CHITTAGONG.	16th	10	29.708	29.714	90	82	69	S S W	18.5*		C	b, m
	16th	16	29.599	29.605	89	82	73	S S W	12.7*			m
	17th	10	29.701	29.707	88	83	60	S W	15.0*		N	o, u
	17th	16	29.611	29.617	89	83	74	S S W	17.6*		NN	m, scuds
	18th	10	29.705	29.711	83	78	74	S S W	2.4*	1.00	NN	o, u
	18th	16	29.655	29.661	87	80	72	S S W	17.0*		C	b
	12th	10	29.711	29.813	83	74	74	E	4.4*	0.20	K, CK	b, e
	12th	16	29.675	29.767	86	82	83	W	17.2*		K	b, m
MADRAS.	13th	10	29.852	29.924	86	80	75	S	4.7*		K, O	b
	13th	16	29.754	29.813	87	82	70	S W	11.1*			b
	14th	10	29.786	29.878	87	82	70	S W	4.2*		K	b, m
	14th	16	29.715	29.807	87	82	70	W	14.9*		K, KS	m
	15th	10	29.759	29.851	86	80	75	S W	4.0*	0.10	K	b, v
	15th	16	29.658	29.751	89	76	82	S	4.2*		K, KS	
	16th	10	29.753	29.825	86	81	79	S	4.8*	0.20	K, KS	b, v
	16th	16	29.656	29.749	80	75	74	S	9.5*		CK	u, g
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	29.710	29.802	86	81	79	S W	6.3*		N	b
	17th	16	29.737	29.812	71	70	94	S S E	10.1*	1.00	N	d u, l
	18th	10	29.715	29.837	86	80	75	S W	5.1*	0.10	C, S, CK	b, m
	18th	16	29.618	29.740	86	81	79	W S W	15.3*		C	b, m
MADRAS.	12th	10	29.780	29.810	83	79	61	S S W	10*			b
	12th	16	29.681	29.711	89	80	66	S E by S	12*			b
	13th	10	29.826	29.869	93	81	61	S S W	13*			b
	13th	16	29.736	29.766	89	80	66	S S E	15*			b
	14th	10	29.809	29.929	92	78	61	S by W	11*			b
	14th	16	29.759	29.789	87	79	68	S E by S	11*			b
	15th	10	29.662	29.692	92	76	45	S W	11*			b
	15th	16	29.765	29.765	87	80	72	S E by S	10*			b
CHITTAGONG.	16th	10	29.818	29.818	91	79	49	S W	13*			b
	16th	16	29.679	29.709	90	79	59	S E by S	11*			b
	17th	10	29.798	29.808	92	77	48	S W by S	12*			b
	17th	16	29.693	29.723	88	79	65	S S E	14*			b
	18th	10	29.820	29.869	92	78	61	S W by S	12*			b
CHITTAGONG.	12th	10	29.617	29.728	90	82	53	S S W	4.2*			fair
	12th	16	29.575	29.656	94	81	55	S W	10.1*			fair
	13th	10	29.723	29.801	91	80	61	S	4.8*		N	cloudy
	13th	16	29.725	29.804	91	80	60	S S E	1.1*			cloudy
	14th	10	29.770	29.853	82	79	87	W	3.1*			fair
	14th	16	29.619	29.721	94	77	43	S S W	12.5*			fair
	15th	10	29.719	29.791	95	77	41	S W	8.9*		C	fair
	15th	16	29.567	29.648	100	74	34	S	0.0*			fair
ARAB.	16th	10	29.655	29.766	93	81	57	S	1.0*			fair
	16th	16	29.563	29.589	94	81	55	S	12.4*			fair
	17th	10	29.650	29.701	94	80	52	S	3.8*			fair
	17th	16	29.495	29.676	101	80	63	S	7.3*			fair
	18th	10	29.683	29.764	92	81	60	S S W	3.1*			fair
	12th	10	29.806	29.827	86	83	87	S E	1	0.50	C	b
	12th	16	29.753	29.774	83	82	96	S	1			b
	13th	10	29.684	29.905	84	78	75	E S E	1	0.60		b
ARAB.	13th	16	29.813	29.834	87	81	76	S	1			b
	14th	10	29.886	29.907	87	83	83	E	1			b
	14th	16	29.750	29.771	88	82	76	S S W	1			b
	15th	10	29.872	29.894	81	77	82	N N E	0.6*	0.60		b
	15th	16	29.759	29.769	89	78	68	S	0.9*			b
	16th	10	29.818	29.839	86	80	75	S E	0.1*	0.10		b
	16th	16	29.715	29.737	81	78	80	W	0.2*			b
	17th	10	29.811	29.828	65	79	75	S E	0.2*	2.00		b
ARAB.	17th	16	29.732	29.763	84	80	83	S	1.5*			b, g
	18th	10	29.816	29.837	84	79	67	S E	1.5*	0.60		k
ARAB.	18th	16	29.727	29.719	87	81	76	S	0.3*			b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 18th May 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1872.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
May 8th	29.673	94.7	78.0	140.7	86.5	80.3	76.6	73	S S E, S by W & S	0.5	406.7	...	...	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from 4 to 10½ A.M. Thunder from 5½ to 7 P.M. Lightning from 6 to 8 P.M. Drizzled at 6 and 7 P.M.
9th	29.61	95.5	78.2	141.5	87.2	79.9	76.2	75	E by S & E	...	102.8	...	...	Stratocumuli & clear. Thunder between 2½ & 3 P.M.
10th	29.614	83.9	74.8	122.2	80.8	77.5	75.1	85	E	9.3	103.5	...	...	Clear, overcast & cirri. Strong wind from 9½ to 9¼ A.M. Thunder and rain from 9½ to 11 A.M., and at 3 P.M.
11th	29.617	90.2	75.0	136.2	82.1	78.2	75.5	81	S E & variable	2.0	117.7	...	...	Clear, stratocumuli and cirri. Brisk wind from 8¼ to 8½ A.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M.
12th	29.691	96.0	79.5	141.5	86.0	80.5	76.8	75	E S E & S S W	3.0	6.0	...	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and overcast. Brisk wind & light rain at 8½ P.M. Lightning at midnight and from 8 to 10 P.M.
13th	29.770	93.7	78.5	118.0	86.8	79.8	75.0	70	S W & S S W	6	197.2	...	...	Chiefly cumuli. Lightning from 8 to 10 A.M.
14th	29.755	97.8	78.5	149.0	87.2	79.8	75.1	69	S S W & S by W	8	171.3	...	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli & clear. Light rain at midnight, 1 and 3 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	97.8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	8.0
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.8
	... { by anemometer gauge	4.6
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1.23
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	5.66
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	7.77

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1872.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st March 1872.

CIRCLE.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72					APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING 1871-72.		Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.		RAINFALL.		NAVIGATION RETURNS.				CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.	
		Full supply depth.	Estimated fall dis-charge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area actually receiv- ing water during the month in acres.	District.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time dur- ing current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of cur- rent year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten pre- vious years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Per tonnage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.		Per columns 8 & 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa	High Level	8	675	5.21	345	Cuttack	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49.57	58.15	{ Private } { Govt. }	63	212	3,076	6,425 0 0	Cotton	Cotton.
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	5.00	726.57	Ditto	1,083	171	15,093	16,184	...	50.03	58.23	{ Local } { Through } { Private } { Govt. }	178	1,009	19,550	87,963 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.
	Taldunda	8	1,100	6.25	37.50	Ditto	25	8	1,373	1,387	...	50.03	58.23	{ Local } { Through } { Private } { Govt. }	170	2,137	3,528 0 0	3,528 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.
	Madhuganga	5	650	4.00	16.65	Ditto	19	11	312	323	...	50.03	58.23	{ Private } { Govt. }	225	387.9	91,990	5,205 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.
South-Western	Midnapore	8	875	...	132.71	Howrah	947	...	7,054	7,054	...	63.55	76.41	{ Private } { Govt. }	2,433	9,181	82,135	4,09,487 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy
	Panchkora	6	240	4.19	132.71	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	63.55	76.41	{ Private } { Govt. }	32	111	1,000	2,048 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy
Orissa	Tidal	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	111	1,000	2,048 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy
	Mar. 1871.	...	...	...	...	Total	2,074	139	35,473	35,682	...	...	...	...	295	2,459	64,708	27,241 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy
	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	...	...	22,935	22,935	...	48.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto	2,580	368	6,462	6,462	...	48.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	22,150	22,150	...	48.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Howrah	...	...	22,114	22,114	...	56.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Panchkora	...	...	...	...	Total	2,086	369	143,539	143,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,

The 30th April 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of March 1972.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

[illegible]

and the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE. -

State not showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Taldundah Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES

[illegible]

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the *Brahminnee Division, High Level Canal, during the month of March 1872.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		Tonnage.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		Tonnage.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.				
		Mds.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Mds.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
17	Sagerty	3270	55 1 0	3,270	..	17 12 0	1	Boats and	9 0	5 0	1,003	..	15 0 0	Local
2	Curry	369	23 0 0	369	..	2 3 11	23	Wagons.	517	67	5,124	..	2 6 0	10
7	Straw	625	68 4 0	625	..	1 3 1	2	Boats	1,010	50	1,730	..	8 8 0	..
1	Cotton	30	1 0 0	30	..	0 8 0	1	Boats	800	600	802	..	12 12 0	..
1	Line	990	5 0 0	990	..	1 8 0	1	Boats	40	50	123	..	0 3 2	..
1	Rice salt, &c.	22	35 0 0	22	..	0 4 9	1	Boats	..	..	56	..	0 6 4	..
1	House furni- ture.	90	150 0	115	..	1 8 0	2	Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Empty	..	..	1,334	..	8 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Passenger	..	..	..	..	1 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Palkee	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bamboos	..	25 0 0	..	..	3 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	in No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63		4,917	6,025 4	6,774	212 3,075	41 12 2	10		3,047	1,207	4,207	150	39 3 6	73
													80 15 8	

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Machgong Canal, during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 15 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder	Tons.									
...	Bamboos	...	20	...	...	...	Rs As P. 1 10 8	...	Local	...	Rs. 20	...	...	Rs As P. 1 10 8
...			20		1 10 8	...			20	1 10 8



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

REGISTERED
No. 50.

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Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1077R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd May 1872.—Mr. R. C. Hamilton, late an Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Rajmehal.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott, Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, recently transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Deoghur.

Babu Bejoykissen Bose, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, is posted to Midnapore.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Crawford Merington to be an Assistant to the

Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the Sub-division of Choondangah.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mitter to officiate temporarily as Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 28th May 1872.—Mr. H. Leonard, C.E., to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

Mr. William Benjamin Oldham to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, in the Second Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. Stevens, or until further orders.

Babu Gooroochurn Das, Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act No. X. of 1870.

Mr. Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, in the First Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Walton, B.A., to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, from the date of his being relieved of his present duties by Mr. H. L. Harrison.

The 20th May 1872.—*Under Section 1, Act X (Bengal Council) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Maunbhoom, with the exception of Dhulbhoom. The Act will commence and take effect from the 1st July 1872.*

Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 8th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Francis Jeffreys Cockburn, c.s., was allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency.

Babu Kalidas Palit, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for two months, from the 15th instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Rakhaldas Haldar, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 5th proximo, or any other day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent at Belgram, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th May 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, for two weeks, from the 16th instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Dinobundhoo Moulick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, for four days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th January last.

Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, for three months, from the 4th proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1872.—The leave granted to Major John Moore Graham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, under orders of the 20th instant, is cancelled at his own request. This cancels the orders of the 20th instant, appointing Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, and Mr. Richard Adam Fisher to have charge of the Sub-division of Mungledye.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Midnapore, comprising the thannahs of Dauton, Patampur, Raghunathpur, Agra, Gopiballubpur, and Narayanghur, with Head-Quarters at Dauton.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st July 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 20th May 1872.—*Under Section 1, Act X (Bengal Council) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Maunbhoom, with the exception of Dhulbhoom. The Act will commence and take effect from the 1st July 1872.*

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 765J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May 1872.—Surgeon John Armstrong Purefoy Colles to officiate as Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Calcutta, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe, or until further orders.

The 24th May 1872.—Dr. D. P. Skipton, Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway, to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Rancegunge.

Mr. John Lambert to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Arthur Henry Giles, or until further orders. Mr. Lambert is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and with the powers of a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta under Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Act XXI of 1864. Mr. Lambert is also appointed to be a Visitor of the Presidency Jail and of the Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency. Mr. Lambert is further appointed under Section 3, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control, and, under Section 4 of the said Act, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Tumlook, *viz.*—

Mr. William Morey.

Munshi Samirooddeen.

Babu Kally Das Banerjee.

„ Premchand Mookerjee.

„ Bhoobun Mohun Bose.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Thomas Gwyther Charles to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Sarun.

Mr. C. P. Crouch is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The 28th May 1872.—Major William Gordon to officiate in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Caulfield Aylmer Martin, B.A. and L.B., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Bellett, or until further orders. Mr. Martin will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Bose to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Sectanurhee and of the Charitable Dispensary there, during the absence, on leave, of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Bose, or until further orders.

The 23rd May 1872.—Moulvie Syed Imdad Ali, Subordinate Judge of Gya, was allowed fifteen days' leave of absence on the 19th March 1872, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. William Dering Pratt, of the Bengal Police, is allowed twelve days' subsidiary leave from the 29th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from leave to Europe, to enable him to join his appointment at Cuthua.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Arthur Henry Giles, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for three months, from the afternoon of the 16th June next, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th May 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bancy Madhub Bose, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Sectamurhee, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency.

ERRATUM.

The 23rd May 1872.—In the orders of the 10th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem,

For

Mr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, &c.,

Read

Dr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, &c.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th May 1872.—The following supplementary lists of candidates, who have passed as Junior Grade Pleaders, and as Mooktears in the Mofussil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the examinations held in 1872, are published for general information:—

JUNIOR GRADE PLEADERS.

SYLHET

- { Rookhni Mohun Kor.
- { Sadanund Shome.
- { Isshur Chunder Deb.

RUNGPORE

WEST BURDWAN ...

SYLHET

WEST BURDWAN ...

Jadub Chandra Sirc.
Kali Prosunno Chuckerbutty.
Kedarnath Basu.
Raj Mohun Ghattak.
Lall Mohun Mittra.
Gopal Chandra Mahanti.
Januki Nath Mittra.
Kali Koomar Gangooly.
Gour Mohun Lushkar.
Bhowany Kanth Dutta.
Jadub Chandra Ghattak.
Moti Lall Pal.
Uma Kanth Scin.
Zahoorooddeen Sirkar.
Hara Chandra Roy.
Indranath Misra.
Saroda Churn Mookerjee.
Chandra Mohun Sirkar.
Kedarnath Datta.

{ Koomoodnath Datt.
{ Okhoy Coomar Ghose.
{ Anundo Chunder Mookerjee.
{ Jodoonath Mookerjee.

MOOKTEARS.

{ Ramdyal Ghose.
{ Chandra Nath Chuckerbutty
{ Shurut Chunder Deb.
{ Mahomed Ahsim.
{ Shurut Chunder Goopta.
{ Gobind Chunder Goopta.
{ Ali Afsur.

{ Tariny Prosad Bannerjee.
{ Shama Churn Chatterjee.
{ Hurry Narain Hajrah.
{ Prosunno Coomar Bannerjee.
{ Sriram Chuckerbutty.
{ Jadub Chunder Scin,
{ Issan Chunder Chowdry.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—In order to obviate doubt, it is hereby notified, with reference to the notifications of Government already published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, authorizing the extension of the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses) to certain cities, towns, and places in Bengal, that the Act has been extended to and is in force in the towns named in the annexed schedule.

Schedule of Towns to which the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 have been extended.

District	City, Town, or Place.
24-PERGUNNAHS	1. Municipal unions of Takee, Busseerhat, Colingah, and Coburdangah.
	2. Villages named below within the jurisdiction of the police outposts of Mateaborooz and Burtolah:—
	1. Indree.
	2. Kajeerghat.
	3. Singeratee.
	4. Ramesurpore.
	5. Kutehpore.
	6. Moodah.
	7. Mateaborooz.
	1. Burtolah.
	2. Dhobaparah.
	3. Burashebbhat, Dum-Dum.
	4. Nadiali.
	5. Budortolah.
	6. Kanchuntolah.
	7. Akra, Dum-Dum.
	8. Kistonogur.
	3. Unions of Angurparah and Nawabgunge.
	4. Town of Nychatty.

NUDDUA	...	...	6. Town of Santipore.	
			7. Town of Ranaghat.	
			8. Town of Kooshtea.	
JESSORE	...	...	9. Town of Jessore.	
BURDWAN	...	...	10. Towns of Burdwan and Culna.	
HOOGLY	...	...	11. Towns of Hooghly, Chin-surah and Serampore ...	The provisions of section 11 only of the Act have been extended to these towns.
			12. City of Patna and its suburb town of Behar, and Dinapore Nizamut.	
			13. Dinapore Nizamut Chowkeydaree Union, consisting of the following villages and mohullahs :—	
			1. Secunderpore.	7. Tara Chuck.
			2. Chuck Attaoollah, otherwise called Khugree, with Gujadhur Chuck.	8. Maharuckpore.
			3. Wulleepore Regoorah, otherwise called Beebeegunge.	9. Shahpore Rajho.
			4. Sooltanpore with Panchootollah.	10. Bishoornpore Gungah.
PATNA	...	...	5. Shagosnah.	11. Bagh Agha.
			6. Maiupoorah.	12. Poorana Dinapore, otherwise called Dinapore Shahzadapore Kohuch.
			14. Town of Barrh.	13. Lesliegunge.
			15. Villages which line the road between Patna and Dinapore :—	14. Raghopore.
			1. Joojrah.	6. Hameedpore.
			2. Rajahpore.	7. Deegahkullan.
			3. Mainpoorah.	8. Deegahchotta.
			4. Chyenpore.	9. Ramjeechak.
			5. Koorjee.	
SARUN	...	...	16. Town of Chuprah.	
GYA	...	...	17. Towns of Gya, Tikaree, Doodnuggore, and Aurungabad.	
SHAHABAD	...	...	18. Town of Arrah.	
PURNEAH	...	...	19. Town of Purneah.	
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS	...	...	20. Towns of Deoghur, Nalla, Saruth, and Rohnee.	
			21. Towns of Sahibgunge and Burheit.	
			22. Town of Rajmehal and its vicinity.	
MONGHYR	...	...	23. Towns of Monghyr and Jumalpore.	
BHAUGULPORE	...	...	24. Town of Bhaugulpore.	
MALDAH	...	...	25. Town of Maldah.	
			26. Town of English Bazar.	
DINAGEPORE	...	...	27. Town of Dinagepore.	
MOORSHEDABAD	...	...	28. Towns of Jungipore and Balighattah.	
			29. Towns of Moorshedabad, Baloochur, Azim Berhampore.	
HAZAREEBAUGH	...	...	30. Town of Hazareebaugh.	
MAUNBOOM	...	...	31. Town of Purulia.	
CUTTACK	...	...	32. Town of Cuttack.	
DACCA	...	...	33. City of Dacca.	
CHITTAUONG	...	...	34. Sub-division of Cox's Bazar.	

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 22nd May 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a road, to connect the dispensary with the village of Maloochee in the district of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a triangular piece of land lying to north-west of the dispensary, measuring 286 × 264 × 165 feet, and a strip of land measuring 1,839 feet by 66, in all 9 beegahs 18 cottahs 13 chittacks, more or less, is required within the aforesaid district of Dacca.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 28th May 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a site for the erection of a public latrine, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a parcel of land is required, measuring about eight cottahs, more or less, situated in Mohulla Peeritpara within the Municipal limits of the town of Burdwan, and bounded as follows:—

North, by Moharajah's garden and a lane.

South, by Mudun Poorohit's house and a raised land called Kobeeraj Dangah.

West, by a tank belonging to Mudun Poorohit and a foot-path, and

East, by Gooroodass Audheccaree, Munmoheene Bewah, Khettoo Boistobec, and Kristo Ghose's houses.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 188.

The 23rd May 1872.

Transfer.—Sergeant E. Browne, Overseer, First Grade, from the Lower Assam Division to the Tirhoot District.

No. 189.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 174 of the 7th May 1872 for "Motihari" read "Chuprah (Sarun)."

No. 190.

Notification.—Mr. T. Beatty, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Nuddea (Local Rivers) Division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustanee on the 14th May 1872.

No. 191.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 192.

Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Giridhee Road Division, from the 11th to the 21st January 1872, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the above rules.

No. 193.

The 24th May 1872.

Notification.—Mr. A. F. Watson, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Berhampore Division, who obtained* furlough to proceed to Europe, having left India on the 13th May 1872 will be borne on the list of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal as a Supernumerary in his grade from that date.

No. 194.

Removal.—Lance Corporal W. Pearson, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Lower Assam Division, is remanded to Military duty, with effect from the 15th May 1872.

No. 195.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 220 of the 26th April 1872.—Mr. W. A. Billings, Officiating Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, will re-join his appointment of Deputy Controller, Bengal, on being relieved by Major Prior.

No. 196.

The 27th May 1872.

Notification.—In continuation of the orders from this Department No. 174 of the 7th current, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of Public Works Divisions in Calcutta and its Suburbs, and in the Presidency Commissionership.

2. The three divisions in Calcutta will in future be designated the First, Second, and Third Calcutta Divisions, instead of Presidency Divisions, and will be formed as follows, with Head-Quarters at Calcutta:—

I.—The First Calcutta Division will include all Government buildings and works in Calcutta north of the Dhurrumtollah and Esplanade Roads,

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:

Behar Opium	2,000
Benares ditto	1,575

Total Chests ... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 312C.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the occurrence of a solar eclipse on the 6th June 1872, the sixth Sale of Opium will be held on Wednesday, the 5th, instead of the 6th June 1872, as already advertized.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:

Behar Opium	2,000
Benares " "	1,575

Total Chests ... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM, Secretary.
The 28th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 314C.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued from this office under date the 10th November 1871, it is hereby notified that 125 chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 6th May, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be resold on account of Government at the Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th June 1872, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 3,575 chests advertized for that day.

2. The conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM, Secretary.
The 28th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1872.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
May 10th ...	1 Case, addressed	A. Brandreth, Esq.	Singapore.
" 10th ...	1 Sample, addressed	Burmah Company, "Ld."	Ditto.
" 10th ...	3 Cases, [D] B S	Order	Ditto.
" 10th ...	3 Cases, [104] H H.	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [J H C]	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Cases, K M N	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Cases, [13] M C. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [M] J. & Co., Colombo	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [27] M.C. & Co.	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, O S C	Oakes & Sons	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [P] E. R. B. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [P] no mark, or G C S & B	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Cases, [S C B]	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [27] W D	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, W G R, Rangoon	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Packages, [X]	"	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Bag, no mark	"	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1872

G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June	8th ... 40 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Maharatta.
"	8th ... 1 Bamboo Chick, no mark	China.
"	8th ... 1 Case, A M	Historian.
"	8th ... 3 Cases, [K S G S] A. B. & Co., 17-19	Khedive.
"	8th ... 2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L 3	Ditto.
"	8th ... Chair, no mark	Ditto.
"	22nd ... Case, B No. 1, also S A C Calcutta	Golconda.
"	22nd ... Cases, N. and Co., Calcutta, L 5-6	Peshawur.
"	22nd ... Cases Cartridges, Moyapore Magazine, W. W. Daly, Esq. care of Grindlay and Co.	Royal Alexander.
"	22nd ... 1 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [C M] C 152-167	Ditto.
"	22nd ... 95 Packages Gunpower Moyapore Magazine, S. S. and Co.	Ditto.
"	22nd ... 40 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [D]	Ditto.
"	22nd ... 80 Packages Gunpowder Moyapore Magazine, [730]	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 28th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,

During the month of April 1872.

Sole Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Agent at Allahabad—Curator of Books.

Ditto Y. g. pore—Curator of Books.

Ditto Lahore—Manager, Printing Co.

Maps are not sold at the Surveyor-General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price.	
		Unmounted.	
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.		Rs. As.	
Rajpootana, Sheet No. 1 (2nd Edition)	... Double Elephant ...	1	0
" " No. 29	... " ...	1	0
" " No. 30	... " ...	1	0
" " No. 31	... " ...	1	0
" " No. 33	... " ...	1	0
" " No. 34	... " ...	1	0
North Eastern Division Central Provinces, Sheet No. 3	... " ...	1	0
" " " " No. 4	... " ...	1	0
" " " " No. 5	... " ...	1	0
" " " " No. 6	... " ...	1	0
Orissa, Sheet No. 4	... " ...	1	0
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Rewah and Bundelcund 1 Degree Sheet 10	... Sheet Imperial ...	0	8
" " " 1 Degree Sheet 11	... " ...	0	8
" " " 1 Degree Sheet 12 and 17	... 1 Sheet Atlas ...	0	8
Chota-Nagpore Degree Sheet 6	... 1 Sheet D. want... ..	0	8
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Peshawur, Sheet No. 6	... Double Elept ...	1	8
" " " No. 7	... " ...	1	8
" " " No. 9	... " ...	1	8
" Hazareebagh, Sheet No. 19	... " ...	1	8
Sindh, Sheet No. 60	... " ...	1	8
District Lohardugga, sheet No. 6	... Double Royal ...	1	8
SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta, 15th May 1872.		Colonel, H. L. THUILLIER, General of Insur. Surveyor	

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Khasi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries of 1872 follows—

East.—Lughaong appertaining to the State of Umot Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopancee or Sooroopancee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalance Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, Colonel,
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that plot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the districts of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 achan more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPT. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 800 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seeksagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seeksagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.

South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.

East—Kharbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's Pottah land.

West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Major,

Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEKSAGUR, DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,

The 13th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 17th May 1872.

NAME OF PLACE &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
On the Entrance Bar	4 6	
FROM		
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4 6	
FROM		
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3 0	
FROM		
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	
FROM		
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	3 3	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 19th May 1872, above zero 4 feet 4 inches.

T. WICKES, C.E.,

Esq. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.
BERHAMPORE,
The 30th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court, of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the 11th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

সরফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সম্মার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি ১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানেই সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

The Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4755	A 90248	1,000	Radha Kishno Gunga
	" 77428	1,000	Sahai.
4759	A 27761	100	Lloyd Jones.
4763	A 80767	10	Haran Chunder Moo-kerjee.
4767	A 99311	100	
	" 99312	100	
	" 83162	100	
	" 94468	100	
	" 89749	50	
	" 90732	50	
	" 58798	20	
	" 17364	20	
	" 17362	20	
	" 17365	20	
	" 17363	20	
	" 17359	20	
	" 17354	20	
	" 17355	20	
	" 17361	20	Tasodduq Hossein.
	" 17358	20	
	" 48803	20	
	" 37590	20	
	" 38569	20	
	" 32667	20	
	" 08086	20	
	" 55442	20	
	" 65671	20	
	" 35405	20	
	" 73890	20	
	" 53543	20	
	" 38219	20	
	" 38219	20	
	" 57881	20	
4772	A 45628	10	Omrito Lall Ghose.
4773	A 86529	100	Radhakishen Gunga
	" 90353	100	Sahai
4774	A 96100	50	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
4776	A 01232	10	District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.
4777	A 33539	10	M. C. Chucker.
4787	A 35676	20	
	" 02259	20	
	" 76134	20	Jaloll Sirdar.
	" 23403	20	
	" 28438	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4746	A 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	" 61128	20	
	" 04024	10	
4747	A 24559	20	E. L. Cantwell.
4748	A 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	" 01932	100	
4744	A 97208	10	W. J. Lambert.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4745	A 82927	10	
	" 82928	10	D. Wren.
	" 54280	100	
4748	A 32253	10	
	" 61192	10	A. Finlayson.
	" 84552	10	
	" 87763	10	
4749	A 78033	50	Doyal Das Mubrah.
4750	A 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Moo-kerjee.
	" 29956	10	
4751	A 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	A 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A 98028	20	
	" 52208	20	Denonath Mondole.
4756	A 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	A 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	A 94361	20	Rakhal Das Ghose.
4765	A 82258	100	Modhoosoodun Dutt.
4768	A 35978	1,000	Sungum Loll Rawful Raw.
3285	A 07815	20	A. J. Smith, Esq.
4775	A 17568	50	Golam Arphin Kazy.
4779	A 14600	20	Capt. F. ...
4780	A 13109	100	L. C. ...
4781	A 03309	10	At...
4782	A 90160	10	
	" 89256	20	
	" 89258	20	
	" 59253	20	
	" 89254	20	
	" 89255	20	
	" 89257	20	
4784	A 84215	10	Essan
4786	A 55413	100	Messrs. ... and Colonel, General of India.
4746	A 73892	10	G. F.
	" 73893	10	
4747	A 63226	20	W. No. 18 of the un-
	" 63236	20	ted at the civil station
4758	A 56164	10	of Khasi and Jynteah
	" 51881	10	more or less, first class
4760	A 72197	10	an thereof, having been
	" 92199	10	panctioned in the Bengal
4761	A 55886	50	26 of the 18th November
	" 63513	50	o sale by auction to the
4766	A 15417	20	upset price of Rs. 50 per
	" 15416	20	Deputy Commissioner of
4778	A 99609	10	at Shillong on the 15th
	" 99606	10	condition of the sale can be
	" 81631	20	on to the undersigned.
	" 81630	20	
4783	A 41855	10	
	" 41855	10	
4785	A 10374	10	H. RABAN, Colonel,
	" 07274	10	Deputy Commissioner

Asst. Comm. W.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.
The 27th May 1872/1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Jam-son. On Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, Attorneys.

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st May 1872.

Office Notification.

ZILLAH SEEBHAGUR.

The 13th April.

Nuddea. Euro-Letters received at this Office during the month of May 1872.

Weekly Water Report sent in the Bhagiruttee on the 17th May 1872.

NAME OF PLACES

On the Entrance Bar

FROM

Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles

FROM

Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.

FROM

Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.

FROM

Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.

Height of water on gauge May 1872, above zero 4 feet.

Exc. Engr., Nuddea. BERHAMPORE, The 30th May 1872.

Joseph, Miss L.
Jones, Major G. T.
Kedarnath Sein.
Kelley, Corpl. N.
Longmore, W. H.
Lethbridge, Mrs.
Lemon, W. N.
Lyall, W. H.
Marston, R. M.
Muspratt, J. R.
Moore, H.
Murphy, J.
Merrick, Mrs. Minnie.
Murray, Mr. T.
Muller, Mrs.
Murray, Mr. T.
Ogilvie, J. B.
O'Neus, Miss.
Plumb, M.
Pearce, G. S.
Perry, Lt. W. E. J.
St. Francis.
W. A.
W. W.
W. W.
Dr. Col. C. M., (R. E.)
Wapson, J.
Waddell, T.
Wabull, A. W.
Womas, Mrs. F. J.
W. Joy, Miss Margaret.
Watson, A. F.
Wakelord, T.
Wallace, Edward.
Wilson, Mrs.

DOUGLAS, Master of Calcutta.

Postage Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies.	7 p.m.	29th May	
Port Blair and Camorta.	7 a.m.	31st "	Penang.
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and the Australian Colonies.	7 a.m.	31st "	
Chittagong, Akyab & Kyauk Phyo.	7 a.m.	31st "	Madras.
Rangoon and Moulmein.	7 a.m.	31st "	Madras.
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel, and Bombay.	7 a.m.	31st "	Madras.
Madras and Ceylon.	7 a.m.	3rd "	Surat.

CALCUTTA, The 27th May 1872.

E. R. DOUGLAS, Offg. Post-master.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

MR. JOHN GORDON having resumed charge of his duties, Mr. J. W. Russell from this date ceases to sign for the Bank as Officiating Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA, The 23rd May 1872.

(1238-1)

Notice.

CERTAIN property of Charles Livingston Barnes, some time of Bhawalpore, Purnea, Dajeeing, and lastly of Julagoree, is under seal of this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive it.

J. C. HAUGH, Esq., Commissioner and Judge.

JULIA FREE COMMRS'S OFFICE; Judicial Department, The 19th May 1872.

(1236-3)

Notice.

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at 15, Feron's Hall on the 3rd of June 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1st.—The Chairman's proposals and the recommendations of the Committees of Water Supply and Finance in regard to the increase and security of the Water Supply of Calcutta.

2nd.—The Chairman to propose that the price be charged for water supplied to buildings outside the Town of Calcutta be for the future eight annas instead of one rupee for every 1,000 gallons.

G. W. BARTLETT, Offg. Secretary to the Justices. The 24th May 1872. (1239-1)

Notes.—From	To	Enforced from	1,411 lakhs, re-transferred from London	1,388 lakhs.
From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar 1873	ditto	ditto	ditto	21 "
From 16th Mar. 1872 to 31st "	ditto	ditto	ditto	36 "
From 1st April " to 15th April "	ditto	ditto	ditto	14 "
From 16th April " to 30th "	ditto	ditto	ditto	12 "
From 1st May " to 31st "	ditto	ditto	ditto	—
From 1st June " to 30th "	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,471 lakhs.

R. HARDIE, -
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
(1235-1)

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Jalporee; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Not needed apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pleaderships. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1912.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGORE, **J. C. HAUGHTON,**
The 11th May 1872. Commissioner and Judge.

Notice.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a training school for foremen mechanics in connection with the Dehree Canal Workshops, applications are invited from intending pupils, both European and Native. The pupils will be regularly bound by articles of apprenticeship, and they will receive certain allowances. They will be eligible for permanent appointment to the Department of Public Works after serving their time.

All applications should be addressed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Executive Engineer, Soane Workshops.

In the Court of the District Judge of
Bhaugulpore, Civil Side.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUN'S NOTICE.

The 13th April ... to the estate of

Nuddea a Fitter in the service
of the Company at Jumalpoore.

Weekly Water Report of the 24th August 1871, are in the *Bhagiruttee* Ry. Court, and will be delivered the 17th May 1872. Entitled to receive the same.

J. M. Lewis,
Judge of the Districts of
Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

NAME AND PLACE

(1229-3)

Company, " Limited."

On the Entrance Bar Act X of 1866.
 FROM General Meeting of Share-
will be held at the
 Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles 27, Dalhousie Square,
 FROM day, the 8th June, next.
of the Company duly
 Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 the inspection of Share-
meeting.

FROM
Directors,
M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles. (100-3)

FROM
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...

Height of water on gauge,
May 1872, above zero 4 feet.

T.
Exc. Engr., Nuddea
BURNHAMPTON,
The 30th May 1873.

(1224-3)

**Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and
General Purveying Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company shall be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House, at Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M. to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
A. DONALDSON,
Sg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200-5)

**Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and
General Purveying Company "Limited."**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from Friday next, the 24th instant, to Thursday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
21st May 1872. (1232-2)

Lost,

E. ... Cent. Government Promissory Note,
 No. 025710 of 1842-43, for Rs. 500.
 (1210—3) • R. K. Dass.

Notice.

~~vol. 6th March 1872.~~

NO W PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII, 1877, corrected up to 1st April 1877.

Price Rs. 3—Postage anna 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Just Published

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The *Annual Quarter Army List of His Majesty's Forces in Bengal*, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the most corrected Civil List, &c. &c., Price Rs. 5; and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Central Provinces Gazette

EDITION OF 1870 in one vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, INNING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 21st May 1872.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,65,28,675	3 0
Reserve Fund	15,33,976	1 8	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	43,02,844	0 2
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 2,82,005	3 11	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	56,93,780	0 10
General Treasury Balance at Branches	Rs. 2,03,321	8 17	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,74,60,016	9 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,35,48,304	13 8	Dead Stock	11,80,900	11 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,37,506	2 5	Stamps	14,211	4 0
Sundries	10,88,004	6 7	Balances with other Banks	9,43,924	4 7
			Sundries	8,80,817	0 3
				5,45,20,743	14 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,32,25,898	15 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 4,00,30,795	5 11
				5,32,56,694	5 6
				10,77,77,438	4 4

BANK OF BENGALE,
Calcutta, 23rd May 1872J. W. RUSSELL,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
(1237—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindoo, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,
Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5, packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive. Showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By H. J. S. Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each, packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Prov. 4 annas Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.Rates of Subscriptions for 1872.
From 1st to 2,110 feet.

FROM 1st to Kopil Sakhi, Merah.

Payable to the Government of India.

For one year without postage.

Do. with postage. Ramjanee, Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taltree.

When postage stamps are added for discount. 4,425 feet.

and of Bostre



APPENDIX TO

Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE

Whereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the rate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872 corresponding with 16th Chait 1879 B.S.

Each of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—
Amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid

Amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be paid. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoned from the day of sale, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding day, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate cancelled, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in

the said revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Mr. S. Forces in Bengal 7th Edition, containing the Official Supplement, containing the Civil List, &c., &c., Price Rs. 5, and 5s. packing and postage.

Central Provinces Gazette

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A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., Calcutta,

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

that Mr. CHARLES STEEL AND CO.

(1224—3)

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 29, 1872.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.		
266	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah and Attee.	40	North	1 0 32	From 39 mile 3,500 feet to 4,145 feet. North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. From 39 mile 4,145 feet to 5,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 7 Babool trees
		ditto	40	ditto	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan. From 39 mile 5,280 feet to 5,420 feet.	
268	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah C.	40	South	3 1 31	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. From 39 mile 5,420 feet to 6,845 feet.	
269	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—B Class land West—Public road and corner of Sundoo Colay's house. From 39 mile 6,845 feet to 7,430 feet.	Tal tree 1.
270	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah and Attee.	ditto	ditto	0 3 21	North—Railway fencing South—Jete land belonging to Boop-chaund, Larnee Koybutto, and Nundo Chowkeedai's. East—Public road West—Land of lot No 271. From 39 mile 7,430 feet to 8,070 feet.	
271	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 26	North— South—As East—B Class West—Cornering to Abadee Shaikh and ot. From 39 mile 8,070 feet to 8,430 feet.	Tal tree Date tree. Plum tree.
272	ditto	ditto	40	ditto	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing South—Land belonging to Modhoo and others. East—Corner of Abadee. West—End of mile 40. From 40 mile 8,430 feet to 8,820 feet.	Tal trees 2.
273	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto	4 2 20	North—Railway for South—As per plan East—End of mile 40. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Naram Ghose. From 40 mile 8,820 feet to 11,320 feet.	
274	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Chapahattee	41	ditto	2 1 20	North—Railway South—Land belonging to Gobind and Naram Ghose. East—B land of 273, and corner of land belonging to Modhoo and others West—Corner belonging to Modhoo Kariku. From 40 mile 11,320 feet to 12,280 feet.	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
275	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	2 2 27	North—Railway South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo C. East—Corner belonging to Modhoo Kariku. West—End of road as per plan. From 40 mile 12,280 feet to 13,820 feet.	Tal trees 2.
276	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Attee	41	North	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Kaloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	From 40 mile 2,920 feet to 2,900 feet.	
277	Honghly	Pergunnah Chooteepore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shukh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 3,580 feet.	
278	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee.	
						From 40 mile 3,580 feet to 5,280 feet	
279	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 mile to 700 feet.	
280	ditto	ditto	42	ditto	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						From 41 mile 550 feet to 5,280 feet	
281	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Banchee.	42	ditto	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 mile to 1,050 feet.	
282	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Chapahattee.	42	South	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						From 41 mile 1,050 feet to 5,280 feet	
283	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Banchee.	42	ditto	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 mile to 5,280 feet	
284	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Banchee and Batka.	43	ditto	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 42, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						From 42 mile to 5,280 feet.	
285	ditto	ditto	43	North	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 42, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.	
286	ditto	Pergunnah Chooteepore. Mouzah Batka	44	ditto	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B land of lot No. 287.	
						From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet	
287	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 3	North—Jote land of Dinonath Ghose. South—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rakhal Das. West—Public road.	
						From 43 mile 3,415 feet to 5,280 feet	
288	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Public road. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Banchee road situated within this lot.

† From this has been excluded the Banchee road situated within this lot.

‡ This lot consists of 30 separate plots of land.

§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.

|| This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land
280	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Batka.	41	South	A. R. P. 4 2 20	From 43 mile 3,220 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
290	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 7	From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 280. West—Public road.	
291	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 0 7	From 43 mile 3,410 feet to 3,550 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars.	
292	ditto	ditto	44	South	2 0 31	From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to Dash Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	Mango
293	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Motocpore, Raghoo Nauljipore, and Kochmalee	45	North	2 0 18	From 41 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mo-pondar and others.	
294	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee	45	ditto	1 3 45	From 41 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
295	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee, Raghoo Nauljipore, and Motocpore	45	ditto	4 2 9	From 44 mile 3,360 feet to 5,280 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
296	ditto	Pergunnah Chootepore, Mouzah Kochmalee	45	ditto	1 0 36	From 45 mile 2,420 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
297	ditto	ditto	48	ditto	1 2 12	From 45 mile 2,420 feet. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
298	ditto	ditto	46	North	4 2 10	From 45 mile 2,420 feet. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.

† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.

‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;

RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
The 29th April 1872.OBHOY CHURN MULICK,
Railway Deputy Collector

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mauls in which land is situated	Situation on which side of the Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A R P			Rs. As. P.
51	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroo Bludderally	7	East	3 1 9	From 6 miles 1800 feet to 3375 feet. North—Road under culvert No 21, Jack 1 South—Road under culvert No 20, Jack 1 West—Railway fencing East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land South—Mondoll's Jote land North—Bisoo's Jote land East—Haddu Shiroo Chandel and Jote land		600 0 0
52	ditto	ditto	7	West		From 6 miles 1800 feet to 3375 feet. North—Road under culvert No 21, Jack 1 South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No 53 East—Railway fencing West—Jote land of Shuboo Chatterjee		240 0 0
53	ditto	ditto	7	ditto		From 6 miles 2400 feet to 3375 feet. North—Jote land of lot No 2 and land of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land South—Corner of Byemto Chatterjee's Jote land East—Railway fencing West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land		225 0 0
54	ditto	ditto	7	ditto	0 1 18	From 6 miles 2000 feet to 3375 feet. North—Road under culvert No 21, Jack 1 South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land West—Land belonging to Bisoo Chatterjee East—Railway fencing		150 0 0

CALCUTTA;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions: --

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to

and – The estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th May 1872.

A. C. MANGIER,
Effy Collector.

شرائط و

اگر تعداد در سخن یک سو و پندہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اول بعد در ہاں فوراً داخل کے ختمی *

ش. ط. دوم

[illegible]

منذ الحظ يوم

قدیمت مطہرہ سرکار سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ دے، اس کو ایسا و مستحق نامیہ عالم حلیہ دے گا۔

محالات من جد بعد نورع نام محال بعد وفه حساب الی عا ذی س. کا. اندیت

نقشه	شماره	نقشه	شماره	نقشه	شماره	نقشه	شماره
نقشه	۱۶۴	نقشه	۱۶۵	نقشه	۱۶۶	نقشه	۱۶۷
مختصات سرکار	۲۲۲	مختصات سرکار	۲۲۳	مختصات سرکار	۲۲۴	مختصات سرکار	۲۲۵

[illegible]

۱. نی و کلام، نی نی نی

علمہ معلوم و معلولت و الہوت

د. شاد، د. نور و عدو، عدو

میرزا محمد علی قزوینی

جدد معاً حياتكم من جديد

١٠٠

40 = 20 + 20

۸۷۲ ع، یادی است

نعمه بی احمد ۳۹ ص ۱ و ۲

۱۴ خانہ بدوش سالہ ۸۷۲

• ۱۹۹۰ •

ي. س. محمد علي

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhauulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhauulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, this sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Govern- ment Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres	Upset
.....		A R. P.	Rs As P.
		1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhur- hurrab Sockhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrab, bounded on the south by a hill and a Bar tree (dead), on the north, Railway fencing, on the east Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Budge and on the west jote of Karoo Coomar, &c, and māl lands.	8 3 11	254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 B S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Govern- ment Estates	Number of the District Roll	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres	Upset Price.
			A R P.	Rs As P.
31	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro	9 2 27	920 0 0
32	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto	20 0 26	1900 0 0
33	4020	Ko-nuggur, ditto ditto	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mohal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 E.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mainoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No. 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B.S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4929.—Chuck Punchmahar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 682-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

10880, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nudda will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 B.S. for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Isur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihhi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihhi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhyia and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110.—Dihhi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Isur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihhi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihhi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshee Fazloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 53-1-11½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihhi Banaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihhi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kato Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihhi Shantia; recorded proprietors, Isur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 15-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhatia; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhyia and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-3-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 31st day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll	Class	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class permanently settled	Nampore pergunnah Shomur-ham.	Isur Radha Mohun Jai Thakoor Scott Gopkesto Bose, and Pooroo Chandro Banerjee.	1168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
159	1st class	Sheemuddoo, at, near, and pergunnah Shantia.	Rohannugraha Bha and Kybis Chundra Roy Chowdhry	2710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Annately-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabact, Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoor Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzals Katgora and Kascepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabact, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoor Dabea of Etah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bhargulpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 7th day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872, corresponding with 16th Jeth 1279 *F.S.*

Towjee No. 313.—Mouzah Juggutpore Bhugwan, Pergunnah Chye; proprietor Moharaj Singh; sudder jumma Rs. 1,600. This estate is to be sold for recovery of Rs. 500 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

BHARGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees p annum if delivered in Calcutta or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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Educating Girls in Dacca.

No. 155, dated Dacca, the 16th April 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction

In reply to your memorandum No. 1371, dated 9th April 1872.

I have issued notice to all the parties interested that the Dacca Female Normal School will be finally closed on 31st July 1872.

The opportunities for education for girls in Dacca are—

(1)—The Bangla Bazar Girls' School (forty-one girls on the rolls), which is one of the best girls' schools in East Bengal. The Secretary is W. B. Livingstone, Esq., but the school is conducted without any missionary objects or efforts. There is a head pundit, one mistress, and a third pundit. The girls leave as usual at ten to twelve years of age, but by that time they can read and write well. Grant-in-aid, Rs. 30-8.

(2)—The Lalbagh Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), which is a branch of the Bangla Bazar Girls' School, held at the north end of the town, because girls will not walk far from home to attend school. The educational standard of this school is very low. No grant-in-aid.

(3)—The Naraindia Circle Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), a branch school of the Naraindia Circle, kept in the suburb east of the town for the girls who will not walk so far as Bangla Bazar. This is virtually a Government girls' school costing Rs. 8 per month.

(4)—Several girls attend the various town patshalas. I have before noticed that so long as girls are infants (and these are the only girls who as yet come to any school-) the people have no insuperable objection to their reading in school with the boys. Yesterday I found in the Bangla Bazar circle patshala two girls sitting, and read there in preference to walking two hundred yards further to the Bangla Bazar Girls' School.

(5.)—There is on foot a scheme for an adult female school (not a zenana teaching) in Dacca, promoted by the progressive Brahmo Somaj men. As this party really carry out their principle that no women shall be married under sixteen, nor rigidly imprisoned afterwards, there is a better chance of a genuine development of female education here than in any other direction so far as I can see.

(6.)—There is also a private girls' school of about fifteen girls, promoted chiefly by orthodox Brahmo Somaj men, kept in the Dail Bazar.

No. 1740, dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Atkinson's endorsement No. 1770, dated 7th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, reporting on the condition of female education at Dacca and the opportunities for such education outside the Government Female Normal School.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this by far the most gratifying account of female education which he has yet received; it shows a clear disposition on the part of the people voluntarily to educate their girls. His Honor will gladly give any reasonable aid towards the improvement and expansion of these schools which the Inspector can recommend, and he will be ready to aid the Brahmo Female School if the proposal for opening adult classes, at which teachers can be trained, is carried out. The funds saved from the Government Normal School which has been unsuccessful will be available for these purposes.

3. His Honor desires that Mr. Clarke will make it his special care that the Christian girls, hitherto educated in the Normal School are cared for somewhere. There was indeed, as shown by Mr. Clarke, no justification for going to the expense of a fictitious Normal School in the expectation that these girls would become qualified teachers; but still His Honor would be very sorry that they should be without education, and he would give some extra assistance on their account to any missionary or other school that will take them in and care for them.

Educational Census in the Baraset Sub-Division.

No. 128, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.

From—H. WOODROW, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Central Division.

To—The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your information the statistics of the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset. The census was made in January, with the assistance of the police and the census enumerators, but the computation of the returns took a much longer time than was anticipated, and when it was completed I was travelling rapidly in the wild parts of Chyebassa and Chota Nagpore, and had no convenient opportunity to take up the subject. The portion of country selected for the purpose extends westward for 7 or 8 miles from the Ichamati river, and about 1 mile north and about 4 miles south of the Baraset road. It lies about 60 miles distant in a straight line from Diamond Harbour, where the first educational census was made, and it was selected with a view to take a class of the community

not entirely agricultural. Before the enumeration, it was known that this portion of the country contained a good many Mussulmans, but I believe it was not known that they formed a majority of the community. The separate families or houses are thus classed—

Mussulmans	...	...	3,447 houses.
Hindoos	...	...	2,861 „
Christian	...	...	1 house.
Unknown, being women who have become prostitutes	...	...	25 houses.
Total			6,334 „

Here the Mussulmans are to the Hindoos in the proportion of 5 to 4; at Diamond Harbour they were as 31 to 364: hence the Mussulmans near Basirhat are, as respects Hindoos, ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour. The 103 selected villages lie about 10 miles south of Narkelberia, where in 1831 the Mussulman *emete* raised by Titu Mir was suppressed in a battle.

It may not be altogether foreign to the subject of a letter about education to mention a circumstance told me on the spot, and illustrative of the ignorance and credulity of the people in these parts. Titu Mir persuaded his followers that by the special favor of God the balls fired at them would not hurt them. The Brigadier commanding the Hon'ble Company's troops, anxious at first not to kill unnecessarily, gave orders to his men to fire over the heads of the rioters. This was done, and since no one fell, the poor people were confirmed in their belief that bullets could not hurt them, and rushed on with fancied impunity to destroy the British force. It then became necessary to undeceive them, and a volley was fired at close quarters with deadly effect on the deluded fanatics.

Narkelberia is near the small village and indigo factory of Hooghly on the Ichamat river. The accurate Marshman in his History of India confounds this little village with the large town of Hooghly on the Ganges, 30 miles distant. The 103 villages contain 6,334 houses with 34,818 inhabitants. This gives on the average 61.5 houses to a village and 5.5 persons to a house. The largest villages are Ghoraras and Musapore. Ghoraras has 247 families, of whom 184 are Mussulmans and 63 Hindoos; Mirzapore has 232 families, of whom 29 are Mussulmans and 203 Hindoos. These numbers indicate that both Mussulmans and Hindoos have a tendency to keep separate one from the other; and the inference is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the 103 villages, 13 villages contain no Mussulman families whatever, and 17 villages contain no Hindoo families. Thirteen other villages have less than one-tenth of the number of their families Hindoo, all the rest being Mussulmans; while in Hindoo villages if Mussulmans enter at all, they enter in a larger proportion than one-tenth, for among the Hindoo villages which admit Mussulmans, only two have less than a tenth part of that creed. Hence of the 103 villages 30 are either purely Mussulman or have more than nine-tenths of their inhabitants of that creed, and 15 are either purely Hindoo or have more than nine-tenths of their families Hindoos. These facts seem to indicate that Mussulmans are more rigid in their exclusiveness than Hindoos, for in 30 villages out of 103, either the whole or more than nine-tenths of the families are Mussulman, while in only 15 villages are the families either exclusively or more than nine-tenths Hindoos.

In the 103 villages 34,818 persons were enumerated, of whom 17,501 were males and 17,317 females. The males are more numerous than the females by 184, or by 1 in a 100; hence the census gives nearly an equality of the sexes. When, however, we come to consider the numbers of males and females with reference to age, this equality of the sexes vanishes. Of those above twelve years of age, there are 11,017 males and 12,280 females, or the women exceed the men by 1,263. On the other hand, of those under twelve years of age, the boys number 6,484 and the girls only 5,037, or the boys exceed the girls by 1,447. Hence in every 100 of the population there, are excluding fractions, 31 men, 19 boys, 36 women, and 14 girls, being 50 males and 50 females. In every 100 children under twelve years of age, there are 58 boys and 42 girls. At Diamond Harbour, where the females were more numerous than the males, it was still found that the boys exceeded the girls in number. In every 100 males there are 63 above twelve years of age and 37 below, while in every 100 females there are 71 above that age and 29 below. We may vary the calculation and say that for every 100 boys under twelve years we have 170 men; while for every 100 girls under twelve years of age we have 246 women. This shews that the life of a woman above twelve years of age is half as good again as the life of a man in spite of all the dangers from child-birth, &c.

These results may follow from one or other of several causes—

1st.—More males may be born than females; this is not in the usual course of nature.

2nd.—More females, when young, may die than males, either from neglect or other causes. This is the case in parts of Rajpootana.

3rd.—Parents may object to speak about their marriageable daughters, and may not give correctly their number.

4th.—Women may live longer than men. This supposition receives some support from the native proverb that “widows never die.”

If there were good grounds for the first or second hypothesis, then we should have to give great importance also to the fourth. But taking the balance of probabilities, I am inclined to give most weight to the third reason, and to think that native parents do feel a delicacy in speaking about their daughters who are arriving at the age of puberty, and so have omitted to mention their existence. This supposition would give us several more females to be added to our list, and would probably bring the females to exceed the males in number.

From the statistics of the 30 Mussulman or nearly Mussulman villages, and those of the 15 Hindoo or nearly Hindoo villages, we obtain the following results:—

In the 30 Mussulman villages—

			Percentage on total population.
2,156 males above twelve years	...	...	28
1,658 „ below ditto	...	...	21
<hr/> 3,814			<hr/> 49
2,686 females above twelve years	...	...	36
1,167 „ below ditto	...	...	15
<hr/> 3,853	Total females	...	<hr/> 51
			<hr/> 100

In the 15 Hindoo villages there are

1,195 males above twelve years	...	...	34
552 „ below ditto	...	...	15
<hr/> 1,747	Total males	...	<hr/> 49
1,328 females above twelve years	...	...	39
458 „ below ditto	...	...	12
<hr/> 1,786	Total females	...	<hr/> 51
			<hr/> 100

By comparing these numbers with one another, and with the results deduced from the total population, we see that they are the two extremes, and the total result is nearly their mean. We see also that the Hindoo villages have only 27 children under twelve years of age, while the Mussulman villages have 37. Hence either the Hindoos overstate and the Mussulman understate their age, or more children, both boys and girls, die among the Hindoos than among the Mussulmans. The Mussulman year is shorter by 11 days than the Hindoo year, and therefore in 12 years it would fall 132 days short of the Hindoo year. This consideration, however aggravates the difficulty. It is very desirable that the question should be thoroughly investigated why we find that girls under twelve years of age are less numerous than boys, while women are more numerous than men. In every hundred of the population the Hindoo villages have 12 girls to 15 boys, but 39 women to 34 men.

Occupations.—Not less than 159 different occupations were mentioned as followed by the 6,334 heads of families. Fifty different occupations were followed by men of the middle grades of society, and 109 by men of the lower grades. Among the middle grades were a few Government servants, several men dependent on realized property, among whom the gantidars were distinguished as following two or more callings, such as sugar manufacturers, shop-keepers, and merchants,—professional men were numerous. Some priests not only discharged their religious functions, but were entered also as lakhirajdars, shop-keepers, and money-lenders. The most

numerous of the professional men were the clerks and lawyers under a great variety of appellation. Not less than 25 callings of a professional character, and eight different trades, were named. Among the callings of the lower classes there were mentioned 16 different kinds of menial service, one of which was entered as a milliner's shop-keeper; there were also 29 different sorts of shops, 15 kinds of handicraft, 13 kinds of skilled labor, 1 kind of common labor, and 7 callings of a disreputable character.

The agriculturists were very numerous, and several of them followed other callings besides tillage. They were also money-lenders, goldsmiths, silversmiths, carpenters, barbers, milkmen, washermen, &c. Among the trades there were masons, potters, carpenters, house-builders, boat-builders, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, braziers, weavers, shell-cutters, &c. Several midwives exercised their callings in conjunction with other trades. I have partly prepared tables to discuss the question of occupation fully, but they are too voluminous, and therefore I think it better to refrain from entering further on the subject in the present letter.

I simply mention that the physical and spiritual wants of a community of 6,261 families are supplied by men in 159 different callings, among whom the following are the most numerous. I notice that there is one family of priests for every hundred families.

	Families.
Agriculturist	2,332
Day-laborer	1,573
Weaver	303
Fisherman	187
Betel-seller	108
Palki-bearer	106
Gantidar	97
Beggar	96
Goldsmith	80
Oilman	67
Priest	64
Shop-keeper, petty	63
Gantidar and agriculturist	58
Barber	53
There are only—	
Potter	48
Blacksmith	45
Carpenters	11

The caste of the people is to some degree known from their occupation

Caste.

The 2,861 Hindoo families are distributed among forty different caste. The following are the castes represented by more than 100 families—

	Families.
Brahmins	211
Kayasthas	232
Goala	123
Kaibarta	189
Chasadhopa	569
Kowra	192
Muchi	246
Chandal	166

The castes numbering between 50 and 100 families are the kamar (blacksmith), kumar (potter), napit (barber), barui (pau cultivators), jugi (weavers), and bagdi.

Educational attainments.—As to educational attainments, the Educational Department not being provided with powers summarily to examine the people in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it was necessary to accept the opinion that they entertained of their own knowledge or that their neighbours entertained about it. The classification of attainments is under three heads—

I.—Those who can read, write, and count, whether little or much.

II.—Those who can read or write or count ever so little; to be able to sign his name, admits a man to this class.

III.—Those who could neither read, nor write, nor count

This classification is in accordance with the tenor of the wish of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to know how many of the people could read, write, and count, both fairly and imperfectly. The division of those who can read or write, so far as to sign their name or count, was intended to shew the extent of the imperfect knowledge, but it has been found in practice too indefinite, and consequently very difficult to manage. The scope of the term "count" is very uncertain. Few can be found so ignorant as not to be able to count in the English sense of the word, even to count up to ten or twenty, while in the more extended sense of the word as used in Scotland, many people innocent of reading and writing could still manage by the light of nature and practice to make out simple questions of wages and bazar purchases, and were consequently considered able to count. I feel therefore that it might lead us into error to put much stress on the ground of imperfect knowledge. For example, in the Diamond Harbour village the percentage of those who could read, write, and count, on the total population of 951 was 4.76. In the Basirhat villages, on a population of 34,818, the similar percentage was 3.1. With regard to imperfect knowledge, the percentages were 7.1 at Diamond Harbour and 4.5 at Basirhat. If two kinds of attainments be added together, their percentage at Diamond Harbour was 11.86 and at Basirhat 7.6, and if females were to be excluded altogether from consideration, the above percentages taken on the male population only would appear 24.4 and 14.9 respectively.

The question now arises, how is it that Diamond Harbour, which is barren of schools, is so much in advance of Basirhat, where there was formerly an English school, and where still a few vernacular schools exist? The answer is found in the fact that at Basirhat the Mussulmans are ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour, and Mussulmans in the lower orders of society do not care for education. At Diamond Harbour Mussulmans were to the Hindoos as the days of a month to the days of a year, but in Basirhat they form a decided majority of the population. By reference to the comparative amount of knowledge in Hindoo and Mussulman villages, it is shown that in the 13 Hindoo villages 14.8 per cent. of the inhabitants can read or write or count, while in the 17 Mussulman villages only 3.64 per cent. have similar knowledge. If we take in also the 13 villages almost entirely Mussulman and the two villages almost entirely Hindoo, the percentages for the 30 Mussulman and 15 Hindoo villages are 3.85 and 13.59 respectively. These results show conclusively that the increase of the Mussulman element in the populations lowers the amount of education, while the increase of the Hindoo element raises it.

Only six out of the 17,407 females enumerated in the census knew anything of the three R's, and five of the six were in the same village of Dandihat, and were by caste Kayasthas. The relatives of three were clerks, and of the other two traders. The sixth lady was at Mirzapore. Mirzapore and Dandihat in the number of inhabitants stand second and third in the list, and their people are chiefly Hindoos. No Mussulman female can either read, write, or count. No girl below twelve years of age, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, has any educational attainments whatever.

Of the 11,017 males above twelve years of age, 1,051, or 9.53 per cent. of the number, can read, write, and count; 1,025, or 9.28 per cent., can read, write, and count imperfectly. Hence 2,076, or 18.82 per cent., have received some education, and 8,943, or 88.17 per cent., are utterly untaught. Of the 6,481 males under twelve years of age, only 27, or .41, of the boys can read, write, and count, and 520, or 8.01, can do so imperfectly. This result was so surprising to me that I had to make special inquiry about it. Basirhat once had an English school at the station. It was closed a year ago because the Deputy Magistrate and amlas, who came from a distance, complained that the people of the place threw on them the whole burden of supporting the school, and they would not stand it any longer. There is an English aided school at Dandihat, a vernacular aided school at Tantra, and indigenous schools at six of the villages enumerated. These eight schools contain 300 pupils, of whom 49 in the two aided schools, and 43 in the six indigenous schools, are able to read, write, and count. But out of these 92 pupils only 25 are below the age of twelve years, and of these 25, there are 14 in the two aided schools and 9 in the six indigenous schools. In the mofussil boys do not begin their schooling so early as near Calcutta. A Brahmin at Basirhat does not think of sending his son to school till seven years of age, and the other castes are a year or two later. Then in the indigenous schools much time is spent in tracing out letters and in learning the multiplication tables. Hence in his first twelve years a Basirhat boy has only about three years at school, and this explains why the percentage is so small. I am inclined also to think that boys were dealt with more strictly than men were. The slow progress apparently made in these three years will be the subject of further inquiry. Out of the 17,501 males in the population, 2,621 only, or 15 per cent. of the males, or 7.6 per cent. of the total population, have received any education whatever.

The facts mentioned in this letter may be thus summed up:—

There are 61.4 families in each rural village, 5.5 persons in each house or homestead. Mussulman villages have 5.9 persons to a house, while Hindoo villages have only 4.0 persons, or

exactly the same as in the Hindoo villages at Diamond Harbour. Hence, in estimating the population from the number of houses, we should give 5 for Hindoo villages, and about 5.5 for mixed Hindoo and Mussulman villages.

Only 3.11 per cent on the total population can read, write, and count to a useful extent, though 7.55 per cent have received some education. Women in the mofussil are without education. Hindoos are more educated than Mussulmans in the proportion of 3½ to 1.

Enquiry must be made why education cannot commence at an earlier age than it seems to begin, and why the number of girls under twelve years of age is considerably lower than the number of boys.

POPULATION OF 103 VILLAGES	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.	Percentage of total on population.
	Above 12	Below 12	Above 12	Below 12.		
Able to read, write, and count	1,051	27	2		1,080	3.11
Able to read or write or count a little	1,224	529	1		1,517	4.14
Not able to read, write, or count	9,113	5,937	12,271	5,037	32,191	92.45
Total	11,017	6,141	12,280	5,037	31,818	100.0
	17,501		17,317			
POPULATION OF 30 MUSSULMAN VILLAGES						
Able to read, write, and count	71				71	.98
Able to read or write or count a little	160	63			223	2.87
Not able to read or write or count	2,116	1,195	2,086	1,167	7,401	96.17
Total	2,350	1,258	2,086	1,167	7,761	100.0
	3,908		3,253			
POPULATION OF 15 HINDOO VILLAGES.						
Able to read, write, and count	231				231	6.51
Able to read or write or count a little	170	80			250	7.46
Not able to read or write or count	791	172	1,928	158	3,052	86.38
Total	1,195	252	1,928	158	3,533	100.0
	1,717		1,786			

No. 1584, dated Calcutta, the 16th May 1872.

From—T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 1530, dated the 19th April 1872, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's special thanks to Mr. Woodrow for his report on the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the report is very interesting and instructive, but very sad and disappointing, particularly as regards the Mahomedans. It seems to show how extreme the want of primary education really is.

3. His Honor would be glad to know if any other Inspectors of Schools have taken similar measures for collecting educational statistics in their respective circles.

4. Printed copies of Mr. Woodrow's report are herewith forwarded, as requested.

Papers regarding the reduction of expenditure on Colleges and Zillah Schools within Budget Limits.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1872.

READ the following papers:—

Government orders No. 78, dated 9th January, on the educational budget.

The Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 227, dated 23rd January, explanatory of the departmental budget.

Resolution dated 8th March, being final orders on the education budget of the year 1872-73.

Resolution dated 8th March, appointing a Committee to report upon the best mode of giving effect to the budget orders in regard to certain colleges, in regard to Government higher schools, and in regard to classes and scholarships for physical science and surveying.

RESOLUTION.—Taking the paragraphs of the Committee's report in the order they stand, and without recapitulating what is said in that report,* the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record the following remarks and orders.

* The report will be printed and circulated with these orders.

2. *Para. 2 of the report.*—There seems to be some miscalculation with respect to the *net* cost of colleges for general education. The cost of the special colleges is deducted from the total grant, and a further deduction is made for the whole of the fee income, which is set down at Rs. 1,67,000. But if we deduct the cost of special colleges and departments, we must credit "general education colleges" with the fees received in the special departments, which in the law departments at any rate are very large. The accounts for the year 1871-72 have not yet been closed, but the Director's report for the year 1870-71 shows the whole income of the general colleges from fees and endowments to be about Rs. 1,14,000, or, including collegiate schools, about Rs. 1,48,000. About this sum, and *not* Rs. 2,23,000 as put by the Committee, must be taken as the income of the general education colleges from fees and endowments. Thus the *net* cost of the general colleges in Bengal, excluding the Hooghly College, which is wholly maintained by endowments and fees, will be nearly three lakhs of rupees; if to this be added the cost of scholarships tenable at colleges, the net cost of these colleges to Government will be a good deal more than three lakhs a year.

3. *Para. 3 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the cost of colleges as given in the Committee's report does not correspond with the figures shown at page 19 of the Director's last report as the "expenditure on colleges." Possibly the latter excludes contingencies, and perhaps it debits against the collegiate schools the assistant professors on Rs. 460, whose salaries according to the Committee ought to be debited against the "college establishment." From the Committee's report it would seem that the cost of each college student was even larger than had been supposed at paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the last educational report. His Honor, on perusing the figures offered by the Committee, was very much struck with the excessive cost of the collegiate schools to Government. At such places as Hooghly, Dacca, and Kishnagurh, there are several excellent English schools which are self-supporting; but according to the table in the Committee's third paragraph, by far the greater part of cost (including a share of the contingencies) of collegiate schools is borne by Government;—at the Berhampore Collegiate School as much as four-fifths of the cost of the collegiate school is borne by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the actual cost of the college department of the Sanskrit College could have been made clearer. The Committee put the whole cost of the Institution, including college and school, at Rs. 30,000; the Director, at page 19 of his last report, put down the cost of the Sanskrit College at Rs. 10,629; whereas it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the real cost of the principal, professors,

and lecturers recently attached to the Sanskrit College, together with the college contingencies, cannot fall short of Rs. 20,000 a year.

4. *Para. 4 of the report.*—His Honor entirely accepts the proposals in this paragraph, except that he would call the second officer at the First Arts colleges "professor" instead of "assistant professor." He entirely agrees that there should for the present be a competent European officer at the head of the Kishnagurh and Berhampore colleges. For the professorships on Rs. 400 a month, the Government will no doubt be able to command the services of very competent native professors; and it would be better to have qualified natives for these posts than to employ European professors on salaries which would be inadequate to obtain thoroughly competent Europeans of sufficient experience. It may hereafter be a question what the salary of the professor at First Arts colleges should eventually be, with reference to the number of students attending the classes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would, in agreement with the Committee, have wished to continue the Kishnagurh College on its present footing till the end of the current year; but, under circumstances described in a recent letter from Mr. Lobb, the Principal, it has been found that the 3rd and 4th year students would prefer to go at once to other colleges rather than remain in uncertainty. The services of the Kishnagurh professors, moreover, are urgently required elsewhere, and the arrangement for sending the students to other colleges has been carried out on such liberal terms that there have been no complaints.

6. *Para. 5 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor, as above explained, accepts the view set forth by the Committee in this paragraph.

7. *Para. 6 of the report.*—On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor would not aim at reducing the net grant for collegiate schools so low as Rs. 3,000 for each school; he is prepared to accept for the present Rs. 5,000 as the average net cost to Government of each collegiate school. Looking to the number of scholars, he would allow Rs. 6,000 as the net Government grant for the Patna and Hooghly collegiate schools, Rs. 5,000 for the Dacca, and Rs. 4,000 for the Kishnagurh and Berhampore schools. The Director will be requested energetically to set about to reduce the establishment of these schools accordingly; every vacancy in the Educational Department should be utilised for this purpose, and masters who have no special claims can be reduced.

8. As regards the Patna Collegiate School, the present arrangements may possibly be affected by the re-organization now under consideration, with the view of reducing the higher college classes and devoting the funds so saved to the encouragement of science and surveying classes.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to give native schoolmasters opportunities to rise to higher posts, rather than to keep up over-paid appointments in order to give them promotion. It will be time enough to determine what to do with the savings accruing on the cost of collegiate schools when those savings are fully secured. It must further be remembered in these calculations that savings in the Hooghly College and School are not available for general purposes; such funds are only saved to the endowment, and must be devoted to the purposes of Mahomedan education.

10. *Paras. 8 and 9 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts entirely the proposals made by the Committee for reducing at once and prospectively the grants for contingencies in colleges. The Director and the college principals will be requested to give full and prompt effect to these reductions.

11. *Para. 10 of the report.*—The foregoing orders (paragraphs 7 and 9 above) will necessitate some revision of the figures in paragraph 10 of the report, but the substantial result will be the same, and the desired saving will be effected. Messrs. Martin and Willson have already been absorbed, and will not be thrown back on their former posts.

12. With respect to the Presidency College and to the suggestion (which had previously been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration) that additions may be required to the Presidency College staff, His Honor may remark that he has now sanctioned the maintenance for the present of two

English classes at the Sanskrit College, on condition that there is no restriction on the admission of candidates of good moral character and Hindoo race; and he thinks it probable that these classes, together with the general science and physical science classes, may take off the surplus of the Presidency College classes. The Lieutenant-Governor understands, moreover, that an important private institution in Calcutta is about to open ~~new~~ classes and to teach up to the First Arts standard.

13. In regard to the Hooghly College, and with reference to what has been said above respecting savings in the Hooghly Collegiate School, the Lieutenant-Governor will take opportunity to state his views more fully. The Hooghly College is undoubtedly by far the most flourishing and successful college after the Presidency College, and certainly should, if possible, be fully maintained. It is true that the distance from the Presidency College is not great, but then the fees at the latter institution are very high; and where there is such a demand for education, the Lieutenant-Governor would be very sorry to deprive those who cannot afford such high rates of the cheaper education which the Hooghly there affords them. For all but Mahomedans the Hooghly fees are the same as those of other Mofussil colleges, and even after the large allowance made for Mahomedans, the fee receipts are a good deal more than those of any other college.

14. Looking to the nature of the endowment, His Honor cannot but feel that in addition to the advantages offered to Mahomedans, even if Government set apart for Mahomedan education the savings now secured, the whole net cost of the general college is not fairly put on the endowment. The Lieutenant-Governor's view is, that the Government cannot feel itself in a position above reproach till, say, half the net cost (including the proposed practical science classes) is found from other sources than the endowment. Practically, he thinks that most of the money saved from Kishmagurh must be given to Hooghly, the money set free by this and other savings being formed into a fund available for Mahomedan education somewhere in these provinces.

15. *Para. 11 and 12 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee in regard to the Presidency College, except that the additional officer to be employed should be called "professor" rather than "assistant professor." There will thus be two professors available for the physical science course, who must teach physical geography and chemistry as subjects which the University programme makes compulsory for physical science students, and they must also teach the course marked "B" in the University's circular, namely, general physiology, vegetable physiology, and botany. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these latter subjects essential to the further education in scientific agriculture which it is proposed to offer to candidates for the higher executive offices under Government. It must therefore be obligatory on the new professor who may be entertained that he should teach the botanical course, instruction in the other optional science subjects will depend on circumstances, and on the ability of the professors for the time being to teach them. The course of scientific agriculture will require a professor and some establishment, but instruction of this kind will be rather a means of material improvement than an ordinary branch of education, and its cost may be excluded from the present calculation.

Para. 11 of the report, last clause.—The necessary apparatus for the physical science and drawing classes will be sanctioned as soon as well considered lists of apparatus and indents are submitted to Government by qualified officers.

16. As regards professors of physical science at the other colleges, the Lieutenant Governor is more doubtful. If such a professor be appointed at the Patna College, an arrangement which will probably be very desirable, the cost will be met from the savings proposed in that college, and not included in the savings for which credit has already been taken. It will be a question whether the additional officer for Patna should be a purely scientific professor or a teacher of practical chemistry, botany, and agriculture outside the regular scientific course prescribed by the University. At any rate, so far as the Patna College is concerned, the cost of science professors may be excluded from the present calculations.

17. There remain the Hooghly and Dacca colleges. There will be difficulty in maintaining a scientific staff side by side with a literary class, especially while the University practically confines science to the two upper college classes only. As things at present stand, the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether Government would be establishing a regular science professor at either of these colleges. He would prefer to wait and see if there is a demand for teaching of this kind; meantime the Government can, by means of scholarships, enable apt pupils from outside colleges to learn these subjects at the Presidency College.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish also to establish a practical civil service department so far as may be. Setting aside the Patna College and the wants of Behar for the present, His Honor's view would be to admit to the civil service department students who have passed in the First Arts examination or the Entrance examination in one of the two first divisions, and who have also qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography to the extent to which those subjects may be taught at Government schools. He would require those candidates who have not passed the First Arts examination to attend the English and mathematical classes of the college, and he would have a teacher to instruct them in engineering, in the elements of practical chemistry and botany, and in physical geography more advanced than the course taught in schools. There should also be a lecturer to teach the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, and the laws and rules required for the executive service of Government: facilities would have to be provided for the students practising gymnastics and riding. The Lieutenant-Governor would be disposed to try a department of this kind at the Hooghly College, to begin with, if competent instructors can be found. He requests the gentlemen named in the margin to form themselves into a Committee to consider and submit

Mr. Bernard.

Mr. Woodrow.

Principal of the Hooghly College.

definite proposals for giving effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's views on this point.

19. *Paras. 13 to 15 of the report.*—The Committee allude to the Madrissa School, though they do not show that school in their list of Government higher schools. Both the Madrissa and the Collinga Branch School should be excluded from the present arrangements, as their condition will be separately reviewed. Regarding the reduction of the Collinga School, orders have already been passed, and the new arrangements thereon are already in operation. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts generally the Committee's scheme for classifying the net grants to Government higher schools. He would, however, make the following alterations in the classification and in the grants:—

(a)—He would reduce one of the classes of grants (the IV class on Rs. 1,800 a year), and he would raise the grants to the four schools at Silchar, Howrah, Barrisaul, and Mymensing to the III (or Rs. 2,100 a year) class.

(b)—He would put the lowest or V class of grant at Rs. 900 a year, leaving the school at Barrackpore in that class; the Ooterparah School will under agreement with its founders retain its special grant of Rs. 1,200 a year.

(c)—He would make a few alterations in the classification of the different schools, thus —

Midnapore	to have a	I class grant (Rs. 3,000) instead of a	II class grant.
Chota Nagpore	„	a II „	(„ 2,400) „ „ I „ „
Debroghur	}	„	a III „ („ 2,100) „ „ II „ „
Nowgong		„	a III „ („ 2,100) „ „ II „ „
Goalparah	}	„	a II „ („ 2,400) „ „ III „ „
Bancoorah		„	a II „ („ 2,400) „ „ III „ „
Gya	„	a II „	(„ 2,400) „ „ III „ „

Subject to these alterations the Lieutenant-Governor approves the Committee's scheme and their classification; he agrees to the proposal that the net grants now sanctioned shall stand for five years. The Director will be requested to intimate to the School Committees that the new grants will at once come into effect under the budget orders of the current year.

20. *Para. 12 and 16 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee for establishing classes and appointing teachers of surveying and drawing at the collegiate schools or zillah schools mentioned by the Committee, with the proviso that these classes be opened at Rampore Beaulah and Chittagong instead of at Jessore and Sebsaugor. His Honor will be glad if the Director can get survey and drawing classes opened at aided schools with the Rs. 5,000 which the Committee's note will still be available out of the survey and drawing grant. The Director will be requested to arrange with Mr. Sutcliffe for sending competent teachers in surveying and drawing to the collegiate schools and to the selected zillah schools as soon as possible, so that they may open survey and drawing classes; the session begins on the 15th June next. The necessity for selecting and despatching these teachers with a small supply of survey apparatus will require the Director's immediate attention.

21. *Para. 16 of the report.*—Until science professors are available at outlying colleges, senior scholarships of (say) Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month should be allotted as marginally noted to the best students who having passed the First Arts examination (and qualified in chemistry, if there should be the means of teaching

Boothby College	..	4	scholarships
Dacca	..	1	..
Patna	..	1	..
Berhampore	..	3	..
Kishnagurh	..	3	..

chemistry at these colleges.) may wish to go to the Presidency College and prosecute the science course. At the Presidency College also eight senior scholarships of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each must be allotted to students who may elect for the science course. These arrangements should take effect as soon as a science course is commenced, that is (as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes) from and after next examination; but chemistry cannot be required from candidates for these science senior scholarships until provision is made for teaching it to first and second years' students.

22. *Para. 17 of the report.*—In regard to junior scholarships, the Lieutenant-Governor would provide that not less than half these scholarships should be allotted to boys who may have qualified in drawing and surveying and physical geography. Such scholarship holders would have the option of either following the regular course up to the First Arts examination, or of entering for the civil service course if permitted to do so. No students who may not be in every way capable will be allowed to follow the latter course. It will be necessary that the examination in surveying and the two other subjects should precede the Entrance examination. The Lieutenant-Governor would be willing also to reduce the number of general scholarships sufficiently to provide twenty-four special survey scholarships of Rs. 5 each, as proposed by the Committee, to be awarded to the best survey scholars who may pass the Entrance examination but fail to gain general scholarships. Possibly it will not be necessary to establish these extra scholarships when the arrangements ordered in the first part of this paragraph shall have been carried out.

23. *Para. 18 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the minor or vernacular scholarships. But it will be a question for subsequent consideration whether the standard of the new middle class examinations can be accepted in awarding these scholarships.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard will be good enough to elaborate the foregoing instructions regarding scholarships, and to submit draft rules regulating scholarships for approval and for early publication.

25. His Honor desires to add that he feels under the greatest obligations to the Committee for their most successful labors in elaborating the difficult matters treated of in this resolution, and he desires to tender to them his hearty thanks.

No.

Copy, with copy of the Committee's report, and also copy of the Director's letter No. 227, dated 23rd January, explanatory of his department budget, forwarded for publication in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Report of the Committee convened under Government orders of the 8th March 1872 to report upon certain educational expenditure.

THE orders above quoted, read with Government resolution dated the 6th March, direct us—

- (1) To submit detailed proposals for reducing the gross annual cost of Bengal colleges, as now constituted, to Rs. 5,30,000.
- (2) To suggest the best mode of expending Rs. 20,000 a year on teaching physical science, drawing, surveying, and engineering, at colleges.
- (3) To prepare a scheme for allotting to every Government higher class school a suitable share of the net Government grant, which is for the future to be Rs. 1,03,000 instead of Rs. 1,33,000, which is approximately the amount actually spent in the year 1870-71.
- (4) To make recommendations for spending the new grant of Rs. 30,000 to the best advantage on classes for drawing, surveying, and engineering, at Government higher schools.
- (5) To propose plans for allotting scholarships to the value of about Rs. 50,000 a year to physical science and surveying students.

2. Before proceeding to discuss the first point, we would submit that the net cost to Government of "general education" classes at the Bengal colleges is not so high as might appear from a perusal of the expenditure side of the Director's budget estimate of Rs. 6,05,000* for the year 1872-73.

The grant for colleges during the last year (1871-72) was Rs. 5,50,000, out of which total there was spent on technical and scientific education as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Physical science and chemistry at the Presidency College	16,100	
School of Art, Calcutta	20,000	
Civil Engineering College, Calcutta	29,500	
Survey and model allowance	3,200	
Civil Engineering scholarships	7,200	
Law Classes	31,400	
		1,10,400
towards the total outlay on Government colleges there was contributed during the year from fees, &c.	1,67,800	
from endowments	55,400	
		2,23,200
	Total	3,33,600

thus leaving the *net* Government outlay on general education in colleges at 2,16,400

3. We now come to the *first* point,—namely the reduction in the cost of colleges. We find that the gross cost of Bengal colleges (general and special) is shown by the Accountant-General's budget figures to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Actuals of 1870-71	5,44,700
Budget grant of 1871-72	5,50,400
Director's estimate for 1872-73	6,05,700
Accountant-General's estimate for 1872-73	6,00,900

* Mr. Atkinson desires to note here that this sum of Rs. 6,05,000 is made up of old sanctioned charges exclusively, and contains no increase of charge whatever except for the ordinary advance of graded salaries sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1865.

The Government instructions are to reduce this gross cost to Rs. 5,50,000, out of which Rs. 20,000 must be devoted to physical science and surveying classes. Our instructions further are, that no reduction should be made in the Presidency College unless some saving could be made in the grant for contingencies and servants; that reduction should not be proposed in the Patna, Hooghly, or Dacca Colleges. If we exclude the Presidency College, the schools attached to which are self-supporting, we can divide the expenditure on each college during the year 1870-71 into three parts,—namely college establishment, collegiate school establishment, and contingencies. We have included in the “college establishment” the teacher on a salary of Rs. 400 a month who used to be called head-master, and who has for the last few months been called assistant professor. It is absolutely clear that for many years past this official has given his whole time to the college classes, leaving the second master on a salary of Rs. 300 a month to be the head of the collegiate school. “Under contingencies” come all such charges as “library allowance,” “writers’ and librarian’s pay,” “servants’ wages,” “prize allowance,” and “hot-weather establishments.” We offer a table showing the estimated expenditure of each college under each of these three heads according to the Accountant-General’s budget for 1872-73. We show also the number of students and the fee* receipts at each institution, according to the Director’s figures, for the year 1870-71. It must be remembered that the contingent expenditure provides for the wants of the collegiate school as well as of the college.

		Number of		Realizations	Total cost.
		students on rolls.		from fees.	
				Rs.	Rs.
HOOGHLY—					
College and Arabic Department	...	152	7,800†	51,300	
Collegiate school	...	393	10,500	22,400	
Contingencies	...	...	.....	7,600	
Scholarships and stipends	...	...	.....	5,400	
Total	...	...	.....	86,700	
DACCA—					
College	...	103	6,700	39,000	
Collegiate school	...	286	5,600	15,100	
Contingencies	...	...	.....	3,000	
Total	...	...	.....	57,100	
KRISHNAGUR—					
College	...	116	6,600	37,300	
Collegiate school	...	213	6,900	13,300	
Contingencies	...	...	.....	4,300	
Total	...	...	.....	54,900	
BERHAMPORE—					
College	...	41	3,000	38,400	
Collegiate school	...	177	3,900	14,000	
Contingencies	...	...	.....	4,000	
Total	...	...	.....	56,400	
PATNA—					
College	...	84	4,000	38,400	
Collegiate school	...	361	7,400	16,400	
Contingencies	...	...	.....	2,300	
Total	...	...	.....	58,200	

* The fees of the law departments are not included in the fee income above shown.

† It may be well to note here that Muhammadan pupils at the Hooghly collegiate school, of whom there are 87 one-third fees only; and thus the total fee income at Hooghly looks small for the number of boys.

The reductions already made and ordered, or vacancies already existing in the college establishments, are as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Professorship at	9,000
1 Assistant Professorship at ditto	4,800
1 Professorship at Hooghly	9,000
1 Lectureship at the Presidency College	2,400
Reductions ordered in the Sanskrit College (but not to be fully carried out this year)	8,000
Total	33,200

The Director estimates (paragraph 7 of his letter of the 23rd January) the actual reduction of cost from the vacant professorships and assistant professorships at Rs. 25,800, which, with the Rs. 8,000 to be reduced from the Sanskrit College, comes to a total reduction of Rs. 33,800.

4. The Government instructions are, that the Krishnagur College, as well as the Berhampore College, should not teach beyond the First Arts standard. The Berhampore College, as now reduced, has a staff of—

	Rs.
1 Principal	12,000
1 Professor	6,000 to 8,400
1 Sanskrit Professor	1,800
1 Law Lecturer	2,400

We would propose that the future staff of a college teaching up to the First Arts only should (exclusive of science or survey classes) be—

	Rs.
1 Principal (a 3rd grade officer) maximum salary	12,000
1 Assistant Professor (salary)	4,800
1 Sanskrit Professor ditto	1,800

We would not keep a law professor on Rs. 2,400, for the fees would not cover the cost of so expensive a law department when the 3rd and 4th year classes are closed. We recommend that a selected pleader be appointed to lecture in law and receive the fees alone for his remuneration. It is believed that qualified men will on these terms be found for the post. We are informed that the law professor at some of the colleges has a good practice at the local bar, and the college professorship is considered to be an honorable post, which helps a pleader to get into good practice. By these reductions we shall secure a saving of—

	Rs.
1 Professor (Mr. Wilson)	7,300
1 " (" Martin)	9,000
1 Law Lecturer to be reduced } at Krishnagur	2,400
1 " " " " " Berhampore	2,400
Total	21,100

Under the orders of the 8th March, the Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges are the only institutions in which we can propose any reductions in the college department. We would recommend that the law departments both at Krishnagur and Berhampore be allowed to continue on their present footing till the end of the current academic year; that is, until the beginning of December next. We find that at the Krishnagur College there are now 12 students in the 3rd year, and 7 in the 4th year. We could have wished that these two classes should have been continued to the end of November next, so that the reduction in the status of the college might cause as little inconvenience to the students as possible. But in the event of opportunities occurring for absorbing the Krishnagur professors, we would not recommend that such opportunities be foregone, or that new professors should be posted to Krishnagur merely for the

* This assistant professorship will be filled up as soon as the professor who is now doing the duty shall be absorbed. The saving will, however, still remain on the total cost of colleges.

few lads now in the 3rd and 4th year classes. We would suggest that any students of the 3rd and 4th year classes now at Krishnagur, who may desire to continue their studies after the closure of the 3rd and 4th classes, be allowed to attend corresponding classes for the remainder of ~~the~~ ^{no} ~~the~~ ^{no} graduate course either at Hooghly or at any other mofussil college without payment of fees. The students would probably prefer to attend the Presidency College; but there is no room for them in the present class rooms except for 3rd year students, so we are ~~forced~~ ^{glad} to recommend their transfer to Hooghly or elsewhere.

5. There is one point connected with the staff proposed for the First Arts College on which we ought to remark. We propose to allow for the college department of these colleges a staff costing about Rs. 19,000, against which cost there will perhaps be Rs. 3,000 of fee receipts; while for the high schools of Gowhaty and Cuttack we propose only a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the college department, yet the course to be taught at these high schools will be precisely the same as the course to be taught at Krishnagur and Berhampore. In regard to this view of the matter we would submit that the staff we propose is the cheapest effective *European* staff we could have. If we are to have European professors at these First Arts Colleges at all, we must have good men of the calibre of the present professors. There will be no use whatever in having an inferior European staff. If we would reduce these First Arts Colleges any further, the European staff, who constitute the backbone of the college, would have to be given up. We think it is better to accept the anomaly of having costly First Arts Colleges and comparatively cheap high schools teaching the same course rather than obtain a further saving by giving up the European staff at Berhampore and Krishnagur. We believe that the popularity and success of the Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges would seriously fall off if the European principals were taken away.

6. We now come to the collegiate schools; and it appears to us that these schools are, when compared with the zillah and high schools about the country, extremely expensive. The average *net* Government grant to zillah schools in Bengal has for some years been less than Rs. 3,000 a year, the average *net* grant for collegiate schools (exclusive of the Hindu and Hare Schools) is about Rs. 9,000 a year, yet these collegiate schools are, as regards the standard and course of study, the exact counterpart of the zillah schools; they contain precisely corresponding classes which learn precisely the same course of study. The collegiate schools have, moreover, the additional advantage of being under the supervision and enjoying the attention of the principal and professors of the college to which they belong. It seems to the majority of us that the *net* Government grant to a collegiate school ought not, as a matter of principle, and in fairness to other districts, to exceed the highest grant allowed to ordinary zillah schools. It will be seen from a subsequent paragraph (see paragraph 12 below) that we do not propose to grant more than Rs. 3,000 a year (*net*) to any zillah school. The majority recommend that a similar grant be made to collegiate schools, which should also have the full benefit of these fees and subscriptions in the same way as zillah schools. A minority (Messrs. Atkinson and Sutcliffe) dissent from the recommendation in this paragraph. They consider that the *net* cost of collegiate schools could not, within any reasonable time, be brought down to Rs. 3,000 a year, though they would be prepared to recommend that the net grant be gradually reduced to Rs. 5,000 a year for each collegiate school. We proceed to show how the arrangement proposed by the majority would operate.

Collegiate schools at	Number of students.	Present cost of establishment.	Fee income.	Net cost to Govt.	Proposed net grant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly ...	393	22,400	10,500	11,900	3,000
Dacca ...	286	15,100	5,600	9,500	3,000
Krishnagur ...	213	13,300	6,900	6,400	3,000
Berhampore ...	177	14,000	3,900	10,100	3,000
Patna ...	361	16,400	7,400	9,000	3,000
Total				46,900	15,000

his, if this plan were carried out, there would be a further saving in the grant for "colleges" of Rs. 31,900. We can see no valid reason why this change should not eventually be carried out. The zillah schools do fairly well with head-master on Rs. 150 or 200 a month, and it is difficult to see why the collegiate schools, which enjoy special supervision, should not be able to manage with a full zillah school. Some reduction in the Government grant under this arrangement would be so very large,—indeed, the *net* Government grant would be cut down to less than one-third its present figure,—that we cannot recommend that so great a reduction be effected at once. It will be absolutely impossible to provide for or absorb all the masters who would be thrown out by reductions of this kind. We therefore recommend that the Government and the Education Department accept the principle that eventually the *net* grant to every collegiate school must be reduced to Rs. 3,000 a year, but that meanwhile the *net* annual grant to each collegiate school be reduced from year to year by such sum as may be found practicable. We do not propose any detailed plan for giving effect to this reduction, because in each collegiate school the Principal will be able to arrange for absorbing or reducing salaries, according to the circumstances of his school and its masters.

The Director of Public Instruction signifies his readiness to accept the general principle of these reductions, and he has already reduced the establishments of some collegiate schools by leaving unfilled several of the better-paid appointments that have fallen vacant during the last six months; but he urges that the masterships in collegiate schools are the only prizes for natives in the Education Department, and he argues that if all these prizes are taken away, the general average of native officials in his department will fall off. We think that there is much to be said for this view. We are aware that the head-masters of schools at the head-quarters of Bombay districts, such as Sattara, Rutnagiri, Surat, get Rs. 300 or else Rs. 400 a month; while the head-masters of Bengal zillah schools are paid only Rs. 100, or Rs. 150, or Rs. 200 a month. As we have said before, the head-master of an outlying zillah school is a more important and responsible post than the head-master of a collegiate school. We recommend therefore that some portion of the money to be saved on collegiate schools be at the disposal of the Director, to be used in giving special allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 a month as an addition to the salaries of the most deserving and successful zillah school-masters. In this way some prizes for such masters would be provided. We suggest that one-third of the amount to be reduced annually from the collegiate school net grants be devoted thus to raising the salaries of especially deserving head-masters and second masters of zillah schools. A total sum of Rs. 10,200 a year would provide three allowances of Rs. 100 a month, six allowances of Rs. 50 apiece for head-masters, and ten allowances of Rs. 25 apiece for second masters.

7. In order that the progressive reductions in the *net* grants to collegiate schools may be duly carried out and carefully watched, it will be necessary to keep "collegiate schools" as a special sub-head under "higher schools" both in the budget and in the annual reports. We understand that the Director had already arranged for terminating the anomaly whereby "collegiate schools" appear in the budget under "colleges" and in the annual reports under the head of "higher schools."

8. There remains for consideration the "contingent" expenditure of the colleges. The Presidency College-office establishment* (Mr. Sutcliffe tells us) includes a chemical assistant on Rs. 70 and a draughtsman on Rs. 40 a month. The staff have to collect the fees of 1,650 students at the college and its several dependent schools. So no reduction can, Mr. Sutcliffe considers, be made in the library and prize allowance; and when the present head

	Rs.
Office establishment	5,173
Library allowance	3,600
House-rent	1,140
Contingencies	1,950
Chemicals	300
Prizes	450
	<hr/>
	14,916

of the office establishment (who is styled Assistant Secretary) retires.

of the post may be reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 a month. Mr. Sutcliffe further points out that the grant of Rs. 7,200 taken for civil engineering scholarships is more than has been spent heretofore. This grant might, if necessary, be reduced. We do not feel, under present circumstances, warranted in recommending the reduction of the engineering scholarships' grant. A reduction, however, of Rs. 1,000 in some part of the present grant (as above given) of the present year might be effected by Mr. Sutcliffe, and a further reduction of Rs. 600 may be secured when the present head of his office retires.

9. The contingent grants for the other colleges are, it will be seen, extremely unequal. We feel satisfied that if the Patna College (with its 445 pupils) can manage with a grant of Rs. 2,300 for contingencies, the Hooghly College, with its 545 pupils, cannot want Rs. 7,600 for contingencies; nor can Krishnagur, with its 329 pupils, require Rs. 4,300 for similar charges. In the smaller colleges one efficient clerk would do the duty of writer and librarian. We annex a statement showing the estimated outlay, the grants we would propose for the present year, and the eventual grants which should finally be adopted for all the colleges in Bengal on account of—

	Writers. Librarians. Servants.		Contingencies. Prizes. Library allowance.	To be by Director of Instruction budget of 1872-73.	Grant we now propose for 1872-73.	Eventual grant which should be finally adopted
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	14,900	14,000	13,400
Hooghly „	7,600	6,000	4,000
Dacca „	3,000	2,500	2,500
Patna „	2,300	2,300	2,300
Krishnagur „	1,300	3,200	2,100
Berhampore „	4,000	3,000	2,100
Total ...				36,100	31,000	26,400

10. The result of our recommendation regarding reductions in colleges stands thus:—

	Rs.
Vacancies already existing, with reductions ordered at the Sanskrit College (para. 3), give a saving of ...	33,800
Saving to be secured at Berhampore and Krishnagur (para. 4) ...	21,000
Eventual reduction in collegiate schools, less by one-third to be retained for zillah head-masterships (para. 6) ...	21,000
Eventual reduction in contingent grants ...	9,700
Total eventual reduction ...	85,500

Out of this total eventual reduction there can be made operative in the present year the following savings :—

	Rs.
Vacant professorships and assistant professorships ...	25,800
Savings on the Sanskrit College ...	4,500
Three months (or three year's) savings at Krishnagar and Berhampore ...	5,200
Immediate reduction in collegiate schools,* Rs. 1,000, at Dacca, Patna, Krishnagar, Berhampore, less by one-third to be retained for special allowances, as above, estimated at ...	3,000
Immediate reduction in contingent grants at six colleges ...	5,100
Total ...	43,600

If the Krishnagar and Berhampore reductions take effect in June (a) instead of in December next, then a further saving of about Rs. 11,000 would be secured in the present year. If opportunities which are now offering

(a) The colleges close for holidays during the month of May, and another term begins on the 15th June.

(or are about to offer) be taken to absorb Messrs. Martin and Wilson into other posts (inspectorships, or physical science professorships, or professorships at

(b) As those colleges are shown in the budget papers before us.

other colleges), then we feel confident that the actual expenditure of Bengal colleges (b) will not if the foregoing suggestions be carried out, amount to more than Rs. 5,10,000 for the year 1872-73. In 1873-74 and subsequent years the cost of colleges would be brought down to below the sum of Rs. 5,30,000, which the Lieutenant-Governor's orders lay down as the grant for the current year. We anticipate, however, that any extra savings thus secured will be required to strengthen the staff and establish parallel classes at the Presidency College. Mr. Sataliffe tells us that in one of the alternate sections of the second year class there are now over one hundred students, and no professor can do justice to so large a number. Unless the physical science course takes away a number of students from the general course, the establishment of further parallel classes will soon have to be considered.

11. We now come to the *second* point, namely, the best mode of expending the grant of Rs. 20,000 for physical science and surveying classes at colleges.

It seems to us that the physical science classes must be kept distinct and separate from the surveying classes. For completely carrying students through the University physical science course, there will be required one professor and one assistant professor at the Presidency College. One professor of physical science (Mr. Blanford) is already on the college staff; his salary, Rs. 15,000 a year, is met from the old grant for colleges, as has been shown above (para. 2). We consider that at one other college at least besides Calcutta there should be physical science classes. We would begin with one professor at Dacca: as soon as he has brought his pupils through the first year's physical science course and sees his way to having a full class, an assistant professor may possibly have to be given him. Our recommendations are that in addition to Mr. Blanford there be sanctioned for physical science—

	Rs.
1 Fourth grade officer as assistant professor at the Presidency College ...	7,500
1 ditto ditto, professor at Dacca or Patna ...	7,500

A grant of probably not less than Rs. 10,000 for each physical science college will be required for the purchase of apparatus during the first two years, while a yearly grant of Rs. 1,200 will be required for occasional expenditure on chemical or other contingencies.

*We do not reckon upon a saving at Hooghly, because the Lieutenant-Governor's orders preclude our so doing, but we may perhaps note that in college expenditure, contingent expenditure, and collegiate school charges, the Hooghly College is by far the most lavish of all the mofussil colleges.

bring the *net* expenditure on Government high schools down to Rs. 1,07,400 or very near the sum laid down in the Government orders.

	Number of boys	Total outlay on institution in 1870-71.	Fee income of 1870-71.	Net expenditure from Government grant in 1870-71.	Proposed new grant.	Class of new grant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hughli branch ...	216	9,869	5,332	4,537	3,000	I
Bhaugulpore ...	319	10,975	6,212	4,171	3,000	I
Chittagong ...	185	7,251	4,105	3,146	3,000	I
Chota Nagpúr ...	112	3,794	842	2,952	3,000	I
Debrúghur ...	92	3,985	1,812	2,173	2,400	II
Beaulah ...	170	6,345	2,895	3,450	2,400	II
Pubna ...	167	5,219	2,603	2,616	2,400	II
Buridpúr ...	141	4,464	1,775	2,614	2,400	II
Comilla ...	166	5,715	1,988	3,472	2,400	II
Purneah ...	48	3,266	650	2,616	2,400	II
Nowgong ...	91	3,876	1,232	2,644	2,400	II
Rungpore ...	184	4,962	1,538	2,616	2,400	II
Sibsagur ...	129	3,831	1,250	2,581	2,400	II
Colinga branch ...	29	9,650	1,200	8,450	2,400	II
Goalpara ...	90	1,022	857	2,616	2,400	II
Deoghur ...	69	3,052	436	2,616	2,400	II
Midnapore ...	225	8,073	4,018	4,025	2,400	II
Poorce ...	105	5,087	1,471	3,616	2,400	II
Jessore ...	167	5,980	2,503	3,477	2,400	II
Sylhet ...	183	4,802	1,695	3,107	2,400	II
Maldah ...	110	3,798	1,209	2,589	2,100	III
Balasore ...	129	3,462	1,149	2,313	2,100	III
Bankúrah ...	215	6,157	3,692	2,417	2,100	III
Bogra ...	124	3,946	1,425	2,521	2,100	III
Baraset ...	158	5,006	2,696	2,310	2,100	III
Gya ...	182	6,028	642	2,594	2,100	III
Monghyr ...	175	7,767	3,252	2,367	2,100	III
Noakhali ...	130	3,714	1,408	2,006	2,100	III
Dinagpúr ...	144	4,173	1,557	2,616	2,100	III
Purulia ...	81	3,716	1,301	2,415	2,100	III
Birbhúm ...	138	5,830	3,214	2,616	2,100	III
Chupra ...	248	9,889	4,991	1,952	2,100	III
Arrah ...	161	5,550	2,346	2,604	2,100	III
Mozufferpore ...	137	6,494	1,982	2,600	2,100	III
Silchar ...	163	3,016	1,318	1,500	1,800	IV
Howrah ...	329	11,087	8,537	2,500	1,800	IV
Barisal ...	347	8,769	6,483	2,286	1,800	IV
Mymensingh ...	342	7,206	5,799	1,407	1,800	IV
Barrackpúr ...	156	3,174	2,502	672	1,200	V
Uttarpara ...	230	7,473	5,007	966	1,200	V
Gowhati High ...	239	14,731	3,279	11,452	9,000	High
Cuttack High ...	191	14,566	3,555	10,701	9,000	High
Total				1,32,839	1,07,400	

15. We suggest that if these grants, as now suggested, be approved, the allotments should remain unchanged for a term of five years, and should then be subjected to revision.

16. The *fourth* point is the settlement of a plan for spending the Rs. 30,000 grant for surveying and drawing classes at schools to the best advantage. We observe that we have already taken Rs. 10,000 of this sum for the collegiate schools. There remains a sum of Rs. 20,000, with which we would pay teachers of surveying and drawing. We would propose further that a teacher of surveying and drawing should be attached to each of the undermentioned schools, namely—

Bhaugulpore.
Gowhatti.
Cuttack.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Midnapore.

Mymensing.
Barisal.
Chupra.
Mozufferpore.
Chota Nagpore.
Sibsagur.

If from the above grant the Director should be able to provide survey classes at additional schools, he should be allowed to do so. To each such teachership we would assign a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month: if, however, the incumbent is employed to teach two or more schools, he should be allowed 20 per cent. on his salary to remunerate him for the expenses incident to a change of residence and for travelling charges. Mr. Sutcliffe tells us that the Civil Engineering College can supply competent teachers at the above-

DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

Each school will require—

Tapes.
Chains.
Prismatic compasses.
Plane tables.
Boxes of colours.
Books of drawing copies.

Each boy will require—

1. Drawing pen.
2. One compass, with pen and pencil point.
3. " 20-inch scale and offset.
4. " 6 " protractor (box-wood or brass)
5. One parallel ruler.

NOTE.—For collegiate school classes a theodolite should also be provided.

For the first year at any rate no special or extra fee should be taken from the survey class pupils. Out-students who may attend schools for the survey class only might pay a fee of one rupee per month and a small admission fee of two rupees.

The cost of these surveying teachers would be perhaps (subject to such alteration as may be found necessary)—

	Rs.
12 Teachers, averaging Rs. 75 each	900 × 12 = 10,800
12 Contingent allowances, at Rs. 400 a year	... 4,800
12 Extra allowances for first year, Rs. 250 a year	... 3,000
Total	18,600

The expenditure of the current year will be less than Rs. 18,000, as the classes will not be all started until June or July.

From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 will be available for grants-in-aid of Rs. 40 a month to any aided school which may open a *bona fide* surveying and drawing class at a cost of not less than double the grant. The total proposed outlay from the Rs. 30,000 for drawing and surveying classes in schools would be as follows:—

	Rs.
Classes in five collegiate schools	10,000
" in twelve zillah "	15,600
Extra contingencies for the first year	3,000
Grants-in-aid to survey classes at aided schools from unspent balance of the Rs. 30,000	5,000

16. The *fifth* and last point is the allotment of a share in Government scholarships to physical science and surveying students. There are at present four classes of scholarships, and the number of scholarships in each class is—

40 Senior scholarships tenable for two years in colleges.

160 Junior	"	"	"	"
100 Minor	"	"	"	" in higher schools.
225 Vernacular	"	"	"	" four years "
225	"	"	"	" one year in normal "

We would propose that thirteen of the senior scholarships (3 first grade on Rs. 32 a month, 4 second grade on Rs. 25 a month each, and 6 third grade on Rs. 20 a month, equal to about Rs. 7,600 a year), be awarded only to students who after passing the F. A. examination elect to take up the B. or physical science course for their degree examination. The senior scholarship rules would require to be modified accordingly.

17. In regard to the junior scholarships, it might perhaps be desirable to award scholarships in the same way to matriculated students who would take up a physical science course. But no such course has yet been adopted by the University in the regulations for the F. A. examination. We believe that scholarships of Rs. 5 a month will provide a sufficient stimulus to induce students to qualify themselves in these branches; and we find that taking one-fifth of the 2nd and 3rd grade scholarships for survey classes, we could make sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships available. We therefore propose the allotment of a certain number of five-rupee scholarships to school boys who may pass the entrance examination and may also have qualified in surveying and drawing. Our proposal is, that two survey scholarships should be allotted to each school where there may be a survey class open during the whole year; the rest of the survey scholarships should be at the disposal of the Director for allotment to the best survey pupils at any school where more than two boys may qualify for such scholarships. These scholarships would be awardable to boys who pass the entrance examination and also qualify in surveying and drawing. Each boy's qualification in surveying and drawing would be tested—

(1)—By a paper in book-work and drawing after the close of the entrance examination, set by central examiners and answered by the boys at the usual centres of examination; such papers being sent down to Calcutta and marked by paid examiners in the usual way.

(2)—By an inspection of the boys' drawings, plans, and survey work during the season, a report of each survey student's work, certified by the inspector, being sent in by the head-master, together with the specimen plans, field books, and drawings.

The survey scholarships would be awarded to the boys who, having passed the entrance examination, had done best in surveying and drawing at each school. In order to secure that the survey scholarships may not fall to the least capable boys, we recommend that any lad who may win a survey scholarship and a general educational scholarship be allowed to hold both.

We are quite aware that this plan of allotting junior scholarships for surveying is not scientific; and further, it does not secure that the successful scholar shall continue his technical studies. But we recommend this plan as an *ad interim* arrangement. We think that the scheme sketched above should not be brought into operation till the entrance examination of 1873. Students now in the entrance class at zillah schools will have only three or four months to give to survey work before November; they have to devote much time and attention to brushing up their knowledge of English and general subjects, and they could hardly attend survey classes without either overworking themselves or neglecting their other subjects.

18. There remain the minor and vernacular scholarships. The course of study for the minor scholarships already includes a Bengali book on surveying. The maximum mark for the paper in this book is 50 out of a total of about 500 for the whole examination. We would suggest that the maximum mark for surveying be now raised to 100. We further recommend that the same text-book be made one of the subjects for the "vernacular scholarships," and that at the examinations of 1872, marks amounting to one-fifth of the whole be allotted to the paper in this book. It must be remembered, however, that from the year 1873 the University will conduct a new vernacular examination, for which surveying will be an optional subject. It will probably be convenient to fit the Bengal scheme for survey scholarships into the new University vernacular examination.

19. Under the foregoing suggestions the scholarship money awarded for physical and technical science will be—

	Rs.
Special civil engineering scholarships as per schedule III	7,200
School of Art, ditto ditto	1,200*
Senior scholarships for students who take up the B. course after the F. A. examination... ..	3,700
Sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships for proficiency in surveying and drawing	4,080
Total	16,180
Tenable for two years	2
Total yearly outlay	32,360
Add one-fifth share in minor and vernacular scholarships, about	6,000
	38,360

We have only to add that if any changes in the scholarship rules, such as we suggest, be finally decided upon, no time should be lost in publishing the details of such changes, and making those details known to all Government and aided schools. At the same time we would note that after the first award the details of the rules for granting survey scholarships might be revised as experience may show to be desirable.

20. We would sum up briefly the suggestions offered in this report thus:—

- (1) We have shown how the cost of colleges and collegiate schools for general education can be kept down to Rs. 5,40,000 this year, and eventually to Rs. 5,15,000.
- (2) We have proposed opening physical science classes at the Presidency College and at either Dacca or some other college at once.
- (3) We have submitted a scheme for six grades of grants to high schools and zillah schools, thus bringing the *net* Government outlay on these schools to Rs. 1,07,400.
- (4) We have proposed to establish drawing and surveying classes at five collegiate, twelve zillah or high, and at several aided schools.
- (5) We have submitted a plan for allotting a proportion of senior scholarships to physical science students, and a share of all other scholarships to lads who may qualify in drawing and surveying.

H. L. DAMPIER.

C. BERNARD.

W. S. ATKINSON.

J. SUTCLIFFE.

H. L. HARRISON.

The 18th April 1872.

No. 227, dated Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my explanations on the budget estimates of this department, in reply to your No. 78, dated 9th January.

2. *Berhampur College*.—Your 2nd paragraph remarks, with disapproval, that I have entered the full establishment for the Berhampur College in contravention of the orders for its reduction. On this point I would submit that

* We have taken two first grade junior scholarships of Rs. 18 to make the Art scholarship grant from Rs. 720 to Rs. 1,200 a year. We are assured that more scholarships are required to keep students at the School of Art. At present a lad who has acquired only a smattering of some ornamental craft is tempted by offers of good wages to leave the school and take to his trade at once. It is certainly desirable that some of the students should learn thoroughly the arts taught under Mr. H. Locke's supervision.

I particularly explain. The budget, which was framed and sent to Government early in November, 1870, had been made in my estimates for this college, because the transactions which were to take place in the present month (January) had not been settled, and there was no other heading under which I could properly enter their salaries.

The question is one of transfer account simply, and in no way affects the aggregate estimate for colleges, which necessarily provides for the aggregate salaries of all the Principals and Professors now employed in the department.

3. *Government Colleges.*—In your 3rd paragraph it is observed that I have raised the estimate for the colleges from Rs. 5,50,450, the grant of 1871-72, to Rs. 6,05,706, being an increase of Rs. 55,256.

These figures are not the figures shown in my estimate, but they appear to be obtained pretty nearly by adding the proceeds of endowments, &c., as shown in the local fund budget, to the amounts entered by me, which showed only the total of expenditure which remained to be met from fees and assignments from the general revenue after deducting from the gross cost the amount of the said endowments, &c.

My own estimate for 1872-73 for the colleges is Rs. 5,46,110. The corresponding grant for the current year, as reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, is Rs. 4,90,000; the increase is Rs. 56,110.

4. This increase no doubt requires explanation; and explanations would have been given at length when the budget was sent in had I not been informed that the estimates were to be considered by a Committee, of which I was to be a member, before they were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction. I reserved my explanations for this Committee; but your letter having anticipated the meeting of the Committee, I must now explain, in reply, how the increase is accounted for.

5. The grant of Rs. 4,90,000 for the current year was arrived at by the simple process of striking off a lump sum of Rs. 24,417 from the revised estimate submitted by me, amounting to Rs. 5,14,417, which estimate was itself obtained, to meet an immediate exigency, by calculating very closely the probable actual expenditure after taking into account all possible savings from known vacancies, either permanent or temporary. My estimate for the ensuing year was not based, and could not be based, on this gross grant of Rs. 4,90,000 sanctioned for colleges in the budget of the current year, but was framed, as all such estimates are necessarily framed, by the addition of the separate amounts representing liabilities, which are entered item by item, under the different heads of charge.

It accordingly provides for the salaries of all the officers now attached to the colleges, the aggregate of which has increased by Rs. 11,900—on account of officers returned from leave and annual increases of graded salaries—above the aggregate shown in my revised estimate of last year. And it further provides a sum of Rs. 25,800 representing four vacancies, viz. Rs. 21,000 for three vacancies in the list of graded officers, and Rs. 4,800 for one vacant assistant professorship, three of which vacancies were not provided for in my revised estimate of April last.

6. Under this latter head alone will it be possible, so far as I can see, to make any serious reduction.

I entered this sum of Rs. 25,800, which includes the charges actually reduced at Berhampur, because I understood, both from the budget orders of May 1871 and from other communications made to me, that it was not the Lieutenant-Governor's intention permanently to diminish the number of graded officers sanctioned for the department, but to fill the vacancies with new men possessing the requisite qualifications for giving instruction in the various branches of physical science, which it is now in contemplation to introduce into the curriculum of our colleges.

If I am not mistaken as to this intention, Rs. 18,000 of the above amount will be required for graded officers of the fourth class, and Rs. 4,800 for an assistant professor (at Berhampur), in the event of the new appointments taking effect from the commencement of the ensuing year.

Should the appointments be delayed, this amount will be susceptible of corresponding reduction.

In any case Rs. 3,000 out of the Rs. 21,000 allotted for filling the three vacancies in the fourth class will not now be required, provided for the maximum increase of the salary of an officer of the 4th class, which arises by the retirement of Babú Isan Chandra Banúji, as recently ordered.

Some small reduction also may shortly be practicable in the Sanskrit College as the result of retirements and other changes; but, as at present advised, I cannot take these reductions at a larger sum than Rs. 3,000.

7. Taking then a saving of Rs. 3,000 in the Sanskrit College, a saving of Rs. 3,000 from the salary of Babú Isan Chandra Banúji, and Rs. 22,800 for three vacancies in the fourth class and one vacant assistant professorship, the possible reduction seems to be limited to the sum of Rs. 28,800, except in ^{part} contingent expenditure, where small savings may be practicable.

The deduction of the whole of this Rs. 28,800 from my estimate will reduce the amount to Rs. 5,17,340, of which about Rs. 1,75,000 will probably be covered by fee receipts; but no margin will then be left to provide for physical science instruction, or for the surveying classes mentioned in your 3rd paragraph, in regard to which I have to observe that I was unable to make provision for them in the estimates for two reasons,—*first*, because at the time the budget was prepared I had no data for estimating the probable cost of them; and *secondly*, because the orders of the Financial Department have always been very precise in forbidding all entries in departmental budgets on account of establishments not actually sanctioned.

8. After these explanations, I beg respectfully to represent that *unless salaries are reduced or officers of the department dismissed*, there seems to be no possibility of cutting down the expenditure on colleges to the amount indicated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No one can be less pleased than I am to find that the figures representing our liabilities add up to so large a total. I can only submit that I am bound to show these liabilities in my estimates, and I must now leave the facts to be dealt with as Government may please to order.

9. *Government higher class schools.*—In the 4th paragraph of your letter it is observed that I have raised the demand for higher class English schools from Rs. 2,61,561 (which is stated to be the grant for 1871-72) to Rs. 3,04,197 without making any provision for the surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

9. On this latter point I have to remark that the surveying classes referred to were only ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in your No. 3664, dated 9th December. My budget was sent in early in November, and could not have anticipated these orders; but with reference to them I wrote to the Accountant-General on 18th December, informing him that in view of the additional outlay that would be required under them, and which the Lieutenant-Governor had informed me he was prepared to provide for, it did not seem possible to make the reductions which were promised in the budget on the assignments to higher class schools.

10. My budget estimate for these higher class schools is rightly stated to be Rs. 3,04,197, but there is a mistake in the amount given by you as the allotment for 1871-72. The grant passed under this head for the service of the

* See budget orders, dated 30th May 1871.

current year is Rs. 2,73,000* and not Rs. 2,61,561. The estimated increase of *gross expenditure* is therefore Rs. 31,197; but it was explained in making this demand that the estimate was arrived at by taking the aggregate of the actual Government assignments of the schools *as now sanctioned*, and adding to them the estimated receipts from local sources, and it was intimated that the amount of the assignments would be reduced (as ordered by Government in No. 25T, dated 28th October 1871) as soon as the necessary inquiries had been completed.

11. I am not even now in a position to propose definitively what shall be the future assignments of the schools in question; but I may state for the Lieutenant-Governor's information that their assignments, as heretofore sanctioned, amount to Rs. 1,47,927, and that as far as I am at present informed the aggregate of the reductions which the Inspectors consider practicable will bring down this sum to about Rs. 1,26,400.

This will reduce my demand for *gross expenditure* to Rs. 2,82,670, which is Rs. 9,670 in excess of the allowance for the current year; but it must be

Name of river and place where it is taken.	Hour.	Reading in fathoms.	Value of zero referred to P.W.D. datum.	Height above P.W.D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P.W.D. datum.	Date.
					Rise.	Fall.		
anges	6 a.m.	113.10'	0.00'	113.10'	Steady.		119.90'	1929.
	6 "	75.80'	0.00'	75.80'	..	0.35'	79.80'	1929.
	8-36 hours	25.10'	1.409'	26.509'	..	0.10'	24.409'	1929.
agirathi	6 a.m.	21.41'	0.00'	21.41'	..	0.85'	23.64'	1929.
	8 a.m.	23.10'	310.70'	333.80'	0.10'		335.56'	1929.
almapura.	6 a.m.	23.00'	136.958'	159.958'	..	0.40'	156.458'	1929.
	12 hours	40.50'	1.500'	42.000'	..	0.20'	37.9.90'	1929.
haleswari	7 a.m.	23.50'	0.00'	23.50'	0.10'		19.00'	1929.
	7 a.m.	26.55'	1.509'	28.059'	..	0.25'	29.409'	1929.
echna	6 "	20.17'	1.61'	21.78'	Steady.		17.94'	1929.
	8-5 hours	11.75'	1.61'	13.36'	Steady.		11.44'	1929.
akliya	7 a.m.	23.92'	5.509'	18.43'	Steady.		15.62'	1929.
	6-05 hours	13.55'	0.00'	13.55'	0.05'		13.10'	1929.
amodar	6 a.m.	3.17'	92.58'	95.75'	Steady.		104.83'	1929.

